THE LITERARY DIGEST

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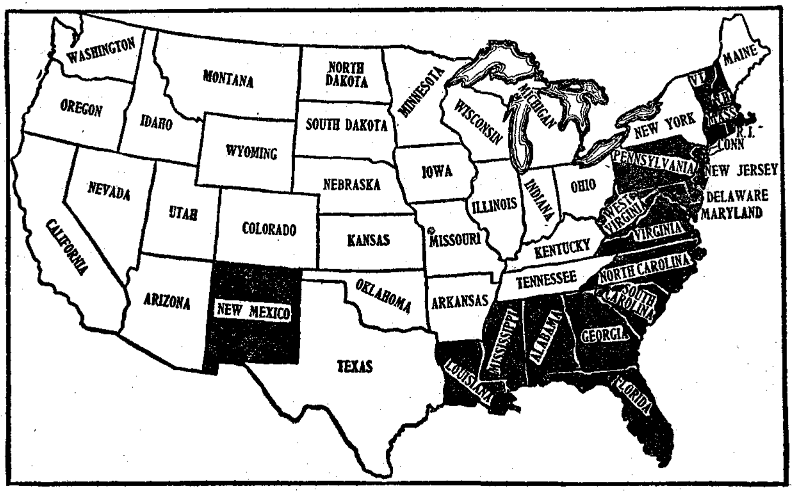
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE AMERICAN WOMAN VOTER ARRIVES

"TENNESSEE HAS TRIUMPHANTLY CLOSED the sixty years of women's struggle for the right to have their prayers counted on Election day," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. "Hell is going to break loose in Georgia if the Suffrage Amendment is ratified," predicted Speaker Walker, leader of the opposition in the Tennessee legislature; "this is now a white man's country and we have a white man's God." "American democracy, won for the white men by the Revolution, extended to all men by the Civil War, is completed by the woman's victory to-day throughout the United States," says Alice Paul, president of the National Woman's party. "Suffrage atavists have brought us toward the stage of squaw-right reached five thousand years ago by the Hittites just before annihilation and by every other decaying civilization," declares *The Woman Patriot* (Washington, D. C.), an organ of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Thus speak leading friends and foes of votes for women, finally assured by the Tennessee legislature's ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. By this amendment equal suffrage is extended to all the States in time to vote this fall. Woman-suffrage organizations estimate the voting population as 26,883,566 women and 29,577,690 men; 17,500,000 women previously enfranchised by States, 9,500,000 more enfranchised by the amendment. State qualifications will affect actual exercise of the suffrage, and estimates of the woman vote at 20,000,000 or over may be excessive. But for the importance of its provisions, as the Newark *Ledger* observes, "the Nineteenth Amendment easily holds first place among formal changes made to this country's fundamental statutes." "The victory is not a victory for women alone," says the Kansas City *Star*, "it is a victory for democracy and the principle of equality upon which the nation was founded. As such it has an even greater meaning than the surface one most apparent. It means that our democracy is still in the process of growth, still capable of renewing its life and vigor and of adapting itself to the new requirements of a progressing age."



WHERE THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT ENFRANCHISES WOMEN.

The black areas indicate States which have not had Presidential suffrage by State enactment.

National political party leaders, the Presidential candidates, and President Wilson responded to appeals for influence to secure ratification by the Tennessee legislature. After ratification Mr. Cox said:

> "The civilization of the world is saved. The mothers of America will stay the hand of war and repudiate those who trifle with a great principle. The action of the Tennesee legislature has another significance. It is an earnest of the Democratic policy to pay its platform obligations."

Senator Harding said:

> "All along I have wished for the completion of ratification, and have said so, and I am glad to have all the citizenship of the United States take part in the Presidential elections. The Republican party will welcome the response of American womanhood to its appeal to the confidence of all our people."

Washington correspondents report that political managers are at sea concerning the probable alinements of new woman voters in the campaign. Claims of Republican and Democratic papers continue to follow the lines reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 7, based upon the records of the candidates; ratifications by Republican legislatures; the crucial thirty-sixth ratification coming from the Democratic South; the League of Nations being a divisive issue among women as among the men.

"Doubling the number of American voters will involve a transitional period of confusion, of readjustment," remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, which adds:

> "The country may face it with a tranquillity born of the demonstration that in a field of related public activity women have proved a constructive force subject to no discount. As Red Cross nurses in the world-war, as munition-workers in the plants of the country, and as devoted and practical toilers in countless lines of war-activity, they performed a service that brought results and that had the very spirit of the men on the firing-line. The ballot crowns this service, and the service argues that the ballot will be well used."

Says the New York *Evening Post:*

> "Now that the battle is fought and won, there may be compensation found in the very fact that the contest was so prolonged and so arduous. It is better for the new women voters to have conquered the vote than to have had it bestowed upon them

through easy acquiescence. The fight for suffrage has given the women an excellent preparation for citizenship. They are spared much of the painful apprenticeship in the methods and organization of political democracy. In a double sense the women voters have come into their own."

The National Woman's party will soon meet to determine its further activities. The suffrage victory means opportunity for more work and added responsibility, according to Mrs. Catt, who reports the formation of the National League of Women Voters by the National Suffrage Association. State branches are forming out of the old suffrage associations in the Pan-Partizan Educational League. "A woman can be a member of it and yet be a member of any political party she may choose, exactly as she may be a member of it and be a member of any church she may choose." "Get into the parties" is the League slogan. Mrs. Catt says:

The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads as follows: "Section 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Section 2.—Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

The Amendment was first submitted to Congress January 10, 1878. It was finally passed by the House of Representatives on May 21, 1919, and by the Senate on June 4, 1919. It was ratified by 36 States in the following order:

June 10, 1919—Illinois
June 10, 1919—Wisconsin
June 10, 1919—Michigan
June 16, 1919—Kansas
June 16, 1919—New York
June 16, 1919—Ohio
June 24, 1919—Pennsylvania
June 25, 1919—Massachusetts
June 28, 1919—Texas
July 2, 1919—Iowa
July 3, 1919—Missouri
July 28, 1919—Arkansas
July 30, 1919—Montana
Aug. 2, 1919—Nebraska
Sept. 8, 1919—Minnesota
Sept. 10, 1919—New Hampshire
Sept. 30, 1919—Utah
Nov. 1, 1919—California
Nov. 5, 1919—Maine
Dec. 1, 1919—North Dakota
Dec. 4, 1919—South Dakota
Dec. 12, 1919—Colorado
Jan. 6, 1920—Rhode Island
Jan. 6, 1920—Kentucky
Jan. 12, 1920—Oregon
Jan. 16, 1920—Indiana
Jan. 27, 1920—Wyoming
Feb. 7, 1920—Nevada
Feb. 9, 1920—New Jersey
Feb. 11, 1920—Idaho
Feb. 12, 1920—Arizona
Feb. 19, 1920—New Mexico
Feb. 28, 1920—Oklahoma
Mch. 10, 1920—West Virginia
Mch. 22, 1920—Washington
Aug. 18, 1920—Tennessee

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT.

> "In this hour of victory there is but one regret and that is that every man and woman in the nation does not share our joy. To-day there are those yet too blinded by prejudice to recognize the justice and inevitability of woman suffrage, but to-morrow we know that we shall work together for the common good of this great and glorious nation."

The antisuffragist point of view already quoted above is further detailed by *The Woman Patriot*, which says that ratification has been almost secured illegally and with very questionable methods because both parties put self-interest above public welfare. And—

> "Decaying civilization of Canaanites and Jews and Polish partition came in an era of feminism. The suffragists are bringing us to the culmination of a decadence which has been steadily indicated by race suicide, divorce, break up of the home, and federalism, all of which conditions are found chiefly in primitive society. Antisuffragists have opposed rulership and force by women as contrary to human nature and stronger feelings, which demand specialization according to whether they are forceful, dominating, and machinelike, or whether they represent passive, intuitive, and the finer side of nature. It is the duty of antisuffragists to see that efforts to make double suffrage a complete success by transforming both sexes into weak neuters will be thwarted in educational channels so that this feminist disease which has already been contracted twelve times in the world's history will again subside. Because of women's greater love of deep instincts than of commercial careers and public competition with sons and husbands our fight has really just begun."

The fight against ratification in Tennessee raised the issue of State rights, because the State constitution prohibits the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a legislature whose members were elected previous to the passage by Congress of the resolution submitting the question to the separate States. The Nashville *Banner*, in Tennessee, holds that ratification is not final and means taking a case to the Federal Supreme Court. But the Baltimore *Sun* says:

> "From the decided drift of the judicial mind, as indicated in recent decisions, there seems little hope from that quarter. What has happened in Tennessee is a *fait accompli*, and the Supreme Court has shown that it is inclined to side with the legions of success. *The Sun* accepts the situation and surrenders to the facts, but without regret for the fight which it made for constitutional principles. It 'could have done no other' without violating deep-seated convictions as to the constitutional authority of the Federal Government to encroach upon a reserved right of the States and without ignoring genuine apprehension as to the consequences of such legislation upon our whole social and political fabric and character. But we have crossed the Rubicon, and we sincerely hope that events may prove the groundlessness of our fears."

The Nashville *Tennessean*, however, contends that no legislator violates his oath of office by supporting the Constitution of the United States whenever there is a conflict between it and the State constitution. "No advocate of State rights till now has ever insisted seriously, whenever both the State and Federal constitutions spoke upon any question, that the State constitution outweighed the Federal Constitution." And the ratificationists secured an opinion from United States Solicitor-General Frierson declaring that the Supreme Court decision in the Ohio case of referendum on the prohibition amendment means that ratification by the legislature is binding: "the power of the legislature to ratify an amendment to the Federal Constitution is derived solely from the people of the United States through the Federal Constitution and not from either the people or the constitution of the State."

In the South, where opposition to suffrage has centered, but which furnished the essential thirty-sixth State to ratify, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* still criticizes enfranchisement by way of the Federal Constitution, but perforce accepts the situation, altho it adds a new and serious problem to control of the ballot-box in the South:

> "It is not necessary to dwell upon that problem: every Southerner understands it thoroughly. However, a similar problem was boldly faced and boldly solved in the days following the Civil War. White supremacy was regained and maintained, and while conditions at times may become vexatious there need be no fear of any other than Anglo-Saxon domination."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls the Tennessee suffrage action "a triumph which was inevitable, because the fight for it was a fight of reason, of justice, of civilization":

> "Persons now alive will live long enough to look back upon the time when women were denied the ballot with something of the sense of detached wonder with which now we look back upon the time when human beings were denied their liberty, or the times when the world fancied itself at the zenith of progressive achievement without the telephone, the telegraph, or the steam-engine."

In the admission that suffrage by separate States is beaten, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* says there is nothing of bitterness. It seemed that the principle of the right of each State to determine for itself the character of its electorate was worth asserting and defending. Nevertheless—

> "If still another invasion of the State-rights principle is to be suffered, there is a degree of satisfaction in yielding this sovereignty in the cause of the enfranchisement of women. There is no argument against their participation in public affairs that is not to-day hopelessly archaic. . . . . . .
>
> "Far more pathetic is the case of the last-ditchers, who, indifferent to the merits of the State-rights issue involved, are opprest with the fear that woman will pay dearly for her ballot in a

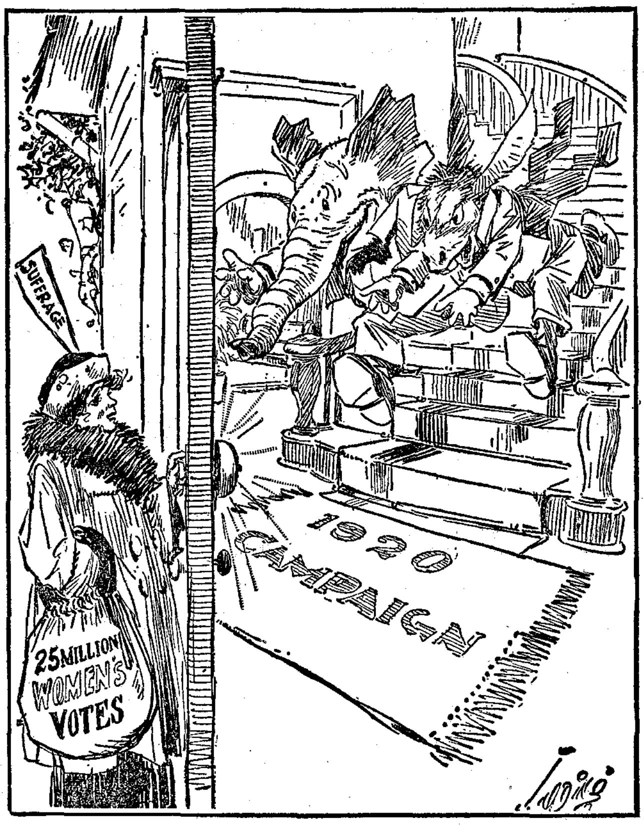
coarsening presumed to be inseparable from participation in politics. . . . . .

"Woman was lovely in a bustle. She is no less lovely in puttees. We shall probably be as fatally in love with the golf-playing, candidate-scratching maidens of the years to come as our great-grandfathers were with the delicately pale ladies who knitted lavender samplers over their afternoon tea. Tastes in women change as surely as tastes in clothes."

Constitutional phases of ratification are discust by the Washington *Star*, which points out that the Nineteenth Amendment simply removes a voting disability in a single respect:

"The women who by the removal of this disability are admitted to the polls must, of course, conform to other qualifications which may have been imposed by State laws. If this disability-removing amendment required confirmatory and enabling legislation by the States it would be subjected in effect to a dual ratification, the first as to form and the second as to effect.

"The Constitution does not in its provisions as to amendment require any double ratification. When a change is effected through the proposal of amendment by vote of two-thirds of the two houses of Congress and the ratification of three-fourths of the States, it is absolute. It may be evaded, as in the case of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, by the adoption by State legislatures of qualifying and restrictive laws, but such evasion is subject to correction by the Supreme Court. The fact that no final test has been made of the State laws that in effect negative the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments does not signify now that the Nineteenth will require confirmatory State legislation to make it an effective enfranchisement of the women next November, if ratified by that time and if not suspended by court ruling on the ground that the ratification by Tennessee is invalid."



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THE GRAND RUSH OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Several Northern papers, it may be noted, join in criticism of the suffragist tactics in Tennessee. They are "overzealous women," as proved by the unfavorable actions of the legislatures of Maryland, Delaware, and Louisiana, according to the Buffalo *Commercial* (Rep.). The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind. Rep.) insists that "the bringing to bear of outside pressure upon lawmakers is an offense against government, and it is to blame for very many of our present-day evils. We should have less of it, and not more, if our Government is to be carried on with any permanence."

Regarding the alleged sinister influence of the liquor interests against ratification, the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) made this analysis prior to the vote in Tennessee:

"Vermont, Connecticut, and Delaware are Republican States which have not yet passed upon and ratified the amendment, while Louisiana and Tennessee are rock-ribbed Democratic States which have failed to do so. It is not logical, however, to argue that Democratic States notoriously for prohibition are holding back the ratification of the Anthony amendment on account of 'wet' leanings or by reason of 'wet' manipulations. Neither is it logical to aline Vermont, Connecticut, and Delaware with antiprohibition forces. The solid South is, on the one hand, rampantly for prohibition and against suffrage, and the Democratic party in the North as a whole has put only half a dozen States into the suffrage column. Democracy may be, therefore, set down as antisuffrage in its leanings, at least in its accomplishments. But it is safe to contend that the liquor interests, having fought suffrage at every opportunity, and having failed to prevent thirty-five States from ratifying, are not entirely to be credited with sufficient influence to sway Louisiana and Tennessee, to say nothing of Vermont and Connecticut."

The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind. Rep.) goes into the reasons why Democratic party managers appealed to the South for final ratification:

"The South is opposed to woman suffrage because the economic urge of the North is only beginning to be felt there, and suffrage at bottom is economic just as slavery abolition was, just as prohibition was before it became part of the fundamental law.

"Democratic leaders have been anxious for ratification of the Amendment in time for November, as they seem to feel that with the 'solemn referendum' on the League of Nations and its appeal to women as a repressor of war as the party paramount issue, the woman vote may save that party as it did in 1916 in the enfranchised States on that other proposition of 'he kept us out of war.'

"If the Democratic party managers did not believe that the added woman vote would be to their good the South would not have saved the day for the Amendment. As an offset, Republican campaigners can point to the Republican States that months ago voted for ratification compared to the comparatively few Democratic States."

In lighter vein the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) calls upon us to consider some of the recent stages of woman's evolution in this country to the status of "spellbinders":

"First, she is a propagandist winning the right to vote. Next, she wins admission to the national political conventions as a speaker in behalf of candidates. Then she is accorded a place on the directing committees of the campaigns. Now she is to be given opportunity to speak with the men 'spellbinders' in the innumerable meetings to be held to convert voters. Meantime she is organizing classes to prepare both public and private 'workers' for the task of speaking most convincingly on issues of the campaign and on the merits of the candidates of both sexes.

"This last detail is significant. The civic school-teacher has arrived. The process of voting, due to woman's advent as voter and as candidate, is to be prepared for. Audiences that gather are to hear less rhetoric, flubdub, and bromidic stuff of a political and patriotic sort. Reason is to count for more than it used to, and emotion less. Tactics that men speakers used to employ in retorting to 'hecklers' won't go down.

"This will be sad news for a lot of professional stumpers of the male persuasion who were planning to use the old guile which men have fallen for for generations. They may draw their salaries from the national committees for the party 'sob stuff,' but they won't earn them—this autumn. 'Woman militant, woman pertinacious, and woman informed' will sit beside them on the platforms as speakers and in the seats as listeners. The citizen 'woman teacher' has arrived, and she will make many of the 'bunk' ladlers seem as ignorant as they really are."

Suffrage leaders expect the newly enfranchised women to use the vote to remove various State laws discriminating against their sex. There are, for instance, laws placing the custody of children exclusively in the hands of their father, and laws which, as now drawn, make women ineligible for office, and women who marry aliens lose their citizenship, and thus their vote.

BRITISH LABOR'S WAR ON WAR

"A REAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS" was started by the representatives of British labor who met in London and proclaimed their intention to prevent war between Britain and Russia by "direct action," so one of the speakers declared. These "unlettered British workers," agrees the Providence *News* in this country, "are doing more to balance the world than all the accomplishments of the Allied Premiers since they first sat in the Court of Versailles. The grimy coal-bearer, the greasy railroad man, and the sweating transport-workers are forming a real League of Nations for peace." In the past, comments *Labor* (Washington, D. C.), there has been much talk "about labor taking direct action to prevent wars, but this is the first time that the thing has ever been undertaken in a way that promises direct results." This is the first time in history, writes Arthur S. Draper from London to the New York *Tribune*, "that a threat of direct action has been made in a political affair of such importance." A Socialist daily like the New York *Call* is naturally exultant over "this call of the workers across the barriers of frontiers and nationality." British labor decides on direct action against war, while, it continues, "the strike of the Italian seamen in New York against carrying Polish reserves to the Polish front is followed by a resolution of the Seattle Central Labor Council calling upon the American Federation of Labor to announce its policy regarding American interference in the Polish-Russian war." Attention is also called to the resolutions adopted by the Chicago labor-unions denouncing American action against Soviet Russia. Another Socialist paper, the Schenectady *Citizen*, notes that German workers have backed up their Government in refusing to help move troops or ammunition across Germany against Russia, and that "the workers of Czecho-Slovakia and Austria have done the same thing," and even "the trades-unions of France have held great protest meetings in Paris and passed resolutions refusing to transport troops or ammunition destined for Poland."

In Russia the All-Russian Central Council of Trades-Unions credits British labor with having "forced the hand of the Government" and sends a message to London declaring that the sympathy of British workers "will unite the workers of Great Britain and Russia into a strong fraternal union against which no intrigue of the international *bourgeoisie* can prevail." The New York *Nation*, noting such utterances and also noting reported refusals of workmen in Trieste and Danzig to help transport ammunition destined for Poland, comes to this conclusion: "The Allies' war to prolong war is no longer merely a war against the Russians; it bids fair to become a war against the workers of Europe."

Such are the hopes aroused in radical circles by the spectacular performance of British labor in espousing direct action against war with Russia and setting up a Council of Action to sit permanently as an executive body to carry out its program. But English opinion, judging from the dispatches and the editorials of the London dailies, seems to be quite unruffled. In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister held up labor's challenge to ridicule. Observing that the policy outlined by the labor leaders was precisely that of the Government, Mr. Lloyd George asserted that "this swing of the sledge-hammer at the open door" by labor could be intended "only for effect." Mr. Lloyd George also declared that any attempt to dictate the policy of the Government by industrial action would be resisted by all the forces at the Government's disposal. The Prime Minister's statements are echoed in the editorial columns of the London press. British press opinion, observes a correspondent of the New York *Times*, "recognizes clearly that the principle of the thing is all wrong, but Englishmen are inherently loath to dwell on the principle of anything, and they can not help seeing the humor of labor's vehemently demanding what they already had." The labor conference, says the London *Daily Mail*, has been "battering at an open door." Mr. Garvin, of *The Observer*, denounces the Council of Action as "bombastic, hysterical, and ridiculous." Its members, he says, "know perfectly well that the Prime Minister and a vast majority of the nation are as thoroughly against war with Russia as they are. It is the nation's will and not their will that is going to settle this matter." *The Daily Telegraph*, which found the labor conference "rather a cheap display," observes:

> "There will be, there can be, no new war unless the vital interests of this country are endangered. If that were to happen, which fortunately now seems improbable, the real influence of the Council of Action and the British clients of Bolshevism would be speedily and decisively tested."

But the delegates at the London conference were confident enough of their strength. "The show of determination was never more emphatic," says the New York *Call's* London correspondent. Now, asserted John R. Clynes, "we are able to force an open policy of diplomacy." Said another leader: "We will not have war with Russia and we will take whatever steps are necessary to prevent it." The resolutions adopted called for:

> Full guaranties that British forces will not be used in support of Poland, General Wrangel, or any other military or naval effort against Soviet Russia;
> The lifting of the blockade and withdrawal of all naval forces that may be used for a blockade;
> The direct diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Government;
> The establishment of unrestricted trade and commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia.

The delegates authorized their Council of Action to call for any and every form of withdrawal of labor which the circumstances may require to give effect to the foregoing policy, and they called upon "every trade-union official and the members in general to act swiftly and courageously to sweep away secret bargaining and diplomacy and to assure that the foreign policy of Britain may be in accord with the desires of the people for an end to war and interminable threats of war." Said J. H. Thomas, of the National Union of Railway Men:

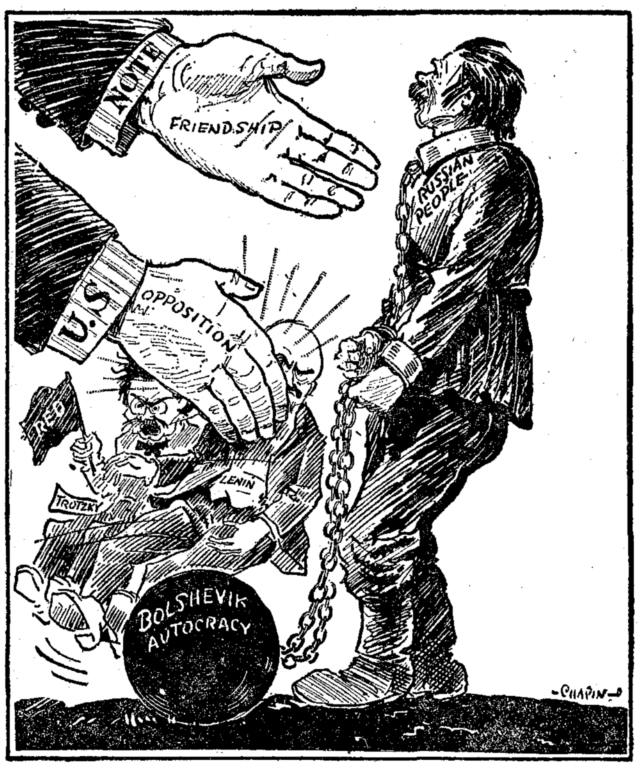
> "Desperate and dangerous as is our method, we believe that the disease is so dangerous and the situation so desperate that it is only dangerous and desperate methods that can prevent calamity. The resolutions do not mean that it is to be a mere 'down-tools' policy. If they are to be effective they mean a challenge to the whole constitution of this country."

And another speaker, Robert Williams, told the delegates:

> "I tell you solemnly and seriously that you are infinitely more representative than the House of Commons, and you may be summoned to sit permanently as 'a committee of national safety.'
> "I would rather act in an unconstitutional manner than go to war and go to hell under the forms of the British Constitution."

The Council of Action, writes a New York *World* correspondent from London, "is really what may be the beginning of a permanent executive Soviet of British labor," for he has "no doubt that the labor radicals will try hard to perpetuate this new temporary labor organization after the present crisis is over."

British labor's action naturally pleases our Socialist editors. "That's something like it!" applauds Victor Berger's Milwaukee *Leader*: "the big war could have been prevented if the workers of the various nations had taken such a stand in 1914—but they had not reached that stage of wisdom and solidarity." The act of the British labor delegates and the responses which have been evoked in other lands mark, in the opinion of the New York *Call*, "the disillusionment of millions of workers in all quarters of the world and the growing solidarity of the masses against the intrigues of the Imperialists. It is a workers' *cordon sanitaire* that is slowly rising in all parts of the world to block the sinister purposes of the unscrupulous victors. It is an inspiring thing and is surely shaping history and guiding events in a course little desired by Paris, London, and Washington."



OUR RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

A Socialist weekly, *The Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kan.), concludes that "when moderate British labor-leaders who supported the British Government during the world-war talk revolution, the Bolsheviki" are "at the gates of London." The Cleveland *Citizen*, whose editor is the Farmer-Labor party's candidate for Vice-President, believes that the British trade-unionists' position "is undoubtedly approved by ninety per cent. of their fellow countrymen." Mr. Parley P. Christensen, the Labor party's Presidential candidate, has cabled his congratulations to the British Labor party, saying:

> "British labor's magnificent determination to resist any form of military intervention against Soviet Russia is humanity's most striking victory over capitalist militarism. You have laid the foundation for a real world league of labor by setting the glorious example of labor's power to veto war."

"The eyes of labor throughout the world," says *The New Majority*, the Chicago Labor party organ, "are on the British Government to see if it dares fly in the face of this power, and the eyes of labor throughout the world are on the British labor movement to see if it will submit to being flouted by the Government as labor in the United States submitted in the case of the mine-workers and the railroad-workers." "Entire World Owes Gratitude to British Labor Movement," says the St. Louis *Labor* in a head-line. And in the Minneapolis *Labor Review* we read:

> "The British lion, roaring and ready to spring at the throat of Soviet Russia, felt a tug at its tail, looked around and found Bob Smillie and the British miners knotting its tail to the immovable pillar of a general strike, and the millions of other British workers applauding the performances.
>
> "Then Imperial Britain decided it would not war on Soviet Russia for the very good reason that the workers would not permit it to. Without the support of the workers Britain realized its utter powerlessness to wage war, and for the time being the Government was transferred from the hands of government officials to those of the workers.
>
> "It was British labor that determined the British policy toward Soviet Russia, just as labor in every nation can determine governmental policies by acting in concert. . . . . . .
>
> "Not only had British labor determined the policy of England toward Russia, but very probably the attitude of the world, despite the futile gesture of France to General Wrangel."

In sharp contrast to this congratulatory tone in our more radical labor papers is the attitude of American Federation of Labor officials who are reported in the daily press as saying that their organization will not oppose any aid the United States Government might decide to extend to Poland. Representing the conservative wing of American labor, *The Union* (Indianapolis) declares that:

> "The expression of sympathy for the Bolsheviki and the threat of a general strike indulged in by the British Labor Conference are bound to encourage radical activity in the United States, but it will not materially affect the conservative attitude of organized labor in this country. It is probably no more expressive of the sentiments of British workers than the resolution of the Chicago Federation of Labor is indicative of the sentiments of organized labor in this country."

This stand is naturally shared by many conservative dailies. The New York *Times* speaks for several of its contemporaries when, in an editorial entitled "British Labor 'Bluff,'" it says:

> "If the labor *magnificos* had sworn to take to direct action in case the Government put through Parliament a bill to dry up the English Channel, they would hardly be more absurd and thrasonical. . . . . . .
>
> "Immediately, the menace of the Council of Action's terrors looks merely ludicrous. If direct action on a national scale is ever seriously tried; if the union chiefs try to substitute unelected labor tyranny for constitutional government, they will hear from the British people, from the majority of workers."

To the New York *Evening Post* it likewise "looks as if this Council of Action were a work of supererogation, a violent and melodramatic current of English opinion." Its real significance, we read, "lies in the fact that under cover of the general unanimity, direct action has succeeded in crystallizing in a wholly unconstitutional body." As the Boston *News Bureau* comments on the action of the British Labor Conference:

> "It is tantamount to usurpation by the unions, as such, of the control of the country's policy. It is rank class domination, thoroughly undemocratic. This, the Premier asserted, would be thoroughly resisted. The Labor party does not yet run England by suffrage mandate. It has no right to dictate.
>
> "In treading this path the English unions are heading toward the one thing which has made Bolshevism politically reprehensible to the world's democratic countries—the class despotism exercised by a small class minority."

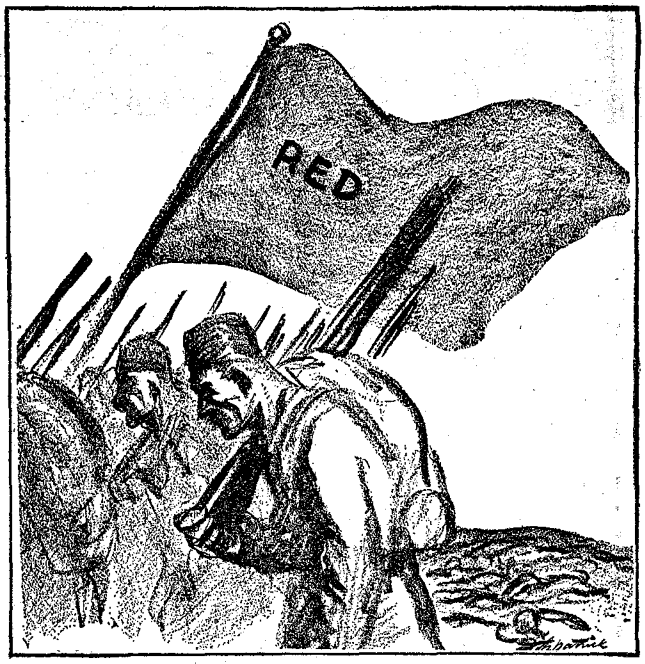
British labor is ruling the Government by this veto power, the St. Louis *Star* observes, "just as the Russian Bolsheviki ruled the Kerensky Government before the Bolshevik revolution, by veto power over the acts of the Russian Army." Thus, the new British crisis "shifts the focus of the 'dictatorship of the proletariat' from Moscow to London." The threat against the British constitution "must in the end be conquered or government by and for the people will vanish from the ancient seat of Anglo-Saxon liberty," declares the New York *Evening Sun*.

Several editors attribute the stand of British labor, and also the objection to military aid for Poland voiced by labor in other countries, not to any spread of Bolshevism, but simply to "war-weariness" or "war-grouch." As the New York *World* puts it:

> "In the present situation what ails the British workers is that they are thoroughly sick of war and are determined to oppose the reckless use of national armies in foreign adventures. They are weary of the waste and slaughter from which Europe has only just emerged, and with or without their assent they purpose that there shall be an end of it."

POLAND TURNS THE TIDE

THE ROUT OF THE SOVIET ARMY when it was almost within striking distance of Warsaw constitutes a Bolshevik defeat, and this "lowering of Bolshevism's prestige will naturally be followed by reactions within Russia," confidently asserts the Newark *Evening News*. "It was not merely a battle that Poland won in front of Warsaw, but the right to assume a position of equality at the peace table," declares the New York *World*. The turning of the tables on the Russians at the critical moment is generally said to have been due to four things: French strategy; impaired morale in the Soviet forces; lack of artillery by Russia, and a desperate rally by Polish forces. So that, in the opinion of the Minneapolis *Journal*, "the Bolshevik menace to Western civilization, if any, is now political."



IVAN—"THE GUNS ARE AS HEAVY AND THE DEAD AS DEAD."

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Soviet officials told the Associated Press correspondent at Kolno that it was the intention of Soviet Russia to "seek an alliance with Germany to make war on France, England, and eventually America," and Eliot Wadsworth, writing in the New York *Times*, declares that "the ultimate goal of Soviet Russia is an international republic of proletarian Soviets; domination of the world; the elimination of nationalism; the destruction of capital, and the overthrow of all non-Communist governments." "But the world is not ready to be run by Lenine, whose régime is as ruthless in its autocracy as the one which it supplanted," remarks the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, and the Yonkers *Statesman* is sure, since the failure to take Warsaw, that "Bolshevism has shot its bolt." "The 'Red' revolution is not likely to succeed," thinks the Troy *Times*, "but it must not be pooh-poohed." For, we are assured by Dr. Frank Crane, writing in the New York *Globe*, "the Bolsheviki are as utterly devoid of morals and humane sentiment as were the Germans in Belgium; they will commit every hideous crime in the calendar if they can only establish their fanatical creed." And the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune* agrees that "Bolshevism is a plague that has conquered Russia." Furthermore, we are told by the Albany *Knickerbocker Press:*

> "The Bolsheviki are not working alone; they are part of a world movement which is undoubtedly directed by the Prussian militarists who conceived and precipitated the last war. Kuropatkin, Russia's famous general; Enver Pasha, the evil genius of Turkey; Mustafa Kemal, leader of the Turkish Nationalists; the rebellious Hejaz Arabs, the Young Egyptians, the Nationalists in India—all these are working with the Berlin schemers. The invasion of Poland is only a part of their plan; it is merely a prolog to a prodigious effort to incite insurrection throughout the Near and Far East and to create from the 'Red' propaganda which has been so busily spread a new world empire in which Germany shall be chief—not a Bolshevik empire, but an empire of Prussian militarism."

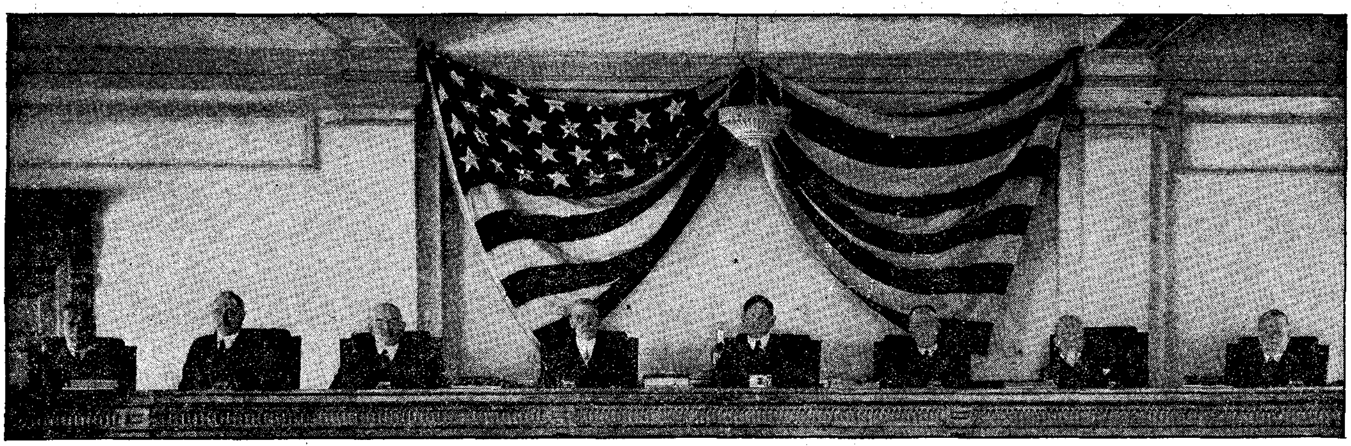
"In a year all Europe will be Bolshevik," Trotzky is quoted as having said when it looked as if the drive on Warsaw would succeed. And the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* declares that it was Russia's plan "not to annihilate Poland, but to Sovietize the country after the Polish Army had been reduced by the peace terms." "The Soviet plan is an exact counterpart of the German war-plans of 1914," remarks the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* in its second editorial, "in that it aims first to conquer France, then England, and finally America." And in the Wadsworth article in the New York *Times* we are told more specifically:

> "The doctrine of the Lenine-Trotzky Government calls for a period of destruction which shall crush the capitalist system not only of Russia but of the whole world. Until people have been forced to forget the old ritualism of capitalism, private ownership, and thrift it is not possible to establish a true communistic feeling. A new generation, brought up without the handicaps of such beliefs, is necessary, not alone in Russia but in all countries, before the ideal world state can be accomplished.
>
> "While bringing about destruction in Russia the Bolshevik Government has ardently urged its faith by propaganda in the farthest corners of the earth. They call it 'a revolutionary offensive,' and pin their faith upon the breaking out of a revolution in Europe. Material assistance and encouragement have been sent from the Moscow Bolsheviki to their sympathizers. Workmen are encouraged to get the habit of strikes and Soviets, and so to force the Sovietizing of the world."

Ambassador Francis, who has represented the United States at Petrograd, believes that "'Red' rule in Russia will collapse within six months"; Count Lubomirski, the Polish Ambassador at Washington, on the other hand, predicts "a long life for the Soviet régime." "The upper classes have been overwhelmed by the mass of whom they long lived in fear," points out the Newark *Evening News*. And, in contrasting the old régime with the new, this paper goes on:

> "Autocratic Russia, through long generations, created a state of mind which Count Lubomirski may fairly expect to continue for a long while. It perpetuated the system of caste and the institutions of feudalism. It constantly deepened and widened the chasms between the 'upper' and 'lower' classes. It used terrorism and provoked counter-terrorism. These forces, which it bred and fostered, have of course survived the revolution and give shape to the reactions of Russia's millions to the great cataclysm through which they are passing.
>
> "There is no denying that Soviet Russia is autocratic, perhaps as autocratic as was the Czar's government. There has been a change of masters. Those who were underneath have come up on top. Those who were discriminated against are now in the privileged class. They are not using their new-found power in a way that commends itself to us, but no one ever had a right to expect that they would. When did we ever approve of the way the Russia of the Czars used its powers? All we could do was to hope that some day Russia would slough off its inhumane, short-sighted autocracy and begin to develop gradually along the line of enlightened self-government.
>
> "The process must be gradual; it is not in human nature for it to be otherwise. And because it must be gradual it must be watched with patience. Against its excesses the Western Powers must protect themselves, and, in so far as they can, protect Russia herself; but they might as well resign themselves to the fact that Russia's development along sound political, economic, and social lines will be slow and blundering. The question of the hour is how we are going to adjust ourselves to that fact."

After all, "the Soviet régime may be only a phase, such as France passed through after the Revolution," hopefully suggests



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THE RATE-MAKERS WHO DECREE HIGHER PASSENGER FARES AND INCREASED FREIGHT AND EXPRESS CHARGES.

The reorganized Interstate Commerce Commission, which is vested with increased authority by the new Railroad Law. From the reader's left to right are seated Joseph S. Eastman, Winthrop H. Daniels, Balthasar H. Meyer, Edgar E. Clark, Clyde B. Aitchison, chairman; Charles C. McChord, Henry C. Hall, and Robert W. Woolley.

the Buffalo *Commercial*. "Soviet Russia is not impeccable; it is far from being above criticism," admits Abraham Cahan in the Socialist New York *Call*, but—

"It is fighting single-handed against the united resources of practically the whole world, and to condemn the measures it is compelled to adopt under such pressure would be like exacting table etiquette in the trenches. The situation suggests the case of a pianist whose talents are challenged. As he sits down to the instrument his critic pulls the stool from under him by way of proving his inability to use the keyboard. What the Allies have been doing, with every means at their command, is to try to knock the Bolsheviki off their seat of governmental power in order to prove their incapacity for governing."

PAYING MORE FOR EXPRESSAGE

"NO ONE WAS SURPRIZED, after wage-increases were awarded to railway employees a few weeks ago, that a raise in express-rates should be granted soon after," says the Indianapolis *News*. In fact, the liberal treatment which various governmental boards and commissions have accorded coal-miners, railroads, express employees, and express companies in recent months leads *The News* to conclude that "there seems to be a close race between the Railway Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission—the former shoving up wages and the latter countering by lifting rates." The Salt Lake City *Deseret News*, however, maintains that this award is merely "a conspicuous illustration of a movement that has been in evidence since 1916," and the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* thinks "the public should congratulate itself because the increased express-rates are not retroactive as were the increases in wages."

Recently at Chicago the Federal Railway Labor Board announced a wage-increase to about eighty thousand express employees totaling approximately thirty millions a year. Then the Interstate Commerce Commission granted the various express companies organized under the name of the American Railway Express Company a twelve and a half per cent. increase in express-rates. Many editors believe this to be merely the beginning. Some think both the companies and their employees have been treated rather handsomely, but the New York *Journal of Commerce* says "the succession of advances was necessary in order to adjust and harmonize wage-scales," and that—

"Without begrudging this wage-advance, to which, no doubt, the men are as much entitled as the regular railway unions, the public, nevertheless, is likely to be cumulatively imprest with the fact that such large sums are being added to the already immense costs of the railway-wage adjustment. It is, of course, evident that just as railway-rates have been raised to meet the higher-wage bill, so express-rates will be raised for the same purpose. Thus will be added still further elements in the already high cost of living and extra reasons for increasing the cost of commodities delivered to the consumer by railway shipment."

The new rates, it is estimated, will add thirty-six millions to the revenue of the various express companies, but will not cover the recent award made by the Railway Labor Board to express company employees. Furthermore, a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission says the American Railway Express Company has been operating under a deficit for two years. This was under government control, which ceases on September 1. As the New York *World* explains:

"Apparently the companies are not to be separated, but continued under their war-time organization as the American Railway Express Company, and the fact is of interest as an economic policy. Their consolidation was effected as a measure of efficiency at a time when they were rendering an impaired service by reason of individual limitations. To unscramble them now would involve a return to conditions which their operation as a unit has distinctly improved. And under government regulation of express-rates, with the competition of the parcel post, there is no longer even a figurative suggestion of monopoly about their service. . . . . . .

"Why in a practical age should there be need of more than one express company in a town any more than of multiple post-offices? Their functions can be as well performed by a single concern as by several companies, under fixt rates that obviate favoritism."

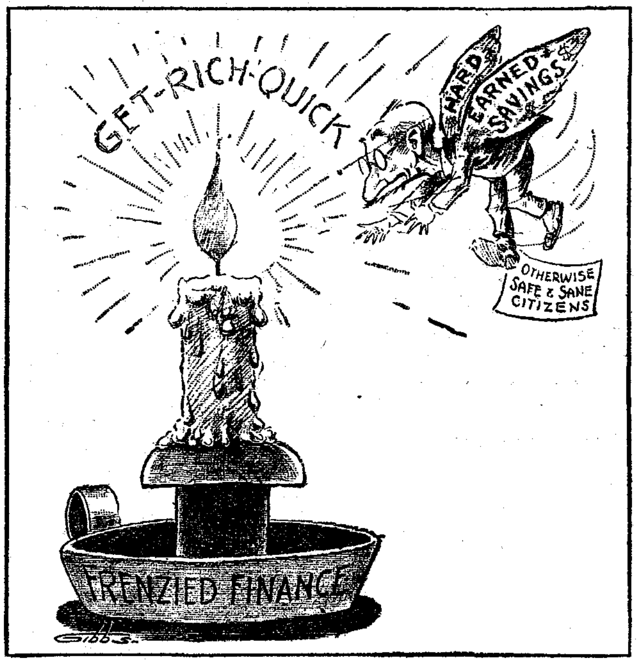
"The American Railway Express Company asked for twice as much as it got because it is under contract to divide its earnings equally with the railroads," declares the Indianapolis *News*. The award, however, was made for the sole benefit of the express company. "It is useless to protest against the advanced rate," we are assured by the Raleigh *News and Observer*. And while the New York *Evening World* declares that "the public must foot the bill in the form of advanced express-rates," because of the wage-increase, the last-mentioned paper is optimistic. As it says:

"If we will understand this new situation it will clear the ground for understanding some other things that are to follow, for wages come out of the price that is paid by the buyer.

"Railroad-rates are advanced and express-rates are going up, as many other things are or have been doing, but with all this we must realize that all of us are getting more than we did ten years ago. We need to look at the other side of the question once in a while, and when we do it will be plain that the general forward movement is not a wrong one, but as a rule a logical one. We are adjusting the various relations under the increased production, and the results are good, not bad."

BURSTING OF THE PONZI BUBBLE

"THE COLLAPSE OF THE PONZI MYTH again raises the question, How large is the crop of 'easy marks'?" notes the Cleveland *News*, which points out that "if one is born every minute, it would mean more than half a million every year." The Richmond *Journal* believes there are at least "forty thousand simpletons" in Boston and vicinity, for that is said to be the number of persons duped by Ponzi in "the greatest fraud in the history of the postal service" in the twenty years of Chief Inspector Moseby's service. "Taken out of his rôle as 'wizard' and cast merely as a villain in this financial melodrama," in the words of the Washington *Star*, Ponzi is likened by the Syracuse *Herald* to "a fallen meteor of finance, who has gone the way of all meteors, and is now undergoing inspection by legal geologists in a museum called a jail." The press of the entire country, therefore, evidently consider this an excellent opportunity to warn the unwary against "get-rich-quick" schemes, altho the majority of editors hold out little hope that their advice will be remembered for more than a few months. "The public never gets a chance to invest in any legitimate scheme that will pay four hundred per cent.," points out the Baltimore *Sun*, and the Buffalo *Evening News* agrees that such profit isn't possible. "It can't be done," declares *The News;* "why, even war-contractors fell short of that."



HOW DO THEY GET THAT WAY?

—Gibbs in the Baltimore *Evening Sun*.

"At any rate, Mr. Ponzi made the whole tribe of flashy and felonious mining-stock financiers look like pikers," remarks the Providence *News*, "and he further illustrated with horrible example that the wages of sin is death; that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and that all is not gold that glitters. He has written a message to the gullible better than it was conveyed in any editorials that were ever printed." "This financial spider, having used Peter's money to pay Paul's interest," in the words of the Washington *Herald*, and having been unable to continue indefinitely, what is to be done about it? Ponzi, we are told by the Boston *Herald*, landed in the United States from Italy seventeen years ago, yet has not become a citizen. Had he reached Italy, therefore, he could not have been extradited for trial. That he made enormous profits from international reply coupons has been disproved by postal authorities, according to *The Herald*, and this fact leads many papers to fear that "investors" in Ponzi's scheme will lose not only their principal, but also the forty-five per cent. interest which the "wizard" promised. The New York *World*, however, holds out some hope:

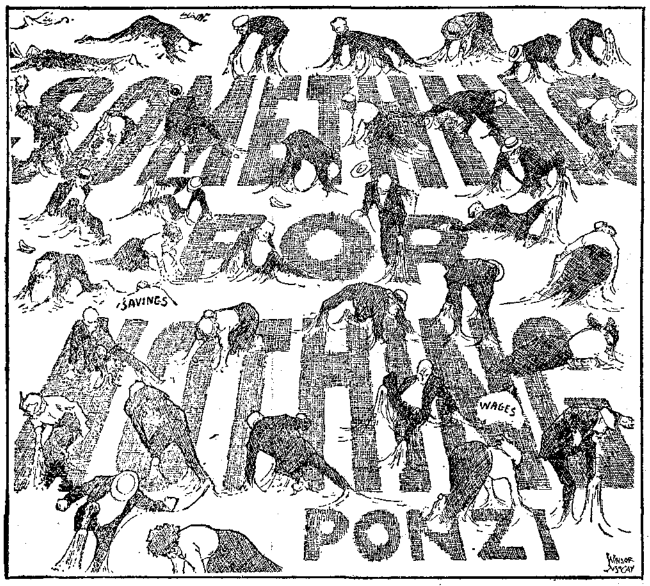
"Two courses of action are under consideration. Treating Ponzi as a bankrupt under the Federal statute, proceedings in recovery of money can go back to all who collected 'interest' or principal or both within four months from the closing of the business. But treating Ponzi's distributions as stolen money—subject, of course, to the result of trial—proceedings in recovery could go back to the beginning and include all money withdrawn, to be pooled with what is left for distribution among all creditors.

"The latter course would be the more thoroughgoing and ought to be practicable of execution to a very general extent. Nor could its prosecution fail to have exemplary effects."

"When we know why frail canoes are overloaded; why pedestrians rush in front of swift-moving vehicles; why people jump on and off moving trains; why thousands of chances are taken every day—then we may find an answer to public cupidity," intimates the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. That "Ponzi may serve in history as the most brilliant example of the get-rich-quick schemer" seems unquestioned to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and if he is surpassed in future, thinks this paper, it will be because "there is little hope that human nature will be cured of its credulity." "Conservative, 'solid' Boston has been prone to play with such bubbles as that which has now burst," admits the Boston *Herald*, which adds that "our city has long been the paradise of the promoters of wild-cat mining enterprises."

"Money has wings, and Ponzi knew how to clip them," observes the New York *American*, but the Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that, "whatever game Ponzi has been up to, it is at least as honest as some of the get-rich-quick schemes practised by Wall-Street manipulators of other people's money." And the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* agrees that "Mr. Ponzi is criminal only if other speculators are criminal—men who produce nothing and serve nothing." What puzzles the Philadelphia *Bulletin*—and many other papers—however, is that, "while the Ponzi scheme came to the attention of the Federal authorities last February, it was allowed to go on its flourishing way for five or six months before any attempt was made to stop it." As we are told in the Omaha *World-Herald:*

"It is not only poor people who are gullible, nor the ignorant alone who grab foolishly at get-rich-quick schemes. A reformed sharper who told of his experiences recently in a popular periodical declared, indeed, that it was easier and safer to fleece bankers and prosperous merchants than the common fry if only the right kind of approach could be made. 'The higher they are,' said he, 'the harder they fall.'"



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FLY TIME.

—McCay in the New York *American*.

WHO WILL BUILD FIVE MILLION HOMES?

THE NATION IS NOW SHORT approximately five million dwellings and apartments, which means that from fifteen to twenty-five million people lack decent shelter with no relief in sight, according to Chief Engineer Chase, of the United States Housing Corporation. New York City's apartment shortage, estimated at committee hearings, is eighty thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand. Rents in the big cities continue to go up, despite antiprofiteering laws; in New York the average family rent rose ten per cent. in the last six months and thirty-two per cent. in four years, as reported by the United States Labor Department. Governor Smith's call of a special session of the New York State legislature in September to tackle the acute housing situation raises to the front rank of editorial discussion the question, what are we going to do about it?

The home-hunter finds in the press more blame for difficulties than proposals of remedy. Engineer Chase, of the United States Housing Corporation, now an advisory organization, thinks that building activity suspended by the war may begin next spring, but that it will take five or six years for the big cities to catch up; contractors are unable to get materials, owing to slow transportation, tight money, and labor difficulties. Mr. F. T. Miller, adviser to the United States Senate Reconstruction Committee, reports that the transportation muddle is the one chief cause of delayed building; priority orders for coal, etc., and continued fifty per cent. increase of freight-rates on building materials characterize railroad policy. While recent legislation in New York, reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of April 17, has checked some phases of rent-profiteering, the legislative commitee recommends strengthening features of it, and Governor Smith holds that it is the untouched underlying evil that needs to be cured: "The crying need is more houses, and nothing short of the active resumption of building on a large scale will bring adequate relief." In Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, and other cities a similar cry is heard. Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

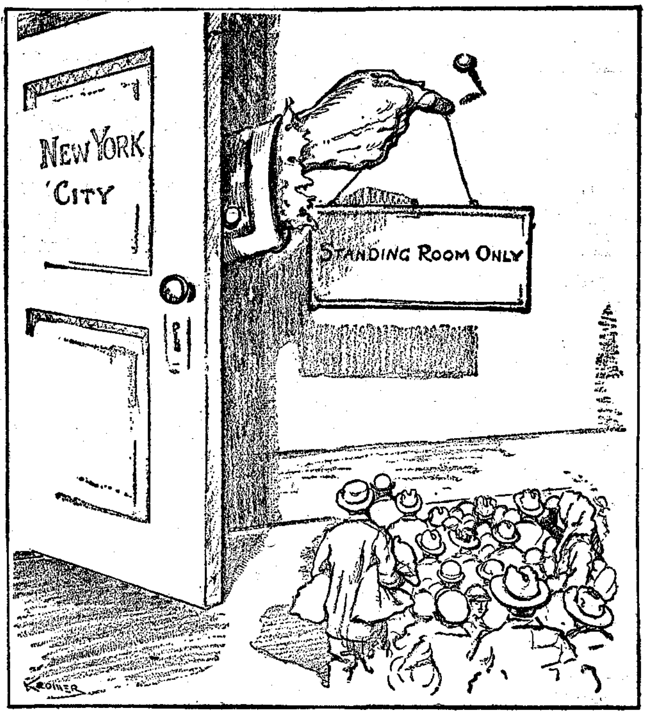
> "St. Louis needs that millions of dollars be invested in this way during the next decade. It is a matter of such general importance that it should not be left to the unaided operation of the law of supply and demand. The demand is here. We need to create a supply."

Yet it is against touching the "law of supply and demand" that we are most sharply warned by *The Sun and New York Herald* thus:

> "The reasons why there is little building are not in any way mysterious:
>
> "Because few investors care to loan on six per cent. real-estate mortgages at a time when government bonds, which do not have to be looked into first and worried about afterward, are selling at prices that yield six and one-third per cent.
>
> "Because few investors are willing to put their money in apartment-houses so long as this State permits rentals to be fixt otherwise than by the law of supply and demand.
>
> "Because few investors are bold enough to buy building material and pay labor when the prices of these are from one hundred to four hundred per cent. above the prewar average, with the possibility that in a few years the apartment-house will lose half its value through a fall in costs.
>
> "There is no magic remedy for the housing situation. When a liberal day's work is given for a liberal day's pay; when a landlord can be sure that his rents will not be regulated unjustly on a tenant's *ex-parte* statement; when an investor can see as much for him in real estate as he sees in bonds and stocks—then we shall have more apartment-houses."

The investor, however, is not the only factor to be considered, in the view of other editorial diagnosticians. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* maintains that the problem is one of public exigency:

> "Even if it be said that the housing situation, as it exists in Philadelphia in lesser degree than in New York, is a mere consequence of the law of supply and demand, it does not follow that it must be left to work itself out or to await natural processes of readjustment, without intervention by the constituted authority of the Commonwealth. . . . The state regulates public service by virtue of the paramount public interest. It enacts laws and, when necessary, enforces them against the cornering of food and other necessary supplies. Altho there are difficulties in the way of its application, the principle of the old common law against forestalling and similar manipulation of the market against the individual buyer is recognized. A home in which to live is a prime essential in the 'living' of the people, and when the home market is seized upon as a field of speculation and profit-grabbing, there is equal reason for the state to interfere, at least to the extent of seeking out a possible relief and remedy."



FULL.

—Kromer in the New York *World.*

In Chicago *The Tribune* warns the city landlord to apply reason to renting, else "he is likely to precipitate a law which will leave him no liberty in the matter of price-fixing." *The Daily News* advocates at least publicity through an investigating commission to check rent-profiteering if drastic legislation similar to that in Wisconsin can not be obtained. Wisconsin amended its general corporation law last year authorizing municipalities to engage in housing and permit individuals to organize co-operative housing companies. Land may be acquired and leased to stockholders for use; none may be sold by the corporation except in winding up affairs, closing mortgages, etc. No tenant may hold stock beyond the value of premises occupied by him; dividends are limited to five per cent. All stock must be issued in consideration of money, labor, or property estimated at its true money value. Preferred stock may be taken by city or county authorities to foster this cooperative housing plan, but that stock is to be retired as soon as possible.

In Bridgeport, Connecticut, a construction engineer and general manager of the Bridgeport Housing Company claims that businesslike success has been achieved in "fighting Bolshevism with homes." The story is told in detail by the New York *World.* The prime feature of the Bridgeport plan is a million-dollar company organized by merchants, manufacturers, and bankers—men who have not hitherto been connected with the real-estate business—to supply proper homes for wages-earners, rather than to make money. The company is content with six per cent. on its investment "for the good of the city." In its modern brick groups, or "villages," homes at $3,350 to $5,400 can be secured on the instalment plan of ten per cent. down and one per cent. a month thereafter. Rents range from $18.50 to $46 a month. Buyers or renters must be American citizens and must contract to resell only to American citizens. Besides constructing its own houses for 243 families, the company served as special agent of the United States Housing Corporation in building houses under government appropriation for 889 families in this important war-munitions center. Mr. Ham, the manager, believes that the Bridgeport Housing Company plan can be used to relieve shortage of homes and reduce radicalism and dissatisfaction in other cities. It is the engineering rather than the financing point of view which he emphasizes.

The Providence (R. I.) *Evening Bulletin,* we note, urges citizens to back up the new $200,000 housing corporation inaugurated by the mayor's special committee in that city. The Pittsburgh *Post* says a number of industrial corporations in the Pittsburgh district have taken steps toward building homes for employees, but there is still no progress past "the talking stage" in meeting the housing emergency generally. "It is the cities that have enough men of public spirit to meet the housing need on the basis of community as well as individual welfare that will forge ahead. The housing problem should not be left to the lowest types of the community, the rent gougers." The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* reports that efforts to organize public-spirited housing corporations in Worcester, Hartford, and Springfield were not successful, and continues:

"Still another plan is for the city to appropriate money out of the municipal treasury for the erection of homes to be sold to families in need of shelter. This resort has been made possible by an act of the legislature, and is about to be taken by the city of Boston after attempts to create a housing corporation met with failure. Our Springfield city government is urged to follow the Hub's example. . . . . .

"But in more ways than one this municipal housing plan would involve expense for the city, and, it may fairly be affirmed, be attended with substantial increases of the tax-rate. For the city has no mysterious power to vouchsafe economic blessings without the imposing of offsetting burdens."

The New York legislature has opposed extension of State credit on a large scale for home-building proposed by a Reconstruction Commission, but the issue of providing public credit in some form is likely to become crucial at the special session, according to press forecasts. Lending institutions have invested depositors' money in theaters, garages, and business buildings which pay better than homes, so that credit facilities similar to that extended by the Farm Loan Banks must be secured, in the opinion of Secretary Stein, of the Commission. Meantime the New York *Call* (Socialist) declares—

"The lawmakers and public officials mark time and do nothing but 'investigate.' The masses are sacrificed in the interests of a swarm of investors and rent ghouls. Capitalist society drifts while police departments look forward to an era of 'preserving order,' capitalist disorder, when the masses begin to move against this intolerable situation.

"A society that is unable to meet the most simple and elementary wants of the masses is a society that is rotten ripe for fundamental change. It is also stupid."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Time to sign the treaty is not after the peace has been stolen.—*Boston Shoe Retailer.*

Funny the price of woolen clothing always fluctuates with the price of cotton.—*New York World.*

"Babe" Ruth has reached the quantity stage in the production of home-runs.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

In these profiteering days it is not so much the heat as it is the cupidity that annoys us.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

In political matters much may be said on both sides. And, to our sorrow, it always is.—*New York Evening Post.*

As we remember it, the "Reds" overthrew the Russian Government to get Russia out of war.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Let us hope a victorious peace will have been arrived at by the time our Victory bonds have matured.—*The Shoe Retailer (Boston).*

Never mind, there will soon be enough Roosevelts to supply candidates for all the political parties.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

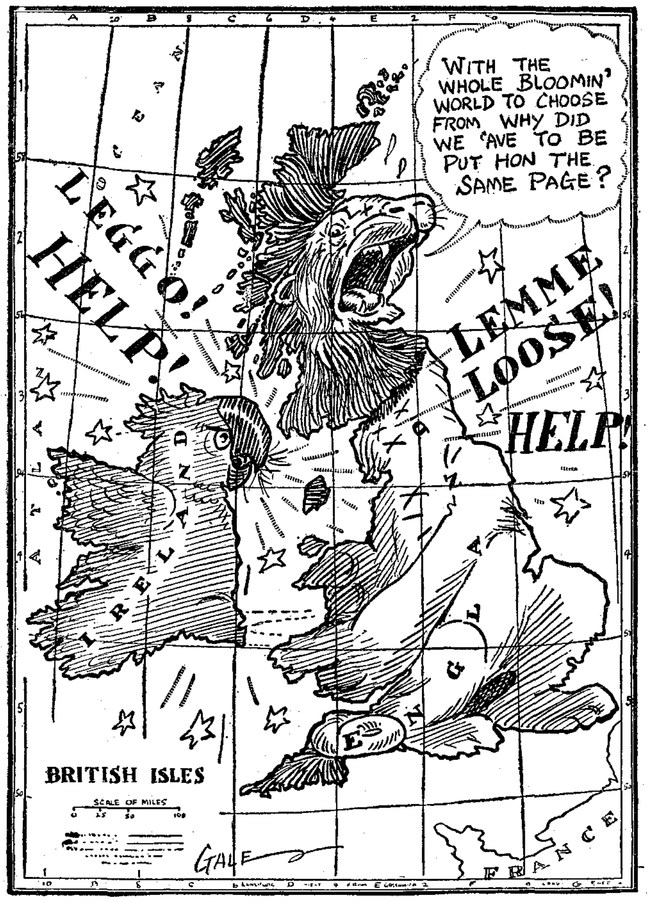
We see a bank advertises itself as "progressive and conservative." It might confide its formula to Harding. —*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

One comforting thing about the coming election is that at the present price of labor nobody will be able to hire repeaters.—*New York World.*

Lloyd George fears much unemployment in Great Britain this winter. Ireland and Soviet Russia may prevent his fear being realized. — *Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The car-owner who reads of the diminishing gas supply hardly knows whether to speed up before it's all gone or sell out before all cars become useless.—*Newark News.*

This is a strange world: Nobody is competent to discuss the Versailles Treaty until he has read it, and nobody who would take the time to read it would be competent to discuss it.—*Peoria Transcript.*



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

Very likely "Babe" Ruth has named his favorite bat Naomi.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

The Boston idea was to cross to sudden affluence on a Ponzi asinorum, as 'twere.—*Chicago Tribune.*

What the world needs is a car that will last as long as the mortgage.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

Had Poland stuck to Paderewski, she would not have been so much out of tune.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The only speaker that is making a hit nowadays is Tris.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Getting rich quick must be extremely exciting until the collapse comes.—*Toledo Blade.*

Old Mother Nature is doing her best this summer to help California shake the Japs.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

It was unfair for England to send Scotch troops into Ireland. Even a Sinn-Fein orator can't talk against a bagpipe.—*New York World.*

One good thing about bein' a tightwad—you don't have t' appear before a campaign investigatin' committee.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The trouble in Ireland is that so much religion is a matter of politics and so much politics is a matter of religion.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

According to Washington advices, the high cost of living has reached the peak again. Old H. C. of L. must be leaping from peak to peak, as it were. —*New York Globe.*

The Germans say the Allies are "drunk with victory," but some of the Allies are beginning to fear the victory is less than one-half of one per cent.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

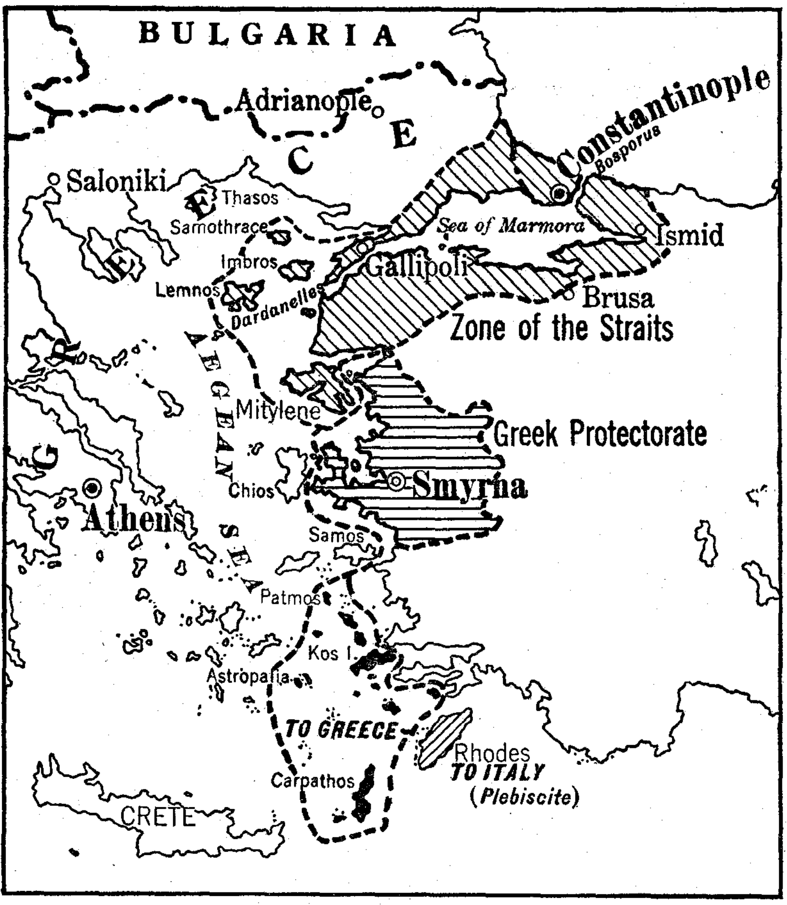
Those who sorrow because the next generation will inherit the war-debt should cheer up. Present indications are that it will also inherit the war.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

Cuba has shown its gratitude to America by subscribing handsomely to the Roosevelt Memorial Fund. It has not yet, however, done anything for Mr. Volstead.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

HOW WILL THE TURKISH TREATY WORK?

After many weeks of delay the Turkish peace treaty was signed at Sèvres, France, on August 10, and while there was great lamentation over the event in Constantinople, as we learn from press dispatches, there is hardly a jubilatory tone among some Entente editors. Perhaps the most skeptical comment on the treaty is the prediction made some time ago by the Manchester *Guardian* that the Government of Constantinople would probably make up its mind to sign it "just as the German Government made up its mind under similar circumstances." But that will not make the treaty "workable in the one case any more than in the other," in the judgment of *The Guardian*, which says that the agreement is "an agreement not so much between the Allied Powers and the Turks as among the Allied Powers themselves, and to this extent it will no doubt be effective." An echo of skeptical opinion about the workability of the treaty is heard in the Turkish newspaper, the Constantinople *Peyam-Sabah*, which warns the Allies not to forget the famous Arab proverb which says, "If you wish to be obeyed, give orders that can be obeyed." Constantinople dispatches advise us that August 12 was set aside as a day of mourning in Turkey in protest against the treaty, but the observance "had been poorly advertised and was not general." Yet we are told also that the Turks frankly declare the treaty to be of no importance, for "it will be canceled when the Bolsheviki cross Roumania and Bulgaria and expel the Greeks from Thrace and Smyrna and join hands with the Nationalists in Anatolia." One Turkish newspaper made the cryptic utterance that "it is always darkest before the dawn," but the dispatches report the censorship is so strict that the newspapers were unable to print a frank statement of Turkish opinion, which is said to hold that the Bolsheviki will assist in nullifying the treaty. Meanwhile, we learn by dispatches from Angora (Turkey) that the Turkish Nationalist Congress adopted a resolution denouncing the peace terms accepted by the Constantinople Government, and declaring that the Nationalists will oppose the terms by military force to the bitter end.



TURKEY "OUT OF" EUROPE.

Turkey in Europe will consist of Constantinople and a few hundred square miles of territory surrounding it. The Zone of the Straits will be under control of an international commission appointed from the League of Nations. Smyrna and the surrounding area form a Greek protectorate. The boundaries of Turkey in Asia remain unchanged, except as regards the southern frontier, and some of them are left to be settled by boundary commissions on the spot.

That the Turkish Nationalists "have agreed in principle with the Russian Soviets" is the statement attributed in Constantinople dispatches to Mr. George Tchitcherin, Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in his wireless message to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, announcing the arrival at Moscow of Nationalist Turkish delegates. But peace with Turkey is warmly welcomed by the Paris *Journal des Débats* for the very reason that Bolshevism is such a menace throughout the east of Europe, and this journal considers the signing of the treaty as "a precious element of security," yet it adds significantly: "It is now necessary that the diplomacy of the Allies become solidified, so that it can properly use this attainment of peace. Such an object can be obtained by thrusting out all political rivalry at Constantinople and by inaugurating a policy of foresight and harmony for the greatest good of the Turks and of the rest of the world." This important journal notes further that the Allies have shown their willingness to be fair to Turkey by making certain concessions in the treaty. Tho of secondary importance, these concessions are of a certain value, and it tells us that Turkey will have a delegate on the international commission of the straits, and that she will not be obliged to give up to the Allies all steam-vessels of more than sixteen hundred tons, as it was originally decided. The leading lines of the treaty provisions are summarized by the London *Daily Chronicle* as follows:

"Navigation of the Straits of Constantinople and the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora will in future be open, both in peace and war, to every vessel of commerce or of war, and to all military and commercial aircraft without distinction of flag.

"An international commission will control the straits.

"All works, fortifications, and batteries are to be demolished within a zone extending twelve miles inland from the coasts.

"This zone includes the Gallipoli Peninsula, which ceases to be Turkish.

"Turkish sovereignty over Constantinople is to be maintained with reservations.

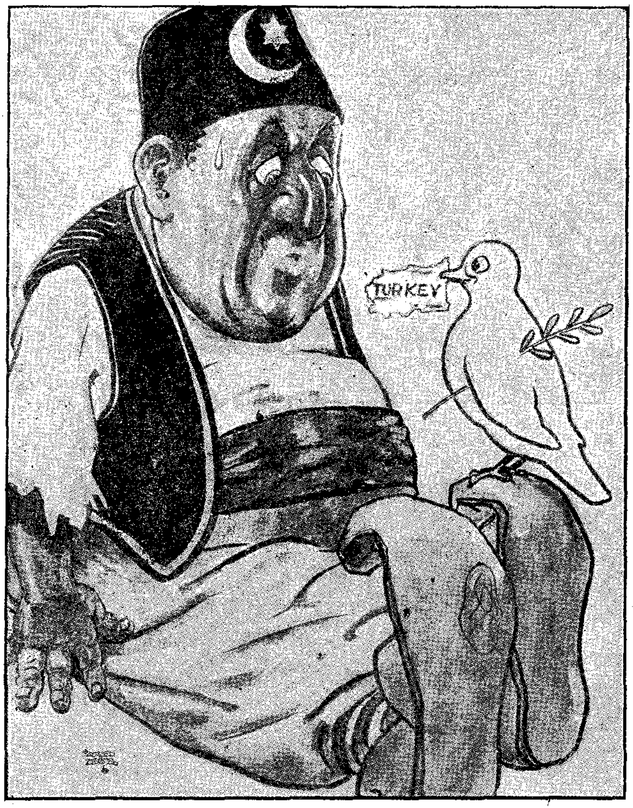
"Eastern Thrace—approximately up to the Chatalja lines (about twenty miles west of Constantinople) is assigned to Greece.

"This leaves to Turkey in Europe only the city of Constantinople and the neck of land within its famous western defenses, with the lake which supplies the city with water. . . . . .

"Provision is made for the recognition of the new states of the Hedjaz (Arabian hinterland of the Red Sea) and Armenia.

"Boundary-lines between Turkey and free Armenia are yet to be fixt.

"Syria and Mesopotamia are to be independent states, advised and assisted by a mandatary.



"THE RETURN OF THE DOVE."

—*Bystander* (London).

"Palestine is to be administered by a mandatary, who will be responsible for putting into effect the British Government's declaration regarding the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people.

"Turkey's army effectives, excluding the Sultan's bodyguard, are fixt at fifty thousand, including not more than two thousand five hundred officers.

"All Turkish war-ships—except a few small, lightly armed vessels for police and fishery duties—are to be given up.

"Turkey is forbidden to construct or acquire war-ships. War-ships under construction are to be broken up.

"The Turkish air force is suppress."

The signing of the Turkish treaty signalizes "a change not less momentous than the extinction of the Hapsburgs and the dismantling of the Austrian Empire," remarks the London *Morning Post*, which adds:

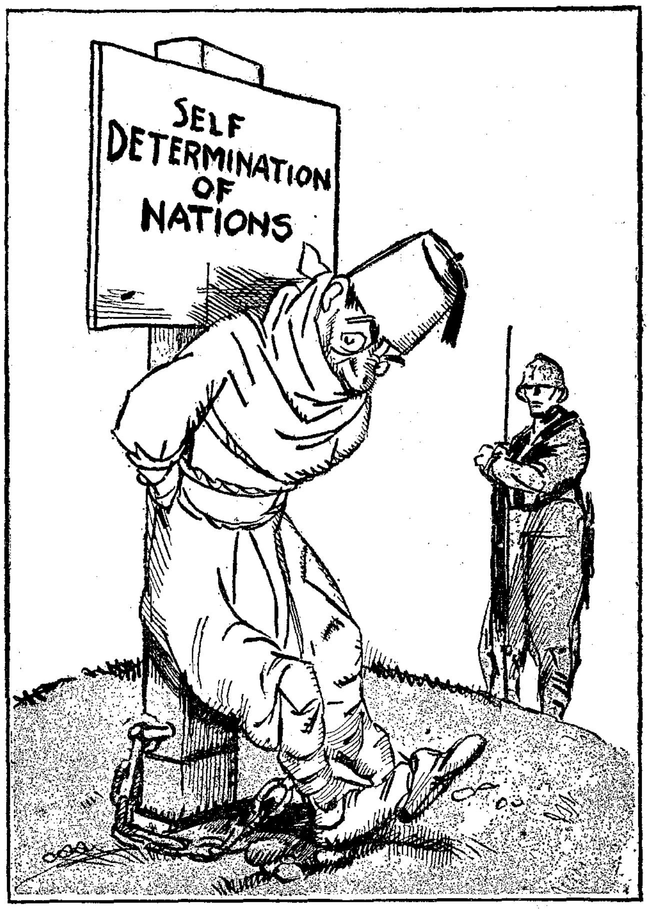
"After five hundred years the Turkish Power disappears for all practical purposes from Europe, and, as far as human eye can see, without the faintest chance of ever retrieving its position. For the last century it has been crumbling with a fatal decay that no efforts of friendly Powers could serve to arrest."

The London *Daily Telegraph* points out that the Turks are left "with a great and rich territory of their own, a country such as the most civilized of peoples might be proud to call their homeland," and they are to have still as their capital "one of the chief cities of the world, their right to which has been bitterly contested." In the *Daily Telegraph's* view the treaty "does only what was inevitable from the moment of Turkey's going to war when it decrees the final dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and sets up a Turkish state based upon Turkish nationality alone." In so doing it "not only vindicates the central principle of the general peace settlement, but registers also the verdict of the civilized world upon the treatment of the millions of non-Turkish subjects who suffered so long under Turkish misrule." A sharp criticism of the treaty made by some British editors is that it offers one more evidence of the "timidity or jealousy which prevents the Powers from making use of the only machinery which can justly be called international," namely, the League of Nations. Thus, as the London *Westminster Gazette* indicates, the nations controlling the straits "must be members of the League, which postpones the participation of America, Russia, and Germany, but for all practical administrative purposes the League is non-existent," and—

"We can only repeat that it is impossible to take seriously the professions of attachment and devotion to the ideal of the League which come so glibly from the Supreme Council, if they deliberately miss the most obvious opportunities of giving the League power and influence. Nothing would have helped so much at this stage to take the League out of the shadows and give it life and reality as to have boldly made it the authority for the straits, and we can see no possible reason, except a reluctance to do this, for setting up a commission which acts independently of the League."

A fair gage of Turkish opinion that is not sympathetic with the Nationalists may be had from the Constantinople *Peyam-Sabah*, which has bitterly opposed the peace treaty by arguments, by "appeals to reason, to history, and to a sense of justice and fair play." Thus we read:

"Let the rights of every people be considered, but let not those of the Turks be trampled underfoot. This is justice, which we have the right to plead for, but when we carefully consider the terms of the treaty little respect seems to have been paid to this claim. We are suffering in the fire of the world's anger because of what was done in our country during the years of the war. Who are guilty for casting us into this fire? Is it not the Germans rather than ourselves who, for their own ends, used the Envers and the Talaats of the 'Union and Progress' party and so brought upon us the calamities under which we are suffering? The terms of the treaty are shocking to our sense of justice. We are robbed of some of our richest territory to reward Greeks for invading our country pending the settlement of the Near-East questions."



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE TURKISH TREATY.

THE TURK—"So this is self-determination!"

—*Asino* (Rome).

CANADA'S CARE FOR HER VETERANS

THANKS TO FORESIGHT and an understanding of the requirements of the afterwar situation, Canada has been able to serve her ex-soldiers well, and they in turn have responded worthily to the country's effort to help them. This is the conclusion reached by various Canadian newspapers after reading the report of Canada's Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment. Of special interest to Americans is the fact that this department negotiated an agreement with the Government of the United States for reciprocal arrangements regarding the treatment of ex-members of Canadian and United States forces when resident one in the country of the other. This agreement became effective, we learn from the report, by the passing of a bill in the United States Congress which was signed December 24, 1919. The Montreal *Star* says that the record of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment is one of which it may well be proud, and it reflects credit on the whole country. Through its various special courses it is estimated that half of the returned soldiers who have taken one or another of them, we are told, have become self-supporting in their new vocations or have done so well at them that they are now supporting others. Thirty per cent. of the remainder have bettered their positions. The other twenty per cent. have failed to make good, and *The Star* thinks it "highly improbable" that anything could be done for them in any case. If it were possible to investigate the prewar records of this "lamentable minority," it would no doubt be found that their lives up to the time of enlistment consisted largely of failure, and *The Star* adds:

> "One of the most distressing features of war's aftermath in every country is the problem presented by the demobilized soldier. After the South-African War Canada tried to express its sense of gratitude to the returned men by a system of land grants. The plan broke down at nearly every point, and almost the only persons benefiting by it were the speculators who got possession of soldiers' scrip at a fraction of its value. Cash bonuses have also been tried and are about to be tried again in the United States with far from satisfactory results where the great majority of recipients are concerned. Obviously the correct plan is to give the soldier something upon which he can realize, not once only, but throughout his whole life, so that the great service he has performed for his country may result in a permanent improvement of his status as a citizen. The sudden relaxation from the strict restraints of military discipline combined with the possession of a tangible asset which can be readily turned into cash, as in the case of a land grant or is already cash when money gratuities are given, forms a combination dangerously strong for many men."

The work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment is broadly divided by the Windsor *Border Cities Star* into:

> "Personal services to the ex-soldier undergoing treatment or training, such as pay, records, clothing, leave, dependents' interests, discipline, under a chief inspector.
>
> "Medical services under a director of medical services.
>
> "Manufacture and maintenance of artificial limbs and appliances, under a director of the orthopedic and surgical appliances branch.
>
> "Ward occupations, curative workshops, and industrial retraining under a director of vocational training.
>
> "Placement of both the disabled and demobilized members of the forces in touch with opportunities for employment, under a director of information and service."

The extent of the medical services performed by the department, in the judgment of this journal, may be estimated by one activity, namely, that of caring for tuberculosis patients. The total number of cases of tuberculosis treated up to the end of July is approximately seven thousand, and this journal finds it satisfactory to note that seventy-five per cent. of the ex-soldiers who had contracted the disease and were treated in the sanatoria of the department have been able to resume useful occupations in civil life. The orthopedic and surgical appliances branch of the department, we are further told, has also been of great service and will continue its good work for many years to come. This Windsor daily adds:

> "It will be gratifying to the public to know that this work has been undertaken and carried out in a fine spirit of appreciative sympathy by a minister, Sir James Lougheed, and a staff who feel that the very best they can do to restore the strength and independence of these men would still fall short of what the people of this country want them to do. The best evidence that we value the services which Canadian soldiers rendered overseas will be found in the fact that the country does not forget those who were injured in that service, but is anxious and ready to care for them and to assist them to regain their position of independence in the civil life of the Dominion."

Another proof of Canada's care for her ex-soldiers, we are informed, is the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, which takes effect on September 1. Applications will be received for two years following that date, according to the Toronto *Globe*, after which the right to become insured under this act will cease, and we read:

> "Those who served in the Canadian forces, naval, military, or air, and also those who served in the forces of the Allied or Associated Powers during the war and are domiciled in Canada at the date of application, may be insured, without medical examination, for an amount varying from five hundred dollars to five thousand dollars. The widow of a returned soldier who died after discharge or retirement from service, and the widow of a returned soldier dying before September 1, 1921, are also eligible. The object of the insurance is purely protection, and the insurance is unassignable and can not be attached by creditors. The insurance is primarily for the benefit of the wife or children, and in the case of married men the beneficiary named must be from these classes. Unmarried men are required to name as beneficiary 'the future wife' or 'the future wife and children.' If, however, the insured dies leaving no wife or children, the insurance money may be paid to the parent, brother, sister, or grandchild of the insured."

The premiums are, as a rule, slightly below the lowest non-participating premiums in use by insurance companies, we are informed, and are based on a standard mortality table and four per cent. interest. There is no overhead charge, as the expenses of administration are borne by the Government, and *The Globe* continues:

> "The insurance may be purchased by a single premium or by premiums payable monthly for life, for ten, fifteen, or twenty years or until aged sixty-five. The cash payment on the death of the insured may not exceed one-fifth of the amount of the insurance, the remainder being converted into an annuity for the beneficiary. Various options are given for this annuity. The actual present value at the death of the insured is the face of the policy, and the options are mathematically equal. If, however, on the death of the insured a pension becomes payable to the dependents under the Pension Act, the present value of such pension or pensions will be deducted from the amount of the insurance, and the proportion of the premiums paid represented by this deduction will be returned to the beneficiaries with interest at four per cent. per annum."

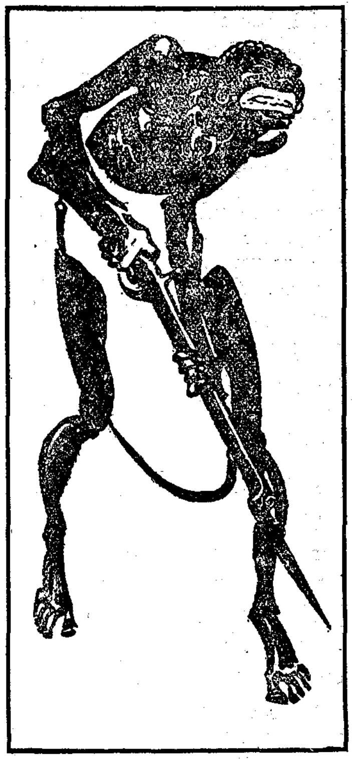
As insurance is supplementary to pensions, this Toronto daily goes on to say, it may be noted that the Canadian war-pension is "practically double that paid in any other country, except the United States," and it adds:

> "By legislation this year in the United States a permanently disabled man there receives twelve hundred dollars a year, whereas in Canada he receives nine hundred dollars, but in the United States there is no increase above twelve hundred dollars if the man has a wife and family. The Canadian pension for a man and wife is equal to the rate paid in the United States, and for a man, wife, and children the Canadian pension is greater. Not only is the rate of pension in Canada higher in most instances, but the scope of the pension law is also broader than in any other country. Canada's pension bill for the year ending August 31, 1921, will amount to between thirty-three million and thirty-four million dollars. Disability and dependent pensions number approximately eighty-seven thousand, and beneficiaries as a result of Canadian pensions number approximately one hundred and seventy-seven thousand, including the wives and children of disability pensioners and children of widows of deceased members of the forces."

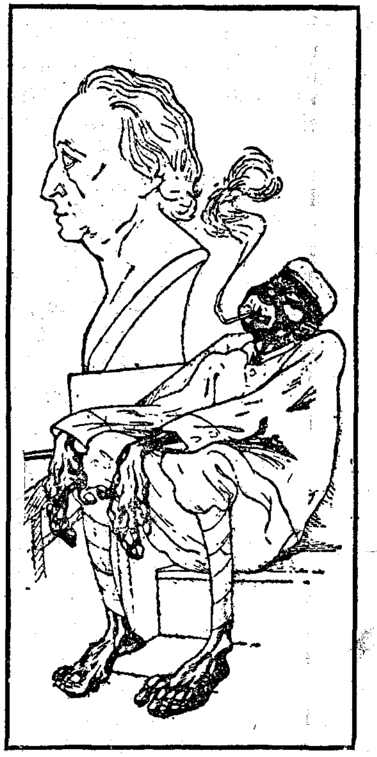
FRANCE'S "TERRIBLE" BLACK TROOPS

THE LEGEND OF ATROCITIES committed by French black troops in the occupied region of Germany is the superbest performance of German propaganda, we are assured by the French press, that has been exhibited to the world since the early days of the war. Stories too horrible to print have been spread throughout the world, says a writer in the Paris *Matin,* and no doubt have made a deep impression in America, where the question is one of particular poignancy. But they are in the main inventions, it is asserted by the *Matin's* contributor, who is Madame Karen Bramson, a well-known Scandinavian *littérateur.* Public opinion was so aroused by the constant charges of the Pan-German newspapers that certain Swedish women, we are told, "filled with a fine indignation they had not experienced during the occupation of Belgium," projected a mass protest to the League of Nations against the atrocities of the French black troops in Germany. Now, however, we come across German newspapers which blurt out the truth about the matter, which is that the fault lies not with the French soldiers, but with the German women, and the *Matin's* contributor cites a German religious newspaper, the *Christlicher Pilger,* as follows:

> "Under the head-line, 'French Policy Toward Germany,' the *Augsburger Postzeitung* reproduces an article from the London *Daily Herald* which complains violently of the conduct of the French black troops in occupied territory. In the interest of truth the *Christlicher Pilger* avers that at Spire and in its environs the black troops are held in higher esteem than the white garrison which preceded them. The black troops of occupation in the main conduct themselves very correctly. If complaints have been heard they should rather have been directed against a certain class of young German women."



A FRENCH PROTECTOR OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION.
—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).



THE ADVANCE GUARD OF FRENCH CULTURE IN GERMANY.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

DUTCH AND GERMAN JIBES AT FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS.

The *Volklinger Nachrichten* also rails against "women of no dignity" and says that "they ought to be horsewhipt." These admissions are confirmed in the report of the French military authorities made to the War Office as the result of charges published in the London *Daily Herald;* and in another report of a military committee of Marshal Foch, it is stated that "the French troops are exposed to a certain class of German women and it was found necessary to issue strict warnings on this subject." The *Matin's* contributor goes on to say:

> "It is regrettable but true that the German Republic continues to practise the same detestable methods of duplicity and deceit that characterized the Empire. At the moment of their defeat the world hoped ardently for a protestation of the people that would be a guaranty of their honesty and conciliation. The world hoped to hear them say: 'We regret that we have been dupes, blind and overreaching, and we sincerely desire to repair the ill we have done.' But this was a vain expectation, for since the armistice the German nation has done nothing but cry mournfully: 'Have pity on us, we are the cruel victims of conditions, and you need fear us no longer.'"

FRANCE'S "NEW ALLY"

WHILE ENGLAND WASHES HER HANDS of General Wrangel, anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia, France remains stedfast in her support of him, and this disagreement of Entente policy, as far as Russo-Polish questions are concerned, gives warm delight to the Germans. But German Conservatives and Socialists both agree that Germany will not reap much benefit from the split because the Entente will unite again whenever the conditions of the German peace are discust. Among Berlin journals, the conservative *Preussische Zeitung* rather welcomes the fact that "at last France is making politics independently," but the Independent Socialist *Freiheit* believes France is "playing a dangerous game," because it is "pure folly for her to give up England's protection," and "the folly is explainable by France's burning desire to gain interest on a few millions loaned to Czarist Russia." These German journals may have an intimation of the fundamental feeling about the relationship between England and France when they note the remark of the London *Times* that the interests of these two countries are "as indissoluble as they were throughout the war"; and this influential London daily adjures its readers that "the fortunes of the two countries now and for a boundless future stand or fall together," and that "must remain the fundamental principle with both." An official statement on the same subject appears in a speech made by the French Premier Millerand at Le Quesnoy, a town in the devastated region, and the press quote him as saying:

> "Divergences of views are very natural, even between allies, but they do not weaken reciprocal deep esteem nor the conviction that the maintenance of their alliance is for the Entente nations a moral duty and a necessity of the hour. However painful are certain moments when these divergences become marked, at the same moment it is realized that the next day the Allies will walk hand in hand toward the same purpose, the reign of liberty and justice. It was for this reason that on Vimy Ridge three thousand Canadians, whose monument we decorated yesterday, died. When there are between nations these bonds, their alliance comes out stronger than ever when the clouds are gone."

Among French editors, Mr. Gustave Hervé is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of General Wrangel, whom he calls in his newspaper, *La Victoire,* "our ally," and he adds:

> "General Wrangel is the successor of General Denikin as leader of the army of Russian patriots who for three years have been fighting step by step against the 'Red' Czarism of the Soviet crew. He has inherited a heavy burden. General Denikin, who was not a statesman, and who through error of ours received no assistance from men of political experience, did not understand that the land question dominates all others in Russia, and that it was necessary to proclaim unmistakably that the peasants would remain owners of the land they seized during the revolutionary upheaval. General Denikin did not understand

> moreover, that an army without discipline and living by pillage does more harm than good to the cause it serves."

Mr. Hervé goes on to say that General Wrangel has profited by the errors of General Denikin in all particulars, and he adds:

> "It is not only to our obvious political interest not to alienate those who will be the masters of the Russia of to-morrow, but it is also a concern of our personal honor. Wrangel and those who surround him are the legatees, successors, and survivors of the heroic army of Korniloff, which at the time the Bolsheviki deserted us in the thick of war and risked landing the Germans in Paris in 1918, never failed to assert his fidelity to the Entente. France does not abandon her faithful allies in order to please her declared enemies."

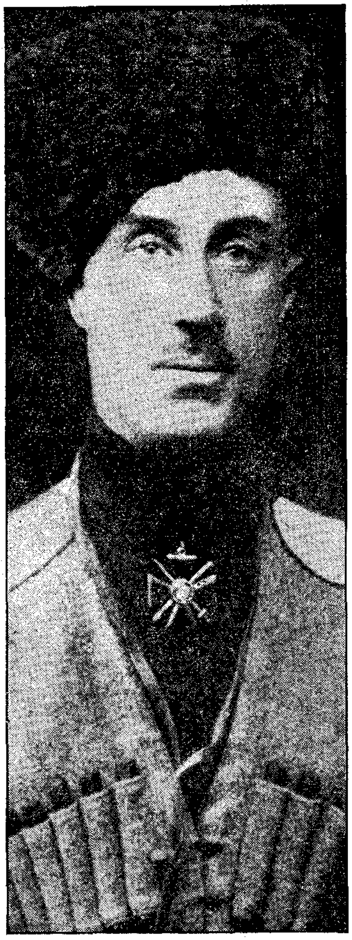


Photo International.

"TENACIOUS, DETERMINED, STEEL-WILLED."

General Baron Peter Wrangel, head of the *de-facto* Government in South Russia.

Another French tribute to General Wrangel appears in the *Echo de Paris*, which says:

> "In all his reforms General Wrangel has shown a liberal democratic spirit. He has been solicitous not to lag behind the evolution and aspiration of the popular mind, and he has been devoted to practical realities and not to chimeras and vain ambitions. General Wrangel is fully conscious of all the upheavals caused by the world-war. He knows that the Russian people have cast the yoke from their neck and that they have the right to the same liberties one and all as are possest by the Western peoples. He knows that a Poland, a Czecho-Slovakia, and a Finland are in existence, and can continue to exist even beside a great Russia, and that a sound political policy will make of them nothing less than natural allies against the common enemy in the West. He knows that a Ukraine and a Kuban which are wholly autonomous can live quite naturally and without friction within the frame of this great Russia."

A special correspondent of the London *Times* who was formerly in South Russia reminds us that General Wrangel has re-created the remnant of Denikin's army that he took over when he returned from Constantinople a little more than three months ago, and we read:

> "The army was a demoralized rabble, worn out and dispirited by retreat, humiliation, and failure. But the mere presence of Wrangel acted as a stimulus. He was popular. His energy and rapidity of decision revived drooping spirits. He checked demoralization by stern disciplinary measures, including the hanging of many officers. He increased the pay of the army, saw to it that the troops were well clothed and well fed, rapidly improved the fortifications of the narrow isthmus of Perekop so that it became impregnable, and by reestablishing law and order restored confidence to the civil population of the Crimea.
>
> "The great difficulty was the shortage of food. The Crimean Peninsula can not feed itself. Administratively and economically, it has for many years formed part of the Taurida Province, which includes rich grain-bearing districts in the steppes between the Lower Dnieper and the Sea of Azof to the north of the Isthmus of Perekop. Without these districts the Crimea was condemned to slow starvation.
>
> "Wrangel determined to advance, and, toward the end of May, rode in person at the head of the advancing troops. The attack was successful, and since then has steadily developed, the army moving northeastward, with the Dnieper screening the left flank. The important grain center of Melitopol was taken. The fleet supported the advance by a series of landings along the coast of the Sea of Azof. Now practically the whole of the Taurida Province is in Wrangel's hands. The Bolsheviki, in spite of their preoccupation with Poland, have been compelled to send against Wrangel a continual stream of reenforcements, and he now holds on his front ninety-three Soviet regiments."

Apart from his military successes, General Wrangel is making a strong appeal to the peasants, says the *Times* correspondent, who writes:

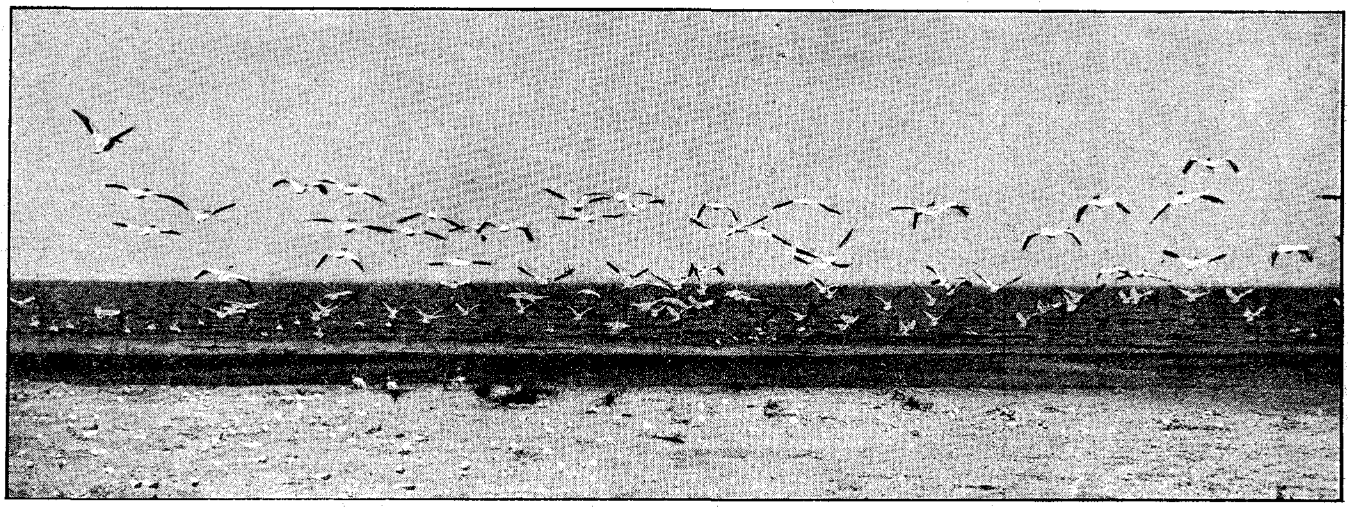
> "In six weeks he had a law drafted enabling those who actually cultivate the soil to secure it as private property, and providing for the election of cantonal committees—one member from every ten cultivators—who shall determine the division of the land. This law does not merely exist on paper. It is being put into execution in the Crimea. This step of Wrangel's is calculated to win over the peasantry to his side.
>
> "Another significant feature of Wrangel's policy is his loose alliance, or coordination of action, with the irregular bands of peasants who rove about in the Ukraine, and who, under the leadership of various so-called 'atamans,' have again and again thwarted the plans of Germans, Bolsheviki, and of 'White' generals. He has come to an agreement even with Makhno, the bandit leader, who is the real master of the country immediately to the east and the southeast of Ekaterinoslaf. Coordinated action with these bands, who represent the most active elements in the southern peasantry, who continually harass the Bolsheviki's communications, and again and again drive them out of important villages and towns, means an enormous accession of strength to Wrangel."

The *Cause Commune*, a Russian Nationalist and Interventionist newspaper, published in Paris, observes:

> "Historic Russia, which the most savage terrorism can not destroy, is represented by the volunteer army gathered about General Wrangel, and it is toward this organization that the Allies should direct their attention, if they wish to retain a shadow of authority in Russia. The leaders of this energetic group have acquired a great deal of experience in the light of the events of these latter years; they have declared that, following upon the agrarian reform, the land has been given back, once for all, to the peasants; they know that the constitution of a great Russia can only be formed by means of agreements and federations among the peoples united by community of economic and political interests. They recognize Russia's financial and other obligations to their full extent, and are ready to fulfil them by concerted effort, provided that the Allies themselves do not renounce their claim on the Soviet bankruptcy; finally, they appeal to public opinion, set free from its chains, for the reconstitution of a Government on a national basis. Wrangel's state in the Crimea is not very important from the point of view of the extent of its territory or the number of its inhabitants; but, just as Piedmont in Italy, it forms the kernel of a still growing organism, and it retains the historic vitality of a great nation."

The Moscow *Pravda*, a Soviet organ, says of the Wrangel army:

> "Doubtless this army will enjoy . . . French support, and with the same object it will receive useful gifts from English ports, of course, from 'private firms,' and, of course, 'in secret' and unknown to Lloyd George (Hm! Hm!). But the story of Wrangel contains one excellent joke. Baron Wrangel, placed on his feet by the Entente, is a well-known Germanophil. This fact is well known to the Entente, which, in the spring of 1920, even demanded in an ultimatum the immediate retirement of Wrangel from any post of command in the Voluntary Army. All the generals surrounding Baron Wrangel are adherents of the 'German orientation.' . . . At the first glance the 'German orientation' of the Russian counter-revolutionaries seems absolutely pointless after the fall of the German monarchy. But the sense underlying it is to be seen when it is realized that Baron Wrangel is in constant close communication with the German conspirators, with the party of the German Junker and militarist revolution."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

DID THESE BIRDS CREATE THE SALTON SEA FISHERY?

One theory to explain the recent mysterious appearance of fish in the Salton Sea is that they were brought there from the Gulf of California by pelicans, which nest by tens of thousands on the shores of this inland sea.

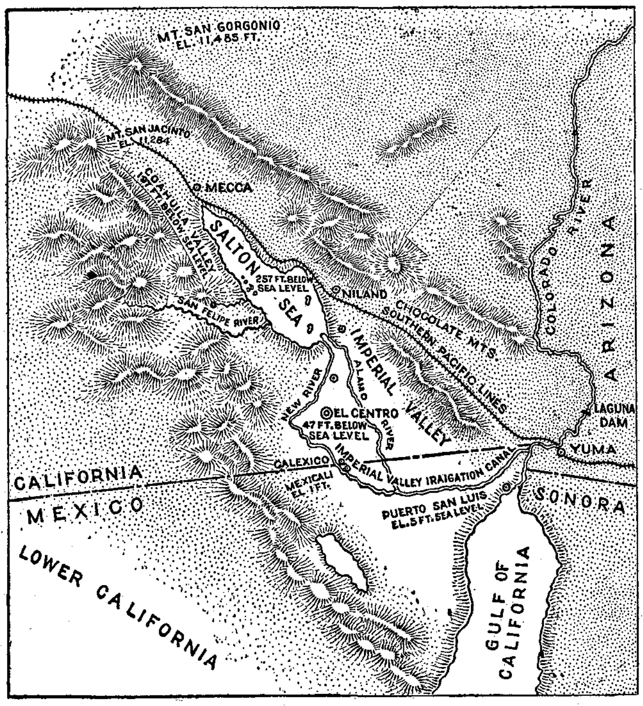
FISHING IN THE SALTON SEA

THERE USED TO BE NO FISH in the Salton Sea; it was too salt for them. Then came the great overflow of the Colorado River that made a real inland sea of what had been a pool of brine. Soon afterward the fish appeared. Some think they swam down in the overflow; others, who don't see how salt-water fish could get into a fresh-water river, assert that pelicans brought them from the Gulf of California. They multiplied and soon there were fishermen. Then there was a commercial fish industry; it is of importance just at present to the tables of Los Angeles and San Francisco. Will the industry stop abruptly as it started? The river levees are mended and the sea is shrinking. Should it become again a pool of brine, the fish will die. It is an interesting episode. Writes John Edwin Hogg in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago):

"Developing a profitable fishing industry, and marketing ocean-food fish from a brine-pickled pool of constantly varying salinity and water-levels far below the level of the oceans and in the midst of a blazing desert, is an accomplishment of man that is worthy of attention. This newest of American fisheries, which has recently commanded the attention of both State and Federal scientists, is in the Salton Sea of southern California, where the industry has grown up under some of the most adverse and extraordinary conditions existing in any fishing enterprise.

"The Salton Sea is one of the most mysterious of all the world's inland brine pools. With its surface at this writing 257 feet below ocean level, and its waters at times approaching sixfold the salinity of sea-water, it has often been termed the Dead Sea of America. It is the lowest body of water on the face of the western hemisphere, and the lowest on earth with the exception of the Dead Sea of Palestine. Sweltering as it does under extremes of desert heat, and sodden with the heavy atmospheric pressure of negative elevation, it also lies within the shadow of lofty mountain peaks whose eternal snows tower to dizzy elevations nearly twelve thousand feet above the sea's surface.

"The desert brine pool, as the Salton Sea is familiarly known in southern California, is in reality a portion of the Gulf of California which was cut off from the main body of water by the building up of the delta of the Colorado River. Being originally saline, its waters have been evaporated to a relatively higher degree of salinity during the ages that the river has poured its volume into the Gulf of California. Geologists believe, in fact, that the river has periodically emptied its floods into the Salton Sea, freshening the water, raising its level, and greatly extending its area, just as it did in the great flood of 1905. At present the Colorado River is prevented from doing this by the dikes along its banks, built that the great Imperial Valley may be irrigated and safe from future floods. The canals, however, carry enormous quantities of surplus irrigation water into the Salton Sea, the below-sea-level basin forming a convenient drainage reservoir for that purpose. The sea is also fed by numerous fresh-water springs, so that at present there is little reason to believe that it will eventually become too saline to support fish life, or will dry up entirely, as was generally predicted with the completion of the Colorado River levees some years ago.


MT. SAN GORGONIO EL. 11,485 FT.
MT. SAN JACINTO EL. 11,284
COAHUILA VALLEY 197 FT. BELOW SEA LEVEL
MECCA
SALTON SEA
257 FT. BELOW SEA LEVEL
SAN FELIPE RIVER
NILAND
CHOCOLATE MTS.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
IMPERIAL VALLEY
NEW RIVER
ALAMO RIVER
EL CENTRO 47 FT. BELOW SEA LEVEL
COLORADO RIVER
ARIZONA
LAGUNA DAM
YUMA
CALEXICO
IMPERIAL VALLEY IRRIGATION CANAL
MEXICALI EL. 1 FT.
PUERTO SAN LUIS EL. 5 FT. SEA LEVEL
CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
SONORA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA

WHERE THE MULLET HAS FOUND A NEW HOME.

"Little is known of the fish life of the Salton Sea prior to the last break in the Colorado River dikes. It is definitely known, however, that at that time the sea was something like six times as salty as ocean water, and this fact alone would have precluded the possibility of fish living in its waters. In 1905 the river overflowed its banks, cutting two channels to the Salton Sea which are now known as the New and Alamo rivers. The flood carried 160,000,000 cubic feet of water daily into the sea, greatly enlarging its area, raising its surface level, and extensively freshening its waters. The rising of the sea inundated thousands of acres of irrigated lands that had been brought under cultivation, buried a salt factory, several railroad stations, freight-trains, and some fifty miles of Southern Pacific tracks. In 1906 the break in the levee was closed after a spectacular struggle.

"Several years after the flooding of the Salton Sea the salt-water mullet, a desirable food fish, of the identical species found in the Gulf of California and other Pacific waters from Monterey southward, made its appearance in the sea. Two theories are advanced by scientists to account for the occurrence of the fish. The first is that they had swum from the Gulf of California into the fresh waters of the Colorado River, and were carried down into the Salton Sea by the flood. This theory, however, does not seem acceptable, inasmuch as the fishermen declare there is no authentic record of the salt-water mullet swimming up into the fresh water of streams. The second theory, and the more plausible one, is that the Salton Sea was stocked with fish by the white pelicans. These great birds inhabit the sea by tens of thousands, rearing their young on the several volcanic islands, and making daily excursions to the Gulf of California for their food. Isolated mountain lakes are known to have been thus stocked with trout, and probably the fish of the Salton Sea were carried there in the same manner.

"During the earlier portion of the period since the flood of 1905, considerable numbers of 'carp' (if the identification of others than scientists is to be accepted) made their appearance in the sea, and in 1912 a fish company was formed with the idea of commercializing the fish for oil and fertilizer. Having built the necessary buildings, installed machinery, and launched boats in the sea, the plant was unable to operate because of its inability to secure sufficient fish. Then, too, the water-level that year receded about four feet, and as the slope of the shore is only about three feet to the mile, the fish plant was left stranded a mile from the water's edge, and separated from it by a slimy mud-flat that interfered with the operation of boats, and virtually precluded the landing of the catch. A year later the plant was sold for a song to the present group of mullet fishermen, who have since profitably converted it to their own use."

In 1915 the mullet began to appear in great numbers, and men who had taken up unprofitable mineral claims on islands turned their attention to fishing. They placed weirs near the mouths of the streams, and in this way impounded large catches of fish. Then came the problem of marketing the product. The popular opinion prevailed that there were no fish in the Salton Sea, or that if there were any, they were unfit for food. Attempts to sell the catch in the Imperial Valley were fruitless. After two weeks of effort, two fishermen loaded a small automobile with iced fish and drove to San Francisco, where samples were turned over to the hotels. Their verdict was favorable, and Salton Sea mullet began to appear on the menus. The same methods were carried out in other coast cities, and the resulting publicity soon created a market. To quote further:

"In a short time a considerable colony of fishermen began to appear on the shores of the Salton Sea. Experiments by several large packing plants at Los Angeles with the canning of mullet also met with a high degree of success. Due to the terrific summer heat of the Salton basin, the temperatures often going as high as 125 degrees, the fish are iced aboard the fishing boats as soon as they are taken from the water. The fishermen work in canopy-topped boats, and in the water as much as possible for the purpose of keeping cool. The fish that are now being caught are of a very large size, indeed. They attain a length up to two and one-half feet, and weigh up to eighteen pounds. The flesh is so very oily that a ten-pound fish will yield nearly a quart of clear white oil. This oil is of delicate flavor and is highly esteemed for cooking purposes. It is the oily consistency of the flesh and freedom from bones that make the Salton Sea mullet a desirable food fish, and especially suitable for canning purposes.

FOOD OF THE SALTON SEA MULLET.

These fish are vegetarians, their chief diet consisting of this species of Magdalena Bay grass.

"The receding of the shoreline of the Salton Sea has made considerable trouble for the fishermen in the landing of their catch. . . . A man on foot will bog down in the slime before he can make a second step, and at the same time the mud is too solid to permit the use of boats. The fishermen accordingly dug a series of canals across the mud-flats into which they pull their boats over the softest mud by means of picket lines, and the remainder of the distance in the canals by the construction of *adobe* paths, along which the boats are pulled with tow-lines. . . . . .

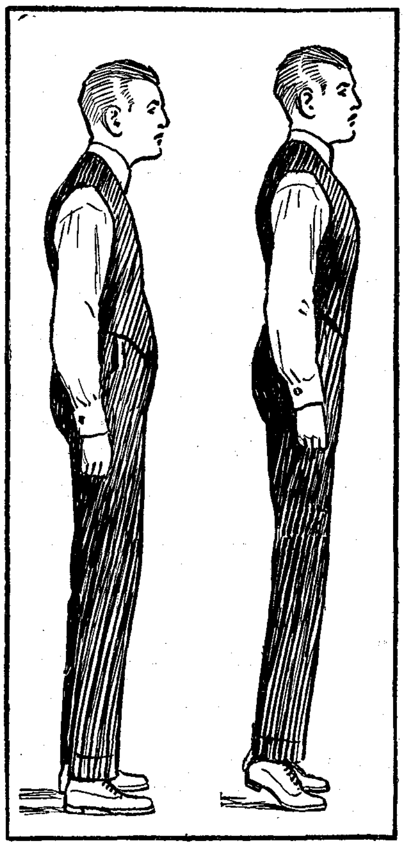
"The mullets are entirely vegetarian feeders, their principal diet being a species of Magdalena Bay grass which grows in great abundance in shoal water. The presence of this grass in the Salton Sea has occurred only in recent years. It abounds, however, in the Gulf of California and other Mexican Pacific waters. Scientists are convinced that the grass has been introduced by birds carrying the seed. Due to its vegetarian habits, the mullet can not be taken with hook and line. Anatomically they are constructed like a barnyard fowl, being provided with a muscular gizzard instead of an ordinary stomach like the majority of well-known food fishes. The fishermen have discovered that the mullets are fond of fresh alfalfa. A handful of this feed scattered on the waters attracts great numbers—a fact that is taken advantage of to attract large schools into the nets. Last year the average daily catch of Salton Sea mullet was between two hundred and fifty and three thundred pounds per fisherman. For this catch they receive fifteen cents a pound delivered to the railroad station at Niland."

Just what will the future of the Salton Sea fishing industry be? No one can say until an accurate water survey and analysis is made over a period of years. At present the sea has a maximum depth of about forty-five feet, and the salinity varies at different depths and localities. If the sea should ever again attain the degree of salinity that it possest prior to the flood of 1905, it is probable that the fishing industry would be automatically terminated by the perishing of the fish. Mr. Hogg continues:

"The fishermen and old residents about the sea . . . scoff the idea that the sea will ever go dry, or even recede to the point of increasing salinity beyond the endurance of the fish. They believe that the water is now holding its own against evaporation losses. Last year the sea receded four and one-half feet and then without any apparent reason rose again two feet. With the constantly increasing irrigated area of the Imperial Valley and the development of additional irrigation projects along the Colorado River, an ever-increasing volume of overflow water will be drained into the Salton Sea to freshen its water and maintain its level. The fisheries are already developed to the extent of being an economic asset to the State, and it is entirely within the bounds of possibility that, with their continued growth, means will be perfected whereby any desired quantity of water may be allowed to flow into it each year during the period that the Colorado River is in flood. Artificial control of the water-level would, of course, preserve the fishing industry, as well as maintain the sea as a pleasure resort and for the tempering influence that it exerts over the torrid summer climate of the Imperial Valley."

HEALTH ON TIPTOE

HEALTH THROUGH PHYSICAL EXERCISE, obtained merely by walking on tiptoe for a few minutes daily, is the reasonable program proposed to his countrymen by a French physician, Dr. Gautiez. The doctor believes that Frenchmen do not take enough physical exercise, but he also believes that most of them will never spare the time or take the trouble to go through the courses of gymnastics usually prescribed. He believes that walking on the toes, or rather on the ball of the foot, brings into play muscles all over the body that are seldom used, stiffens the spinal column and the neck, favors deep chest-breathing, and improves the carriage and bearing. A contributor to *Le Matin* (Paris), signing himself "Dr. Ox," explains the matter thus in the pages of that journal:



EFFECT OF STANDING ON THE TOES.

Standing on the heels, as shown by the first figure, favors abdominal breathing, while the attitude of the second figure results in thoracic breathing.

"It is certain that the good health and low mortality of northern peoples are due in large part to their general devotion to hygiene and sport.

"All Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, of whatever age, should develop, or rather maintain, the suppleness and youthfulness of their limbs by exercise. But the ordinary Frenchman can never be made to practise the methods of physical culture as taught hitherto, no matter how good they may be, because they require a perseverance and an expenditure of time that few are disposed to devote to them.

"Dr. Gautiez's method avoids these inconveniences, since any one may practise it without interrupting his occupations and almost without noticing it.

"Whence arises the certain and proved effectiveness of walking intermittently on the toes, from the point of view of respiration and muscular condition? It may be explained as follows:

"Every one, or almost every one, walks on the heels; that is, places the heel on the ground first in walking. Curiously enough, man, or at least civilized man (as distinguished from savage peoples, who are rich in fine muscular types), is the only one of the animals who does this. All others walk by placing the toes on the ground first. Now when man walks as he does, it is clear that the whole weight of the body . . . rests on the bony structure and ultimately on the heel, without the muscles having any sensible work to do. It is not so when man runs; when he uses the 'gymnastic step' the weight of his body rests on the toes; this weight is no longer entirely in equilibrium—no longer rests on the heel—and what is the result? The whole musculature is put into play to assure the stability of the body on the toes. The act of standing on the end of the foot contracts the muscles of the calf and thigh, which also cause those of the back and abdomen to contract, the whole tending to fix rigidly the position of the top of the vertebral column and of the neck. The spinal column, which in walking on the heels is free and flexible, is fixt by the muscles from the very fact that the walking is done on the toes. To employ a figure of speech, it is the same as when the antennæ of the military wireless, composed, as is well known, of separate sections socketed together, become a rigid whole by reason of the tension brought to bear upon them by the guy-wires. It is this rigidity of the neck, obtained by walking on the toes, which constitutes the essential point of the system of Dr. Gautiez. The consequences of it may be verified at once: breathe while holding yourself upright formally, that is to say, with the body resting solidly on the heels, and you will generally find that your respiration is abdominal, the lung being raised by the contraction of the diaphragm. . . . In this position, in fact, the muscles attached to the top of the spine, which ought to raise the sides, can scarcely work at all, for lack of a fixt point of attachment, the spine being flexible. Make it rigid, on the contrary, by raising yourself on your toes and immediately (every one can prove it for himself) the respiration becomes thoracic; the chest is dilated and we see the tips of the lungs doing their part—the portions that commonly are little used (a primary cause of tuberculosis). . . . . . .

"But why do we advise walking on tiptoe instead of running with 'gymnastic step'? Because the latter involves fatigue of the heart and loss of breath, both of which are useless, and because many persons can not stand it, while the walking indicated by Dr. Gautiez is easy, no matter how old you are.

"One thing should be said here: it is not to be thought that walking in high-heeled shoes is the same as walking on tiptoe This would be true only if the heel of the foot rested for a shorter time on the rigid support than it would do normally. This is by no means the case.

"In fine, Dr. Gautiez's system is the most convenient method of physical culture. Every one can verify for himself its extreme effectiveness by walking daily several minutes on tiptoe.

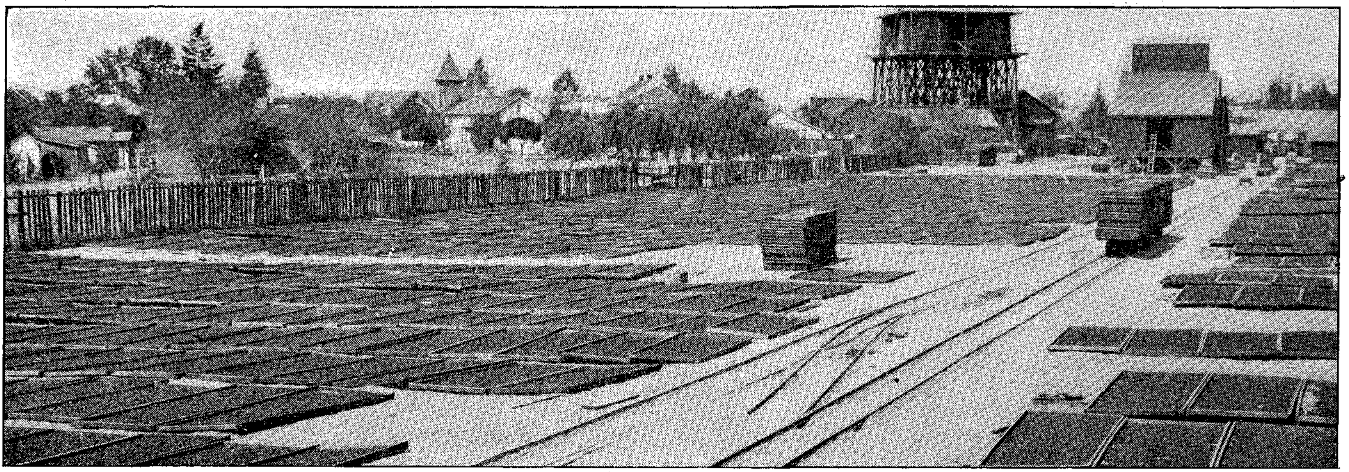
"It is all very simple, certainly; but it required to be thought out, just as in the case of Columbus's egg. He who has provided his fellow citizens with this easy and powerful method, applicable to all without delay, may well be called the Christopher Columbus of public health in France."

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF SUNSHINE

THE PHILOSOPHERS encountered by Gulliver who were trying to extract sunbeams from cucumbers would have met with success if they had turned the other way about. Provided one starts with sunbeams enough, he can readily produce cucumbers or any other kind of vegetable or fruit. In an article on "The Agricultural Significance of Sunshine as Illustrated in California," contributed to *The Monthly Weather Review* (Washington), Andrew H. Palmer, meteorologist of the Weather Office at San Francisco, shows that sunshine has a definite commercial value and that it is one of California's most substantial assets.

Sunshine, he reminds us, is important in plant growth because the heat and the light required by all growing plants are supplied by solar radiation. While heat can not entirely replace light in this process, light can in large measure replace heat. The quality and the quantity of the sunlight transmitted to growing plants are both dependent upon atmospheric conditions, as well as upon the season of the year. They vary from place to place and from month to month. He continues:

"Of the various weather elements, sunshine, directly through radiation, and indirectly through its effect upon air temperatures, influences the distribution of crops. Because it furnishes the required energy for certain chemical activities within growing plants, as well as promotes evaporation from the foliage, abundant sunshine is required of most plants. Partly because



SUN-CURING RAISINS IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

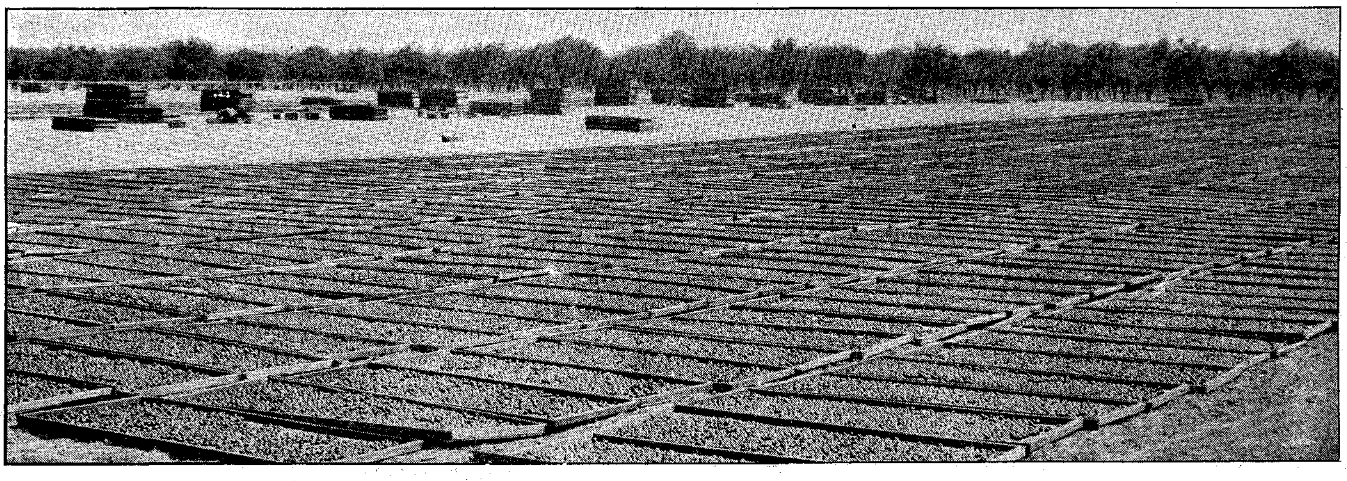
of the power of water vapor in removing certain chemically active rays from the sunlight transmitted through the air, humid regions are best adapted for certain crops and wholly unfitted for other crops. . . . . . .

"Sunshine . . . varies greatly in amount from month to month, as well as from county to county. California has been termed 'the sunshine State,' but the title is not equally merited by all portions of the State. While cyclones control the weather, their transcontinental paths are deflected so far to the north during the summer half-year that the State then enjoys subtropical, rainless conditions. The interior valleys then receive the maximum possible amount of sunshine, and practically cloudless skies sometimes prevail for several successive months. On the other hand, the indraft of cool, westerly winds from off the ocean brings in fog along the coast, which penetrates ten to twenty miles inland every night, but which is dissipated to some extent during the day. On exposed places like Point Reyes the sun during midsummer sometimes remains invisible on account of fog and low cloud for more than three weeks at a time. Under these varied conditions of cloud and sunshine the State sometimes has the highest and the lowest temperatures in the United States during midsummer. . . . . . .

"The meteorological conditions under which fruit-growing is most successfully carried on in California are primarily (*a*) abundant sunshine, (*b*) low atmospheric humidity, (*c*) absence of extremely low temperatures, and (*d*) generous soil moisture, largely supplied by artificial irrigation. . . . Because of the deficient sunshine and the excessive humidity fruits are not grown in commercial quantities on the immediate coast. Direct and not diffused sunshine is necessary for ripening some fruits, but still more is needed for their curing and preserving. The excessively low relative humidity of the atmosphere over the interior valleys during the daylight hours of summer permits the penetration through it of an intense sunlight. This results in a maximum physical as well as chemical action on the growing fruit. The physical heating of the plant tissue is promoted. and the evaporation of part of its water is accelerated. In addition, the growth of some microscopic parasites is checked, and certain ripening processes of the fruit are hastened. Favorable comment is often made concerning the absence of certain parasites and the excellent keeping qualities of California fruits. While in a measure this is due to fumigation and the artificial application of germicides, it is also partly due to the beneficial effects of the sunshine to which the maturing fruit is subjected during the long, cloudless summer. The distinctive flavor and the characteristic aroma of California fruit can also be explained in the same way. The extreme dryness of the air promotes evaporation, and hence aids the flow of sap in the trees. . . . . . .

"That sunshine is of prime importance in fruit-growing may be seen from its influence in all stages of the fruit, from blossoming to maturity. During the blossoming period of deciduous fruit-trees, principally February to April, inclusive, there is usually enough sunshine each year to produce a satisfactory set of fruit. . . . After the fruit has set, its early growth is accompanied by longer and longer days, more and more sunshine, with increasing intensity. When the sun reaches its maximum altitude about June 21, cloudless skies occur every day. In the fruit-growing regions it not infrequently happens that 100 per cent. of the possible sunshine is received during June. As the chemical qualities of the sun's rays are also probably at the maximum during June and July, all deciduous fruit makes rapid progress toward maturity. During hot July weather in Iowa the farmers say, 'It makes the corn grow'; in California the fruit-growers say, 'It puts sugar in the prunes.' Cloudless skies usually continue during the harvest of the fruit. That to be consumed as fresh fruit is shipped in express refrigerator-cars which move eastward in train-load lots on fast freight-time schedules. That which is to be dried is placed upon wooden or paper trays and exposed to the hot sunshine."

The sun-curing of fruit in California is a great industry. The unbroken sunshine and the absence of rain during July, August, and September make possible the sun-curing of thousands of tons of fruit every year. The latter consists

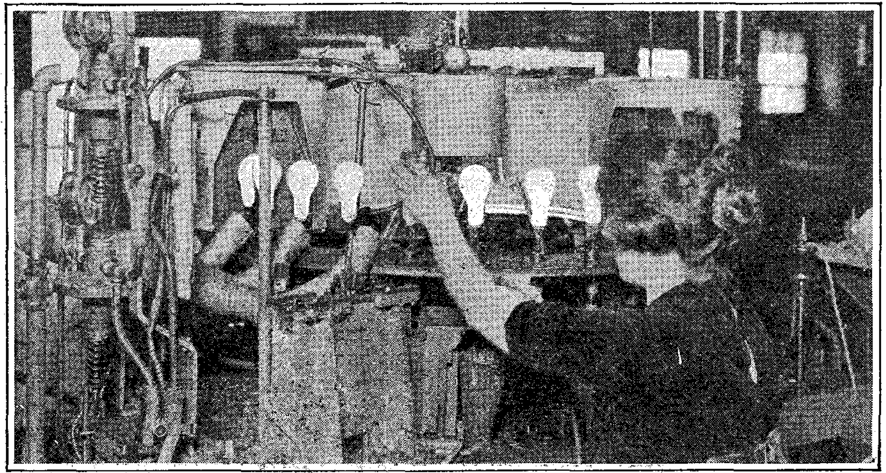


SUN-CURING PRUNES IN THE SANTA CLARA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

principally of raisins, prunes, peaches, apricots, pears, and apples. Speaking especially of the raisin industry, Mr. Palmer tells us that the fruit is allowed to remain in the sun until all visible portions are brown. The trays are then stacked while the berries are still soft and contain considerable moisture. This evaporates slowly in the shade, leaving the fruit in far better condition than if completely cured in the sun. He goes on:

"The sun-curing of fruit is a physical as well as a chemical process. The intense sunshine, aided by the excessively dry air, promotes the evaporation of superfluous water, and converts the juices into sugar and other solids, of great nutritive value. The compactness of dried fruit and its excellent keeping quality make it one of our most valuable food-products. A pound of raisins contains more nutrition than a pound of beefsteak, and costs much less. . . . . . .

"A new industry, which is destined to grow rapdily, has recently appeared in California. This is the dehydrating of vegetables. Sunshine plays an important part both in the production of the vegetable and in its dehydration. . . . The vegetables most commonly dried are potatoes, cabbage, onions, beets, beans, and peas. Through physical and chemical changes the pulp is reduced to a compact and dry mass, which, when properly packed and stored under satisfactory atmospheric conditions, will keep for years. When a housewife wishes to prepare the dehydrated vegetables for use, the dried product is first soaked in water, and then cooked as usual. After a short time it is ready to serve, with a flavor and an aroma as tho fresh from the garden.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

FILLING LAMP BULBS WITH THE PURIFIED ARGON.

The air is exhausted from the lamps when the turn-table carries them through the oven. They come out at the left, are cooled by air-blast, and as they come to the position beneath the operator's left hand the argon is injected from below.

"The importance of sunshine is well illustrated in the growing of oranges, California's most valuable fruit crop. . . . Primarily because of the greater amount of sunshine received during the summer growing season, the northern California groves have produced the first car-load lot of oranges during the autumn of each of several past years. This is an eagerly sought honor, and the record of northern California is all the more impressive when it is realized that southern California produces the great bulk of the orange crop, and has a warmer and more equable climate.

"Another interesting example of the influence of sunshine, or rather the lack of it, is apparent in the production of the greater part of a large bean-crop along a narrow strip of coast, extending principally from San Francisco southward to the Mexican border. . . . The sunshine received is that which has traversed a humid and cloudy atmosphere. The light transmitted to the plants, therefore, is rich in the qualities characteristic of the middle portion of the solar spectrum, but deficient in those qualities characteristic of rays of either end of the spectrum. The bean-crop is harvested principally in the autumn, which brings the maximum amount of sunshine this region receives during any season of the year. The crop is sun-cured, and the dried beans are separated from the pods by means of thrashing. . . . . . .

"That the people of California are not unmindful of the significance of sunshine as a resource is evident from the great frequency with which the word sun enters into their vocabulary. In this 'Sunshine State' we have 'Sunkist Oranges,' 'Sun-Maid Raisins,' and 'Sun-Sweet Prunes.' Most of these are shipped eastward over the 'Sunset Route.'"

PUTTING ARGON TO WORK

MAN AND THE OTHER ANIMALS have been breathing argon ever since they have been breathing anything at all; yet nobody knew that there was such a thing until William Ramsey discovered, in 1894, that it is a normal constituent of the atmosphere. It makes up about one per cent., so that for every hundred breaths a man takes he draws in one full one of pure argon. This abundant gas is now used to fill incandescent lamps. Says E. W. Davidson, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York):

"One of the most useless of the constituent elements of the air we breathe was turned to a highly valuable use for mankind when argon gas was first injected into incandescent lamp bulbs By filling lamps with this gas, which is among the laziest of all gases, and by observing certain precautions, the efficiency of the lamp thus made was greatly increased Furthermore, argon gas has helped the larger sizes of incandescents up to the huge 1,500-watt lamp to displace arc-lamps for street-lighting purposes Sir William Ramsey first discovered argon in 1894, which he found to constitute about one per cent. of the atmosphere. By this discovery he filled out one of the blanks in the chemical periodic system. Previously it has been noted that nitrogen extracted from the atmosphere was heavier than nitrogen produced by chemical process The search for an explanation of this led to the discovery of argon. But he found absolutely no practical use for the new gas.

"For twenty years this valuable element was permitted to continue in its happy state of desuetude. Nobody used argon until Dr. Irving Langmuir, in the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, discovered the increased efficiency to be gained in incandescent lamps by filling them with inert gas instead of merely making them vacuous. He used both nitrogen and argon. Nitrogen was promptly put to use in lamps because it is comparatively easy to extract so prevalent an element from air, but nobody used any argon on a large scale until about 1914, when an air-products company constructed machinery which, by fractional distillation from liquid air, produced it in considerable quantities *mixed in equal parts with oxygen and nitrogen.* This is the form in which it is marketed to-day. At lamp-factories the oxygen is thoroughly removed by passing the mixed gases through a tubular furnace nearly filled with copper filings at red heat, and about ninety per cent. of the nitrogen is extracted in another furnace.

"Then the argon, about ninety per cent. pure, is injected into lamp bulbs. The very inertness which once stamped argon as absolutely useless has proved to be its valuable quality. The facts that it is relatively stubborn in its refusal to serve as a conductor of heat and that its density discourages the evaporation of tungsten filaments even at tremendous heat have therefore made it possible to increase the temperature of lamp filaments with a consequent increase in lamp efficiency beyond the point which was the previous maximum. So a greater candle-power is possible without undue deterioration of the filament; or keeping candle-power fixt, the life of the bulb is prolonged."

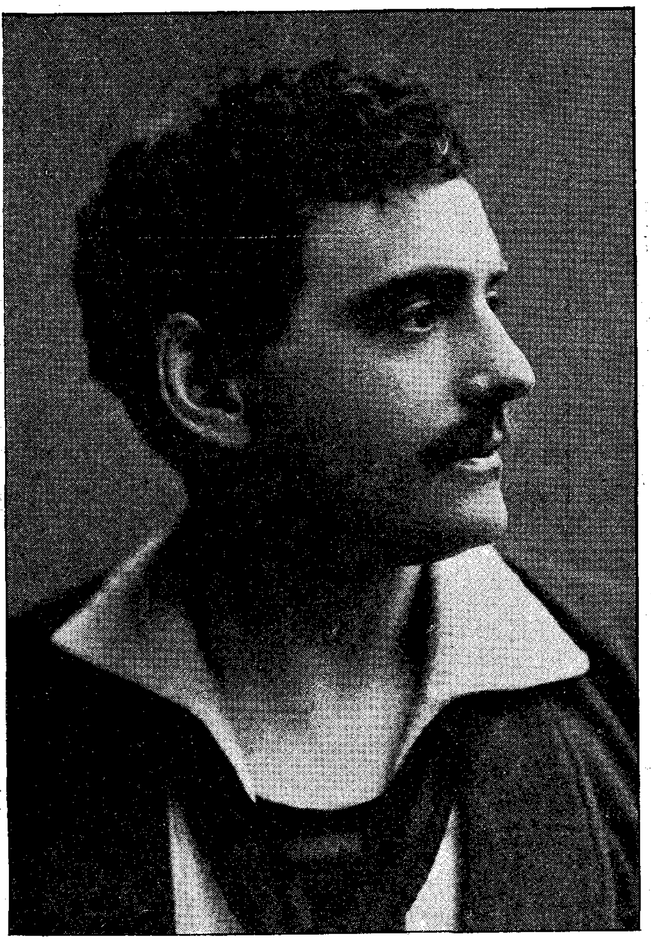
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 83

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

RECALLING THE ROMANTIC DRAMA

WHETHER WE HAVE GROWN better or worse in our choice of fiction heroes is a question that the death of James O'Neill, the famous actor, brings up, and the present generation is put to the issue with its fathers. O'Neill was the embodiment of the *Count of Monte Cristo*, the Dumas hero, whom he is said to have impersonated six thousand times. His career in this play began at Booth's Theater in New York in 1882, and for years it served him as an outlet for a highly romantic aptitude. An editorial in the New York *Evening Sun* practically identifies the man and the part. "*Monte Cristo* is dead," it says, and the phrases that follow are such as the theater alone inspires. "No more will he thrill the house from orchestra to family circle with his fabulous wealth, his boundless luxury, his uncanny wisdom, and his vengeful hate. Gone is the graceful figure, silent the round, sonorous voice, vanished the pale visage, dimmed the luminous eyes, more eloquent than the silvery flow of stage rhetoric." O'Neill wore the mantle worn by Fechter, and doubtless many old-timers will say he wore it to greater advantage, but the writer here sees in the present generation neither heir-apparent nor even aspirant for it. In James O'Neill's death is set up a mile-stone:



PLAYED *EDMOND DANTES* SIX THOUSAND TIMES.

James O'Neill in the days when, as the hero in the "Count of Monte Cristo," he thrilled the hearts of our fathers.

"Time was when *Monte Cristo*, rising through a trap-door, as from the depths of the sea, raising his arm toward the flies, as it were to heaven, and shouting, 'The world is mine!' came curiously near to telling the truth. A cheaper *Manfred*, a more tinsel-decked and tawdry *Lara*, the ultraromantic *Count* of Dumas' somewhat distorted imagining had an extraordinary hold not only on the public of the middle nineteenth century, upon whom he first imposed himself, but upon at least a generation following. Not only had he a grip upon the popular imagination, but, also, no small influence upon the popular mind. Literally to millions of young men, reading practically every printed language, he and his story furnished material for their dreams, and, it is to be feared, too often gave color to their moral codes.

"The stage caught the infection from the novel, and in his palmy days the *Count* stalked the boards in the flesh of many actors, good, bad, and indifferent. To the romantic school the opportunities of the dramatized version were irresistible, and it is only with the incoming of the new age that other attractions have crowded *Monte Cristo* into the vaudeville houses. O'Neill took him there in tabloid form when the 'legitimate' theaters no longer wanted him. So he lingered out a dwarfed and withered age, sad indeed to survivors of old audiences that had hung breathless on his cunning artificialities of word and deed. Perhaps to such it is better that the last curtain has come with the demise of his last natural-born interpreter.

"In print, it would seem, the *Count* still has a certain vitality. A canvass of young men is apt to show that the majority have read of his strange adventures with a certain admiration. But he has distinctly passed into the historic stage; their interest is quite objective, their memory fragmentary and fugitive. They have read his story just as they have read any other book. There is nothing of that spiritual identification of the reader with the hero which once made every feature and every episode of the story a possession of the young mind far more inspiring than poetry and as unforgetable as the multiplication table.

"Looking back to what 'Monte Cristo' meant to his contemporaries—and other fictional creatures of the older days from *Quilp* to *Père Goriot*—one can not help wondering who there is in contemporary literature to take their places in the great world of the spirit. Even *Sherlock Holmes* has grown middle-aged. What sort of soul's meat does the up-to-date fiction of demireps of both sexes supply in their places?"

Mr. O'Neill's career of fifty years on the stage covered so much of what is affectionately known as "the palmy days" that a rehearsal of his engagements involves the roll-call of nearly all the great names in the history of the American stage of his day. The New York *Tribune* sketches it:

"Mr. O'Neill was born at Kilkenny, Ireland, on November 15, 1847, the son of Edmond and Katherine O'Neill, and was brought to this country in childhood. The family settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there, while yet in his teens, he occasionally served as a member of a mob or a soldier in the ranks in one of Edwin Forrest's classic plays. His first appearance in a speaking part was at the old National Theater in that city in 1867. That was in the part of *Icilius*, in Knowles's great tragedy of 'Virginius,' Forrest himself taking the title-rôle.

"Two years later he joined the Bob Miles Company, next was leading man at Ford's Theater, Baltimore; played in John Ellsler's Company at Cleveland, and was a member successively of McVicker's and Hooley's stock companies at Chicago, and of the Union Square Theater company in New York. It was during this part of his career that he had the advantage of association with Adelaide Neilson, Edwin Booth, and other great performers. In 1874 he made a tour of California, and then for three years was at the Union Square Theater in this city.

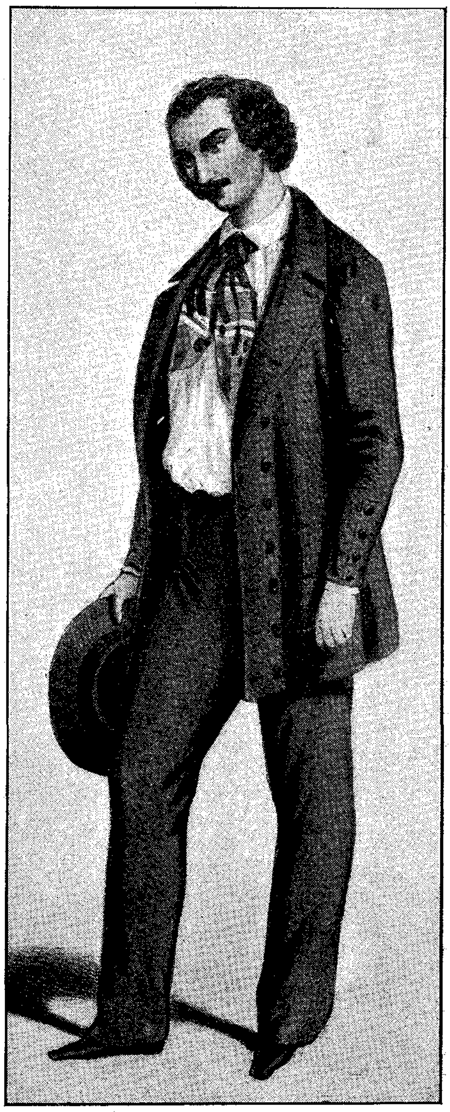
"A striking incident of his career came in 1877, when he returned to California for three years and in 1880 assumed for a few weeks the part of *Jesus Christ* in Salmi Morse's 'Passion

Play.' He at first refused to take the part, being himself a devout churchman and regarding the production as impious; but finally he accepted it in order that it might not be profaned and degraded by being assumed by some irreligious and perhaps profligate person. His performance of it was marked with all the reverence of a priest's ministrations at the altar, but public sentiment compelled the withdrawal of the play from the stage after a few weeks. Henry E. Abbey, the theatrical manager, was so imprest by it that he wished to have the play transferred to this city, but public sentiment was against it and the municipal authorities forbade it.

"Thereafter Mr. O'Neill devoted himself with great success to the romantic and classic drama. He was the star, *Jean Renaud*, in 'A Celebrated Case,' for some time. Then at Booth's Theater in this city he entered upon his unique career as *Edmond Dantes* in 'The Count of Monte Cristo.' For fifteen years he exploited Dumas' adventurous hero on the stage of virtually every city in America, with never-waning popularity. His performances of it exceeded six thousand.

"He afterward played with great success the title-rôle in 'Virginius,' *D'Artagnan* in Mr. Grundy's dramatization of 'The Three Musketeers,' and *Mark Antony* in 'Julius Cæsar.' Among his earlier parts were *Pierre* in 'The Two Orphans' and the *Prince* in 'The Danicheffs'; and some of his later and less consequential performances were in Mr. Belasco's spectacular play 'The Wanderer' and Hall Caine's 'The Manxman.'

"Mr. O'Neill purchased from the late A. M. Palmer the sole title and all rights to the play of 'The Count of Monte Cristo,' and derived therefrom a substantial fortune."



A FRENCH *EDMOND DANTES.*

Métingue, the French actor, who created the leading rôle in Dumas' romantic play.

MEDICAL LITERARY CRITICISM

WHEN THE DOCTORS are moved to take in hand our literary pathology, so to speak, it must be time to suspect that our state is parlous. To hear that magazine literature of to-day exhibits "a hyperpituitarism of the postadolescent type" is enough to scare one into all sorts of apprehensive tremors until one learns that the phrase means too much talkativeness. This trait we have come to tolerate in children to such an extent that it passes for normal. Only when a Mr. Nevinson visits us from England and is led to such sighs over American children as "would that I had the wringing of their necks!" do we realize what terrors we tolerate. But Mr. Nevinson finds that these "pituitous" children grow up into charming adults. He likes the whole race of American men and women. A writer in *The Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association* (St. Louis) sees, however, that the traits are persistent in postadolescents of the literary type, and calls upon readers in general to save these sufferers from themselves. He does not, indeed, absolve the public of blame in encouraging the offenders. "The monthly loquacious exhibitions of our literary hyperpituitarics in our many magazines are a chapter in our social development," he declares, "which indicates that the American people are losing complete control of normal mentality." This is how he puts the matter in a general case:

"That we, as a nation, have never been the equal of the English or the French in a literary sense is a matter that needs no comment here; but even lacking the literary sense that can ferret out at once what is good from what is bad in literature, what, may we ask, has become of our sense of humor? And what has become of our dogged persistence, so noteworthy in the past, to get the best return for our money? And last but not least, what has become of the 'Great American Characteristic' of 'getting there' by the shortest route on account of our hereditary impatience to waste time? Surely, page after page of vapid conversation that has absolutely nothing to do with the story itself, but is merely 'introduced' to show the author's pathologic state of verbomania and equally pathologic state of egoistic 'smartness,' is not the sort of thoroughfare on which to travel to 'get there'—to reach the goal in the shortest time possible. The French, generally considered 'diseased' and degenerate by superficial American critics, would not only cry out against a redundant verbiage on the part of their own authors, but would start an inquiry into the sanity of the authors and the sanity of the publishers. And the French, be it said here, are masters of the short story—the short story of limited conversation, of repression, of half-told incidents that stimulate the intelligent reader into thinking of those problems of life without which life would be a humdrum affair. But our native hyperpituitarics affect neither the half-told incident nor a limited phraseology; their pathologic condition is against such deep and indelible marks of degeneracy (?). Theirs is the bravura song of all those whose pituitary gland overfunctionates—words, words, falling over each other, phrases, phrases that have no connection, anything and everything that will blind the reader to the paucity of their thoughts. A meal of pastry insufflated to the bursting-point—large, formidable, exciting, on account of its dimensions, but a fraud that only the abnormal workings of the pituitary gland is capable of effecting."

Turning to the particular case for illustration, we find that the writer chosen is one whom we found mentioned as one of the literary discoveries of the late William Marion Reedy, whose *Mirror* was the first purveyor of her work. St. Louis, being her home, may think, having aided to make her literary reputation, that it has an equal right to administer a corrective:

"Let us take as an illustration of our contention that the majority of our American authors of short stories are afflicted with hyperpituitarism of the postadolescent type, the latest literary material of Miss Fannie Hurst as put forth in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* under the name of 'Star-Dust.' This story, by the way, is a long one, but will nevertheless serve our purpose, since it is in reality a number of short stories strung together on the mere thread of a plot. Here we have illustrated in no minor degree the salient features, mentally speaking, of hyperpituitarism of the postadolescent type. No mind but of the type which indicates abnormal development, decided temperamental tendencies, loquacity, and unstableness could have thought out and written the following sentences, which are a small illustration of many with which this author bestrews her story. Has there ever been even in the cheapest form of literature anything so unstable and loquacious as the opening paragraph of Chapter XI: 'By a strange conspiracy o middle-class morality, which clothes the white nude of life in suggestive factory-made garments, and by her own sheer sappiness, which vitalized her, but with the sexlessness of the young tree, *Lily*, with all her rather puerile innocence left her, walked into her marriage like a blind Nydia, hands out and groping sensitively'; or as, 'The

St. Louis of *Lily's* little girlhood, sprung so thrivingly from the right bank of the Mississippi, and builded on the dead mounds of a dead past, was even then inexplicably turning its back to its fine river-frontage, stretching in the form of a great adolescent giant, prone, legs flung to the west, and full of growing-pains, arms outstretched and curving downward in a great north-and south yawn'; or as, 'Central High School, the city's only at a time when half a million souls beat up like a sea round it, a model and modern institution that was presently and paradoxically to become architectural paragon for what to avoid in future high-school buildings, was again within street-car distance, except on unusually bland days, when *Lily* and *Flora Kemble* would walk home through Vandeventer Place, the first of those short private thoroughfares of pretentious homes that were presently to run through the warp of the city like threads of gold'?"

Such speech that foams at the mouth, not to use the writer's highly scientific phraseology, is, he thinks symptomatic of a state which "throws the mantle of charity over the efforts of the authors." For—

"By accepting this theory the clouds are pushed aside and light is allowed to penetrate a situation which has caused much dissatisfaction and much drastic criticism on the part of some of the readers of the magazines that specialize in stories which invariably show the chief mental characteristics of the hyper-pituitaric—instability, loquacity, and a decided hypertrophy of the sort of temperament that leads to a complete disregard of the literary unities. In other words, the authors, hampered as they are by a pathologic condition, are really working against heavy odds and hence deserve our sympathy instead of our denunciation. That success—and in some instances great financial success—should follow close at their heels does not indicate that their work has any enduring qualities, but merely the desire of a non-discriminating public to encourage the antics of literary clowns, just as a non-discriminating crowd rushes to the circus and foregathers in the tents set apart for monstrosities for the sake of viewing 'the greatest and most wonderful freak.'"

SIZING UP THE AMERICAN MUSICAL INVASION OF LONDON

THE FINAL WORD, if that is awaited, on the American musical invasion of England may be found in the columns conducted by Mr. Robin H. Legge in the London *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Legge, to be sure, belongs to the newspaper clan whom Mr. Newman, quoted by us on July 31, described as unwilling to "deal critically" with our musical representatives for fear of disturbing the "Anglo-American Entente." But he, along with Mr. Newman, objects to the way programs were made up, and he objects more graciously. The point may be well taken, or not; at least Americans have, until Prohibition, been noted for mixing drinks, and to sing a ballad in the same program with higher reaches of song has been no cause of offense. Britishers seem to prefer "the rigor of the game," as Lamb's *Mrs. Battle* did her whist, and sternly relegate their lighter song to occasions known as "Ballad concerts." Fine shades and nice distinctions were evidently not studied by the managerial end of the American enterprise, or the musicians, for instance, would not have been put in the wrong hall, for a Britisher would rather die than go to a misplaced entertainment. But Mr. Legge is a man of generous impulses:

"I heard all that I could hear of American musicians, because I wanted seriously to know, if so be I could learn from what they achieved, what was their aim, and if that bore any particular relation to what we are aiming at. I do feel that I learned a good deal, and I do hope that our American cousins also learned something from us.

"After all, they speak our language and we speak theirs, and from it we freely take, without any acknowledgment, a fairly large amount of phrases that suit our purpose to a 't,' the which we could not, or did not, discover for ourselves. But, seriously, the musical language is different. From conversations I have had with many American musicians recently it seems that America is not nearly so sure of its ground as we are in the matter of the Anglo-Saxon in music. Curiously enough, the whole of the American singers who have appeared in Queen's Hall (of all places for a recital!) in the last two months have shown us nothing of any value of American music. Further, Mr. Damrosch's orchestral programs were of quite a conventional order, and afforded us no new insight into American creative composition, whatever view they may have given us of the art of playing music that was quite familiar to us. Are there no 'young American composers'? Surely here was an opportunity mislaid, if not actually lost, for, of course, there are.

"To judge by the programs offered to us, and the general arrangement of the 'invasion,' something was attempted to suit what, I imagine, was presumed to represent 'our taste.' At one concert several fascinating old Italian and modern French songs were quite exquisitely sung by an American singer, who presumably thought it 'in accordance with our taste' to sing a fearsome ballad of a most ordinary kind by way of an encore. In all the vocal programs that I heard the same idea seemed to prevail, that it was the shop-ballad that 'had it.' We have, of course, a series each winter of ballad concerts, many of which are of heavenly beauty compared with what was offered at similar functions twenty years ago, and our ballad masters, or mongers, certainly know their business. But we do not interpolate these things into the midst of Duparc, Poldowski, Scarlatti, and the like. Do the Americans in America so interpolate their own ballads into their more serious schemes? If not, why try the experiment over here? Then we heard a delicious, pure coloratura singer in Miss Garrison. But why was her program chosen to afford least opportunity for her to exhibit the great graces of the gods? In her case I had preferred infinitely to hear the 'fireworks' so exquisitely done rather than all the artifice in Granados and Debussy, and so on, which are not in her particular line. The art of the ballad-singer is great. So is the art of the coloratura singer. But East is East, and West is West, so to speak. They are not the same thing, and this singer —and here I by no means confine the remark to the coloratura singer—and that are as wide apart as are the East and West."

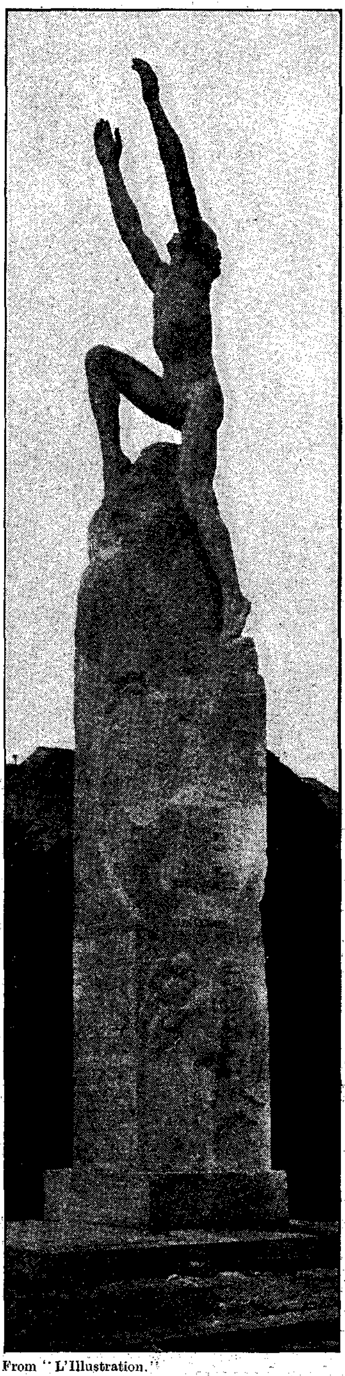
It ought to be flattering to our representatives, Miss Garrison, Reinald Werrenrath, Miss Braslau, Anna Case, Alma Gluck. that they satisfied on the score of diction. Mr. Heifetz is also praised along this line, being accepted everywhere by the press as American, tho we know he came to us a mature musician: Mr. Legge continues:

"One matter that particularly attracted me was the superior clearness of the diction of most of the singers. There is no doubt of it. As a fact, the point was emphasized in rather a curious fashion, for the programs issued were printed, I think in all cases, in English only, no matter in what language the singer might be singing. In some songs, especially those of an unfamiliar nature, it was easier, for the reason suggested, to follow the drift of the song by listening attentively to the singer than to try to discover which particular song was being presented by a search of the program-book. In a sense it was this clearness of diction that I found to be the most attractive feature of the playing of the Damrosch orchestra. It was clearness crystalline and in some respects reminded me of that of the famous Lamoureux orchestra in Paris. The uniformity of bowing, however, has no particular attraction for me, and I never liked Lamoureux's insistence on the use by the double-bass players of 'cello bows. Orchestral playing may be too smooth, its diction, as it were, clear to artificiality. I fear, to speak frankly (as I have been asked to speak by several American artists with whom I have discust matters), that almost more stress is by them inclined to be laid upon the playing of the music than upon the true inwardness of the music itself.

"This same quality of purity of diction was exemplified in the most exalted degree by Heifetz's violin playing, but why he left the very best he achieved to the very last, and that a Sunday concert, is difficult to understand. Undoubtedly, from our standpoint, he should have begun with an orchestral concert. But this apart, the extraordinary purity of his diction was of the loveliest nature, and was so pure as almost to suggest the artificiality referred to above. The diction was the diction of a Sarasate, but there was little, if any, of the Spaniard's warmth of style. I have laid great stress upon diction, because it was here, I think, that we could learn most from our American visitors. They, on the other hand, may easily have learned that a certain ruggedness in performance also has its merits and its decided attraction. If we have both learned our lessons—so much the better for all concerned. At least the American invasion gave us something to think about, and that in itself is a gain."

WILBUR WRIGHT IN FRANCE

THERE is a rare and beautiful drawing of William Blake which has for its caption, "Lord, teach these souls to fly." It was long before the days of aviation that Blake conceived his design; but the same thought must have been in the mind of the sculptor Landowski when he fashioned the memorial for Wilbur Wright and all those airmen who gave up their lives in the Great War. The beautiful monument erected in Le Mans has thus a double significance. As another symbol of the amity that binds France and America together this stone will also serve its purpose. So Americans are interested in the eloquent words of Mr. J. L'Hermitte contributed to *L'Illustration* (Paris) apropos of the inaugural event:



From "L'Illustration."

"TEACH THESE SOULS TO FLY."

The Wright statue in Le Mans, the dedication ceremony of which is pictured on page 54.

"At Le Mans there is being unveiled today the monument to the memory of Wilbur Wright and his predecessors in aviation. It is placed in the beautiful surroundings made by the massive apse of the Saint-Julien Cathedral, and the pointed gables and slender towers of the old houses of the Place Saint-Michel. There the monument appears set off by soft, green trees. One can now appreciate the work of the master Landowski. It is superb in originality and workmanship. First, we observe, in the deliberate parallelism of its lines with those of the cathedral, in its narrow shape, and in the aerial sweep of the mass, how it symbolizes faith in science as the cathedral symbolizes faith in divinity. The individual work of Mr. Landowski, like the collective work of our ancestors, impersonates man's eternal aspiration toward the infinite.

"This monument is a sincere work, where the thought of the artist who has succeeded in solving the difficult problem of combining legend and history, in recalling the past and the present, in uniting the real and the unreal, in merging the symbol, the action, and the dream, in carving the effort and impulse, has, so to speak, animated the stone in all its parts to express a people's gratitude toward those among them who have dared to tempt the aerial path.

"Erected primarily in honor of the eminent son of Dayton, Ohio, this monument, of which the old city of Maine (France) can be proud, evokes, nevertheless, the memory of the precursors and victims of aviation.

"On its left face the artist has represented, under the names of such precursors, *Dædalus* teaching his son *Icarus* the art of flying and fastening wings on him. On its right face, under the names of thirty victims made famous through their adventures in aviation, he has typified *Dædalus* carrying in his arms the body of his son. The account of this legend engraved on the stone is taken from the 'Metamorphosis' of Ovid.

"On the front Wilbur Wright appears in full flight, and below two medallions represent the features of his brother Orville and his friend, Léon Bollée. Inscriptions recall the principal dates of Wilbur Wright's career, and the actual as well as moral assistance given to his work by Orville Wright and Léon Bollée.

"Let us say that Mr. Landowski, as a true interpreter of the Wilbur Wright Committee, which was presided over by Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, in including in this monument the picture of the much-regretted Léon Bollée has manifested the indebtedness of the American aviator to the inventor from Maine (France), 'whose warm sympathy and resolute assistance rendered possible his success' in France at the time of his successful experiments in 1908 at Hunaudières and at the Camp d'Auvours, near Le Mans. This is a just and stirring testimony, for one must not forget that these two noble inventors were united, alas, in death, as they were in life in their work. Both passed away prematurely, Wilbur Wright, May 30, 1912; Léon Bollée, December 31, 1913. These two friends merited a common glorification.

"At the top of the stone which he has climbed the figure of a man raises his arms toward the heavens with the sublime yearning expressing, so to speak, the 'Sursum Corda!' of moral effort and the 'Quo Non Ascendam!' of scientific effort.

"Under the inspired chisel of Mr. Landowski the subject has been superbly exprest in the beautiful verses of Victor Hugo:

> You well know that the soul is strong
> And fears nothing
> When God's breath carries it away.
> You well know
> That I will go to the blue heavens
> And that my step
> On the ladder which leads to the stars
> Trembles not.

Passing from the description, Mr. L'Hermitte gives a few details concerning the history of the enterprise culminating with the dedication ceremonies:

"The first stone was laid on December 22, 1918, at an imposing ceremony animated by the participation of American, Polish, and French contingents and honored by the presence of eminent French and American personages.

"The day after this memorable manifestation of Franco-American friendship signalized by the touching adoption of one thousand French war-orphans by Wilbur Wright's native city, the generous fellow citizen of the eminent aviator, Mr. Louis D. Beaumont, offered to the committee a check of fifty thousand francs in order to assure the prompt execution of the monument, for the erection of which Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant, the esteemed president of the senatorial committee on aviation, had already procured numerous subscriptions, among others from the department, towns, and individuals of La Sarthe.

"The inauguration took place Saturday, July 17, in the presence of Admiral MacGruger, representing the American Embassy in France; General Duménil, delegate of the Minister of War; Mr. Lazare Weiller, senator of the provinces of the Lower Rhine; authorities and representatives of the department of La Sarthe, of the city of Le Mans, as well as numerous Americans, among whom were Mr. Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; Colonel Jefferson, chief of aeronautics; Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, and others. Once more the friendship which indissolubly unites the two sister republics was affirmed in the glorification of an American genius who took his triumphant flight on French soil.

"After the luncheon which united the local notables and their guests, Mr. Lazare Weiller recalled with pride the circumstances under which he induced Mr. Wilbur Wright to come to Europe. Then, at three o'clock, in the presence of a large crowd, the ceremony of the inauguration took place on the Place des Jacobins, where Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant, president of the senatorial committee on aviation and of the Committee Wilbur Wright, welcomed the American guests at Le Mans on this eventful day, and especially Mr. Myron T. Herrick, one of the initiators of the monument, an American as well as a French patriot, friends of our country in good and evil days. And the reply of Mr. Herrick, in which he pictured France and America united in the same idealistic endeavor, acquired a tone of grandeur at this ceremony in the presence of this monument."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCH'S DUTY TO THE LEPER

THE GIFT BY WU TING FANG, former Chinese ambassador to the United States, of five thousand dollars for the purchase of the Island of Taikam, China, as a permanent leper sanatorium, recalls attention to the fact that leprosy, an age-old plague, is still a charge on Christian duty. Dr. Wu, in making the gift, stipulated that no inscription bearing his name was to be attached thereto, and tho not a Christian, he is quoted in the religious press as saying: "My principle is, if I am permitted to perform a good action, I do not expect any reward, nor do I like it to be known." "The fact that he would do a good deed of this kind is indicative of the 'side-products' of Christianity in China," says *The Presbyterian;* "a little leaven is beginning to leaven the whole lump." Agreeing with this sentiment, the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) asks: "Are we as true to this ideal as is this Chinaman?"

In the early history of the plague lepers were banished and looked upon as outcasts; but to-day several governments are pursuing the more humane policy of combating the disease and ameliorating the condition of the unhappy sufferer while trying to discover a cure. It is said that the United States Government has purchased three small islands off the coast of Florida, known as Cedar Keys, for the establishment of a leprosarium. In England, where the plague has not been indigenous since the sixteenth century, a leper home has been established, and is being maintained by private contribution. The colony is a limited liability concern, but, even if it must be a losing venture in the business sense, says S. M. Gluckstein in the London *Daily Express*, "it assuredly constitutes a first-class investment for those who seek to comfort and heal." He believes:

> "Not unreasonably could it be urged that the cost of upkeep should be borne by the state. It is, however, probably preferable on the whole that the burden should be shouldered by private sympathizers. Sir Malcolm Morris, the well-known surgeon, is at the head of the organization, and with him in this noble work are Sir Arthur Downes, Sir Montagu Pollock, and Drs. John Macleod and John Turner.
>
> "Mr. R. C. Bolton, the busy legal gentleman who finds or makes time to act as the honorary secretary to this novel and merciful joint-stock enterprise, tells me there are many cases of leprosy in England, the sufferers for the most part being civil servants who had spent their lives in the East.
>
> "Sir Malcolm Morris and his friends, in the conduct of their hospital, are pursuing the policy adopted in South Africa—to combine humane principles with the public safety, and to temper the hardships of isolation from the outer world with comforts and conditions not otherwise within the reach of the sufferers."

Research to discover a cure continues, and, according to *Zion's Herald* (Methodist), it is announced that two persons segregated at the Massachusetts leper colony on Penikese Island in Buzzards Bay have presumably recovered from the disease, so that it is considered safe to send them home. In India the leper problem is inescapable, for in that land of frequent blight and pestilence it is estimated that there are two million suffering with the disease. Effort is being made to have all the patients, rich and poor alike, segregated, as, according to W. B. Norton, writing in *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), "they do not stand off as in Christ's day, crying, 'Unclean, unclean!' They crowd around with full assurance." Segregation as it is now practised is voluntary, and medical science is handicapped in combating the plague. In a visit to one of the asylums the writer found substantial brick homes in which the inmates live, a large enclosure in which flowers, vegetables, and trees grow and in which is a neat-looking church; a herd of cattle in the cattle paddock, and an abundant water supply, pumped by machinery. But there is a darker side to the picture:

> "The one pitiable sight, aside from the vision of the doom that rests on every one who has been touched by the blight of leprosy, was to see a leper mother holding in her arms a baby still untainted, but whose end is certain death unless mother and child can be separated. Leprosy is not hereditary, and the children of leper parents do not come into the world as lepers, but the law does not compel the parents to give up their children and persuasion does not always succeed in doing what the law fails to accomplish. Some parents do, of course, subordinate their desires to their better judgment and regard the future welfare of their children, but workers in the leper missions still labor under the handicap of the law which makes segregation on the part of the leper voluntary, and also makes voluntary the surrender of their untainted children.
>
> "While the care of lepers has a purely humanitarian and social appeal which has enlisted some helpers outside of the churches, its preeminent appeal is to Christians. It takes so much sympathy, patience, and self-abnegation that nothing less than the spirit of Calvary seems sufficient to meet the sacrifice involved.
>
> "Reports of cures of leprosy have come from the Philippines and important discoveries in checking the progress of leprosy have been made by medical authorities elsewhere, so that this dread disease is by no means considered hopeless. But whatever may be the task of the future there is now this vast leprous army of two million who must be helped for their own good and the good of generations yet unborn."

CHILD SUICIDE INCREASING—Suicide is generally on the increase in the United States, and among women and children there is an alarmingly larger number who have ended their lives, according to figures recently published by the Save-a-Life League, an organization established to prevent self-destruction by offering advice and financial assistance to the broken in mind and body. During the first six months of 1919, the League received reports of 2,063 suicides throughout the country; this year, for the corresponding period, the number who have destroyed themselves is 2,771. Male suicides were 1,810 and female 961. In 1919 there were 385 suicides in New York during the first six months. This year the total is 343—234 men and 109 women. Of this number nearly two-thirds were between the ages of twenty-five and fifty, and twelve were under twenty-one. And, says the report, which is published in the New York *Sun:*

> "Nothing should cause more real alarm than the suicide of children. In our own country, with its boasted institutions for human betterment, during the last six months 88 boys and 137 girls committed suicide, an increase of 50 over last year's report for the same time. The average age of boys is sixteen and girls fifteen. Boys most frequently use a gun and girls take poison. These terrible facts urgently call for strictly enforced laws to suppress the sale of all poisons and firearms.
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> "There is a noticeable increase of suicide among women, doubtless due to the fact that women to-day are entering upon public life as never before, both in business and in politics. Not long ago about one-fourth of all suicides were women; now it is one-third.
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> "From January to July 161 returned soldiers have in despair given away to suicide.
>
> "While many who destroy themselves are men and women of wealth and social position, there are also not a few among the poor and the unknown. Many belonging to this class might have been saved if a few dollars had been available for temporary aid."

CANADA'S LABOR CHURCH

LABOR MEN IN CANADA have founded, and have now well established with several thousand members, a church proclaiming itself to be "progressive, constructive, radical, democratic," and designed to meet the desire of a "great number of people who had felt the need for an organization which would more nearly conform to their ideas as to the teachings of Christ." Admission to membership is based on a willingness "to support an independent and creedless Labor Church based on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," and "its aim shall be the establishment of justice and righteousness on earth among all men and nations." According to information furnished to C. L. Cowan, a Presbyterian minister of Ontario, who writes in *The Continent* (Presbyterian), the church was started in a room on July 8, 1918, with about four hundred present. To-day there are ten branches, with a signed membership of about one thousand two hundred in Winnipeg alone. Attached to these are "flourishing Sunday-schools and young people's societies, study classes, etc.," and, in addition, Labor Church organizations have sprung up in Brandon, Calgary, Port Arthur, and Fort William. The inception of the church, the writer was informed, "was in a sense due to the hostility exhibited toward Rev. William Ivens on account of his pacifist attitude toward the war. This was the match applied to what had been a desire" for another church organization. "The people were ready, the man was available, hence the formation." Concerning Mr. Ivens himself—"an interesting person"—we learn:

> "He is a man around whom have waged the warmest discussions, particularly in regard to his political beliefs, and he is probably the best-known man in Canada west of the Great Lakes. I was told that he worked as a gardener, before entering the university, in a Winnipeg suburb. His divinity course was taken in a Methodist college. He became minister of McDougal Methodist Church, Winnipeg, after having served a small town in Manitoba. While in the McDougal pastorate he was frankly pacifist in his war-views, and his outspoken words attracted many workers to his church. Ultimately he was deprived of his standing as a Methodist minister—an act which caused widespread comment at the time. The great Winnipeg strike, which brought that city prominence far beyond the confines of Canada, had Mr. Ivens as one of its strong backers, and the daily newspapers spoke of him as one of its leaders, hinting, if not actually declaring, that he was a Bolshevik. He seems, however, to be a sincere friend of the workers and has their approbation."

Tho the Labor Church claims to be creedless, observes the writer, the letterhead says that "each person is welcome to his own creed," that "religion for life is its motto," and on the reverse side of a hymn-sheet one reads that the church believes in "a spiritual interpretation of life; a continually developing humanity and religion; and the establishment on earth of an era of justice, truth, and love." From the same source, says the writer, it is learned that the Labor Church stands for:

> "1. Fellowship. We welcome all men and women of good will irrespective of creed, class, or race.
>
> "2. Education. We seek to know and spread the truth. We believe that knowledge only can make men free.
>
> "3. Inspiration. By association we stimulate one another to truer thoughts, higher aspirations, and noble living."

The Church, it is said, cooperates with other institutions of like aims and spirit and "realizes that it is part of a larger world-wide movement." In the Sunday-schools the lessons "are a stimulant to thought and keenly interesting." Here are some extracts from lesson outlines:

> "Lesson 1. Who Set the Dinner-table? (*a*) The many who keep us; (*b*) Our part in the world's work; (*c*) 'Grace before meat.'
>
> "Lesson 3. The Age of Homespun: (*a*) Manufacture in home workshop; (*b*) Production for use—independence; (*c*) 'God bless me and my wife and son John.'
>
> "Lesson 5. The First with the Machine: (*a*) Tools of production in the hands of the few; (*b*) The new slavery—men, women, and children; (*c*) The work of Jesus—Luke 4: 18.
>
> "Lesson 16. Where the Baby Came From: (*a*) The miracle of life; (*b*) Sex instruction; (*c*) Bodies temples of the Holy Spirit.
>
> "Lesson 21. The Life of Jesus: (*a*) Carpenter and reformer; (*b*) Opposed by church and state; (*c*) The sins which crucified him."

The writer has not "the least doubt that the Labor Church is yet to be a power to be reckoned with," for—

> "In it are gathered some of the most intelligent of our workingmen, many of whom are occupying offices of power in civic and provincial affairs. One readily can see that in centers where there are large bodies of workers, if the old church does not wake up to the needs of these, labor churches assuredly will be planted there. A noticeable contrast is seen by those who have considered even slightly the matter that, while the ordinary churches are lamenting that their pews are empty of the male sex, the labor churches are inundated with men. About five thousand people have at times attended service in the Convention Hall in Winnipeg.
>
> "The question is put, What is there in the Labor Church that holds, as a powerful magnet, these masses of men? Is it something that the ordinary Church of Jesus Christ may not include in its program? The foregoing information should help us decide. Would it be detrimental or an aid to its efficiency? I should like to know! In fact, it is something that we all ought to know. Forward-movement activities are now being rushed feverishly. How about the following suggestion? Special commissions are appointed these days to inquire into everything from the price of dolls to incipient Bolshevism. Why not a church commission 'to inquire into the reason or reasons why the workingmen have ceased to worship in the common shrines'? But please don't pigeonhole the results! Let there be decisive action—prompt, constructive, and determined."

In a commendatory reference to the new church, *The Nation* (New York) remarks that "the people have been able in their reflection upon current events to discern between the essential principles of truth and an outworn institution; between churchianity and Christianity," and that these organizations "are the spontaneous development of a religion which will serve our age." The churches of to-day are challenged "to serve or die."

> "Meanwhile the new church, with a new religion and a new appeal, gathers strength to do service for a new day. The religion that is going to count for something in the future progress of the world is that which is coming out of the heart of the common people. It is the spirit of every revolt against oppression, injustice, and inhumanity.
>
> "If religion could have been confined to the churches, it would long since have died. But during the last generation or so religion has been undergoing open-air treatment, and now gives promise of becoming healthy and sufficiently robust to put its hands on what is the matter with the world."

The Labor churches are "an interesting by-product of the industrial unrest of the last few years in Canada," we read in *The Christian Advocate* (New York, Methodist), which believes that "they have grown out of the feeling that the existing churches were unsympathetic toward 'labor.'" But, in support of a suspicion that the new church was founded on an ulterior motive, it quotes the concluding declaration in a report of Dr. S. D. Chown, general superintendent of the Canadian Methodist Church:

> "The history of labor churches thus far in Canada is a demonstration that the purpose of many who support them is to use the word 'church' as a cloak under which the teachings of revolutionary Socialism may be made to reach a larger number of people, and particularly people who are interested to some extent in Christian principles, but alienated from their former church connections by the opinion that the Church is not doing all she might do to solve social problems."

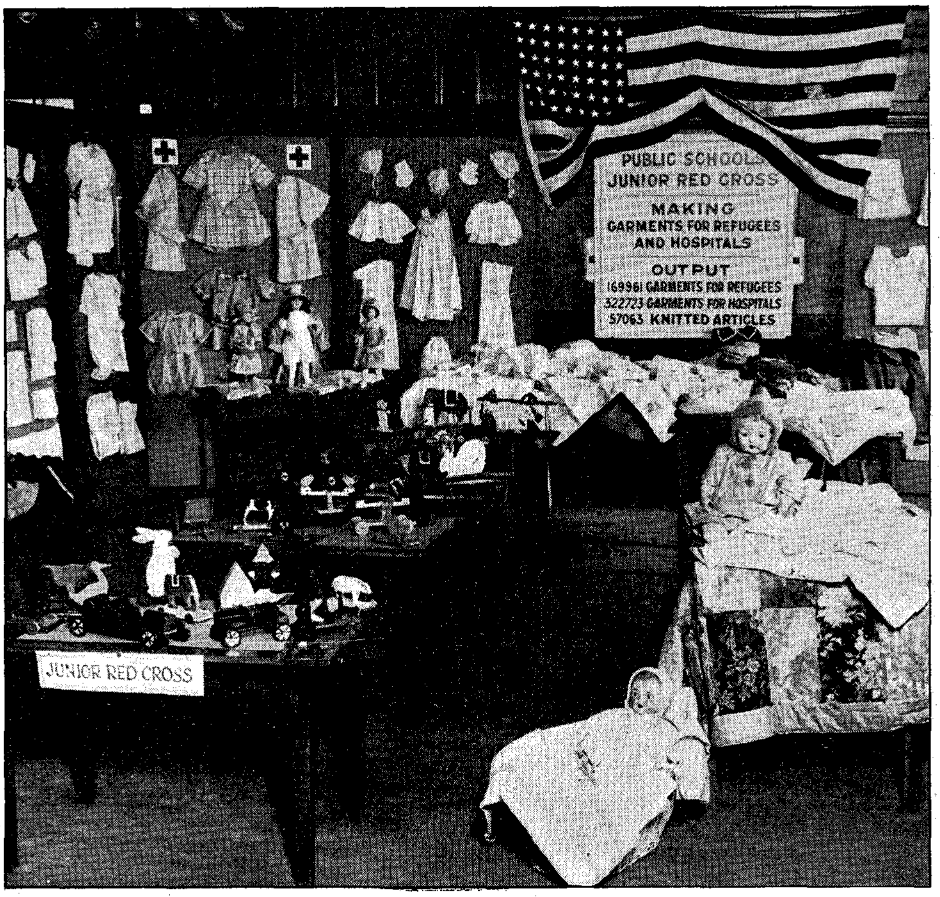
Upon which *The Christian Advocate* comments as follows:

"The Church is not doing all she might, but she is doing something—perhaps as much as any other agency, and certainly more than those who would enlist her on the side of one faction in a class war. We can say with the Canadian leader: 'With all sympathy with every aspiration after better material conditions, we still believe in congregations where the rich and poor may meet together, and worship the Lord as the Maker and Savior of them all.'"

THE WORK OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

SO MARKED HAS BEEN THE SUCCESS of the Junior Red Cross of America, which, with an enrolment of approximately twelve million pupils in eighty-three thousand schools in the United States, is now engaged in nearly half a hundred major activities and as many more of a minor character, that the League of Red Cross Societies is planning the establishment of junior societies in all the countries represented in the parent league. In some instances, the organization work is already well advanced, and, pending the completion of this international association and the banding together of the children of the world in unselfish service for others, the Junior Red Cross of America, we are informed by *The Red Cross Bulletin* (Washington), is extending its work in Europe and is at present doing more for the children of war-torn countries abroad than at any time since the signing of the armistice. The projects now under way have for their ultimate objective "the forging of a bond of understanding between the boys and girls of all lands—a universal teaching of children everywhere to think in terms of other children. The effect of such teaching, with respect to closer world-fellowship in the future, is obvious." Foreign countries—as they gained strength after the war, saw "the immense good that would follow the organization of their own boys and girls and of imbuing the rising generation with the spirit of Red Cross service," and the advice and expert aid of American Junior Red Cross workers was sought. Col. E. O. Bartlett, American Red Cross Commissioner for Italy, is advising the president of the Italian Red Cross, and a special representative is abroad for the express purpose of advising on organization work in various other countries. The movement has been taken up with special enthusiasm in Czecho-Slovakia, and in the Orient China has become interested. The work has now assumed such proportions that—

> "It is doubtful whether the rank and file of Red Cross workers in this country have reached a full appreciation of the meaning of the general junior movement. We think of our own junior membership, with some twelve million boys and girls—more than half the school children of the United States—enrolled, as a thing quite wonderful, as indeed it is; and it will be still more wonderful when all the school children of America are enlisted in Red Cross service. But let us project our thoughts and visualize the possibilities of an extension of the idea whereby the children of many or perhaps all countries are taught to think in terms of other children. What power for the advancement of the spirit of helpfulness and brotherly love and understanding lies in the carrying out of this world-wide project—a thing that is in no sense a fantasy, for it is rapidly approaching its broadest realization.
>
> "When we consider that the children of to-day will in a few years become the world's citizens and workers, the important bearing of the Junior Red Cross movement on the whole Red Cross future must be profoundly impressive to every one. The workers who are to assist in the taking of the Fourth Roll Call of the American Red Cross a few months hence should be keyed to higher endeavor by the thought that in a comparatively short time Red Cross membership will be transmitted from generation to generation as one of the heritages and privileges of civilization."



A JUNIOR RED CROSS EXHIBIT.

Toys and garments made by New York school children for the unfortunate little ones of Europe.

The foreign relief and education projects now in operation under the direction of the Junior Red Cross of America include the maintenance of day schools and welfare stations in Albania, fourteen scholarships, covering periods of six years, for boys and girls of Montenegro and Albania, lunches for forty schools in war-devastated areas in Flanders, Belgium, and a boarding-school for two hundred children at Roulers. In China financial assistance is being given for the promotion of education and sanitation, with a view to preventing blindness and cholera among the children. In Czecho-Slovakia a subsidy has been given to assist the Bakulé School for Crippled Children at Prague. Ten farm schools are being furnished, eighty apprenticeships are provided, and one hundred and thirteen scholarships have been distributed among war-orphans in France. In Greece child-welfare centers are being promoted and fostered in cooperation with the Nursing Department of the American Red Cross at Athens, Patras, and Canea. Educational facilities are being subsidized and otherwise assisted in Italy, where housekeeping and industrial schools and a school ship at Venice are now in operation. Similar aid is being afforded to orphanages and industrial and agricultural schools in Montenegro. Thirty-five war-orphans are being educated in Constantinople, Beirut, Syria, and through the Syrian orphanages in Jerusalem.

A CONVICT'S DEFENSE OF "PRISON CRUELTY"

ALLEGED PRISON OPPRESSION is largely discounted by an ex-convict who invites penologists and sociologists to consider as a first principle that "prisoners themselves are the ones who invite and keep cruelty alive," and that "the very fact that there are criminals makes so-called cruelty inevitable." Hiding his identity under the signature "Number 13," this writer, who was graduated from the "profession" and from prison, in a novel view of the matter presented in *The Atlantic Monthly*, tells us that "when a man enters the 'profession of crime' he automatically becomes a member of a class where the ordinary relations of life do not seem to apply. He becomes a member of a beastly and vicious class, where cruelty has the right of way." And he remarks that "we do not call it cruelty when a bully gets back what he inflicted upon others." His own experience offers a sharp contrast to that of Frank Tannenbaum, also an ex-convict, who, in an article in a previous number of the same magazine—noticed in the May 8 number of THE LITERARY DIGEST—maintained that inhumanity will always mark prison administration so long as the policy of isolation, as against socialization, is continued. Number 13 has found that few wardens, much less the public, intend to impose upon men just for the fun of it, and in most cases in which a keeper "gets back" at a man it is because he has been irritated beyond endurance. During his own career on both sides of a prison wall he has observed that criminals are much the same inside the jail as outside, and that "they got pretty well debased before they put on stripes." Tho he concedes that there is much hardship and cruelty in practise, Number 13 does not agree with a widely held view that amelioration of prison conditions is necessarily morally curative. As he sees it:

> "The simple fact is that the criminal is regarded as an outlaw —a man who fills the lives of even the innocent with a nameless fear and dread. He is an enemy of private and public safety and welfare. He strikes in the dark—takes others always at a disadvantage. Is it human nature for the public to say to such a man: 'Now we will give you a good home and kind treatment for doing this'? Judging from experience, I doubt if it ever will. If it ever does, private revenge will increase.
>
> "There are criminals who are mentally unfit ever to have their liberty. They are deranged. In other cases, the habit of crime, like that of drinking, masters the man. But the average criminal is as sane as any one else. He boldly calculates every move, takes the risks, and doesn't whine at just punishment. He defies the truth. Even after he is caught, he pleads 'not guilty' and beats the public if he can."

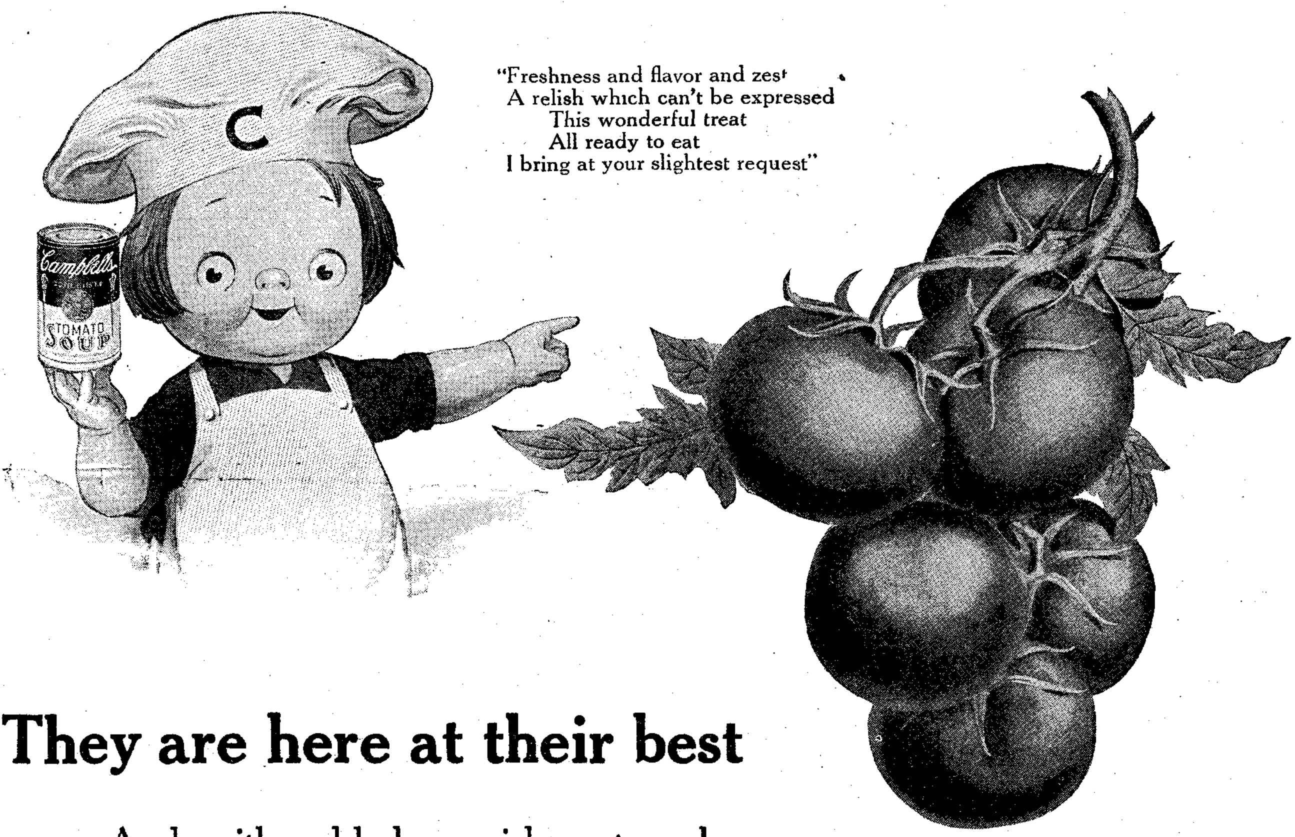
Most people are unable to picture how a man can meditate a crime, but the writer recalls the Los Angeles slayer of seven women, and wonders "just how would you regard him if you were his keeper?" Preachers and sentimentalists are prone to tell us that conscience often makes such men suffer. "Sometimes it does—about as often as eclipses of the moon come. . . . Under the provocation which a criminal thinks he has, the stealing or killing is an impersonal affair. All he dreads is the result of detection." The reform of criminals is about the most hopeless undertaking this ex-convict knows of. "A criminal may become an ex-criminal because he finds that crime brings more hardship than gain; but his attitude of mind in regard to the right and wrong of it does not change." Always a potential criminal, he is "very liable to take a chance on the quiet." We are told that the criminal is always the aggressor and that he has the keeper always in fear of him. In general, he is "just what the public thinks he is," and "the keeper must be master. Since confinement arouses discontent and ugliness, the margin of suppression must be in favor of the master, not the slave. The amount of deviltry that prisoners do not think of simply can't be thought of." It is the keepers who deserve our sympathy, and "not very much advice from visionary reformers is of any assistance." This man, who has somehow pulled through, says that the great problem of the reformed criminal is to readjust his disposition so as to give conscience a chance to work. "Only one who has made this fight can realize how difficult it is for such a man really to feel that a deed is wrong." He recites his own experience:

> "To this day, after years of hard discipline, I have actually to force myself by rule rather than by fine sentiment to avoid that which others call wrong. This is not the result of ignorance, because I received an advanced academic education, was well trained in morals and social obligations, and really possess the usual sentiments of normal men. Exciting in a criminal a new affection or interest is about the surest means of reform I know of, but the moment this is done in a professional way the charm is lost. The sound of a child's voice one night saved me from raising my weapon against the father, for whom I was watching—or was it cowardice? After finding that I had, by a curious turn of fortune, harmed unintentionally a good woman of my acquaintance, I was filled with the deepest regret and labored like a slave to make amends. Possibly, if criminals could be made to witness the harm, distress, and pain they cause, and to bear part of it, the experience might in many cases furnish the necessary swing in the mind to bring about reformation, or at least cessation from crime."

RECRUITING "UNCLE JIMS" FOR BOYS

"UNCLE JIMS" are being recruited by the Unitarians to act as guides and companions for young boys, and to convince them by example that Sunday's devotion should not be confined to the Sabbath, that it is "an expression of what real men daily strive to live." This recruiting, which, it is said, is coincident with the Unitarian campaign under the honorary direction of former President William Howard Taft, will be a step to get away from the "must" elders are prone to use toward youth, and "will emphasize the importance of training boys to value a clean, strong body; to play a clean, fair game; to handle tools or a boat, to swim, to judge human beings, to appreciate good books and good music, to prefer the real to the imitation, and to be courteous, considerate, and kindly." In a letter sent out to eight thousand Unitarians, which is published in the New York *Evening Sun*, it is further suggested that the "Uncle Jims" "experiment in 'allowing' youngsters to 'help' in tasks, not 'ordering' them to the work, and even to try singing with the lads at Sunday devotions instead of mumming the words as elders sometimes do." The letter states that the nearest opportunity and the one most full of promise lies in the possibility of "educating, interesting, and inspiring young people in things spiritual, in the work and aim of our forward-looking, free churches." Moreover—

> "We know that the greatest influence guiding in boyhood is leadership; that every boy looks up to, imitates, patterns himself upon a father, an uncle, or some other grown man who has captured his boyish fancy.
>
> "We know that a youngster likes to be treated by his grown friends as an equal; that he does not relish being ordered to paint a fence, but loves to be allowed to help paint it.
>
> "We have, all of us, made of some boy an excuse to go to the circus. Why not make him an excuse to go to church and Sunday-school?
>
> "Instead of ordering our boys to a Sabbath duty, let us offer them the privilege of sharing our spiritual and religious experience. Let us seek to share with them their service.
>
> "See if singing with your boy will not add a little more value to Sunday for both of you, and give each of you a feeling that you are companions in the greatest of adventures—life.
>
> "Thus we may convince the boy that Sunday's devotion is not to be confined to the Sabbath; that it should not be thrown off upon attaining to man's estate nor treated as a purely feminine duty; that it is merely an expression of what real men strive daily to live."



"Freshness and flavor and zest
A relish which can't be expressed
This wonderful treat
All ready to eat
I bring at your slightest request"

They are here at their best

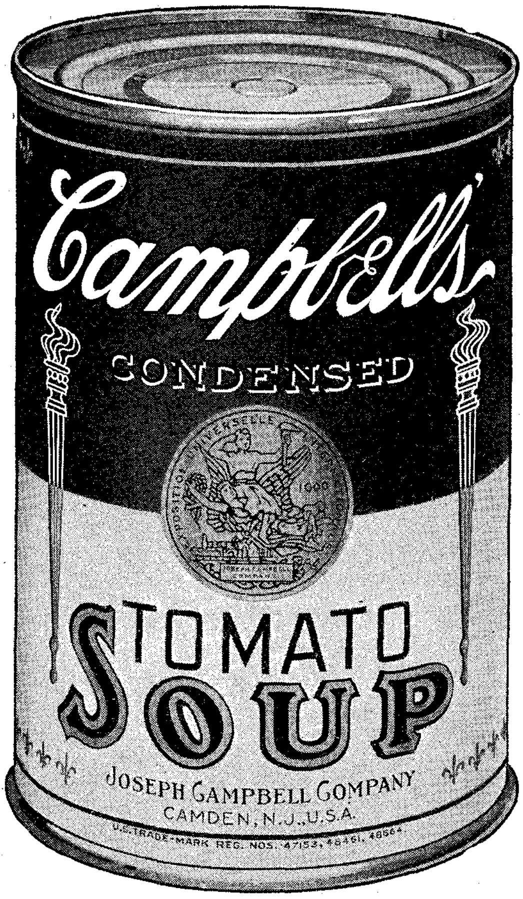
And with added nourishment and food-value.

You get all the tempting qualities of fresh ripe tomatoes in their fullest measure in Campbell's Tomato Soup.

You really get more of their fresh goodness than if you bought them at the store, because we pick these choice tomatoes from the vines as they ripen. We make them into soup without delay and the can is hermetically sealed until you open it.

We use only the solid fruity flesh and pure juice blended with high-grade butter, fine sugar and other nutritious ingredients.

A nourishing, delicious, economical soup, it strengthens digestion, tones and regulates the system. Now is just the season you need it



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LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT POETRY

THE narrative poetry of Masefield runs to such lengths that we can only give him in fragments in this department. Fortunately he abounds in patches that may be chosen for a kind of unity. This one, from "The Hounds of Hell" in his latest volume, "The Enslaved, and Other Poems" (Macmillan), gives a picture that recalls the glow in some old Italian master. The flight of *St. Withiel* before the pursuing hounds ends, and his tremors die down into the delights of the land his feet have reached:

FROM "THE HOUNDS OF HELL"

By John Masefield

The saint leapt far into the stream
  And struggled to the shore.
The hunt died like an evil dream,
  A strange land lay before.

He waded to a glittering land,
  With brighter light than ours,
The water ran on silver sand
  By yellow water-flowers.

The fishes nosed the stream to rings
  As petals floated by,
The apples were like orbs of kings
  Against a glow of sky.

On cool and steady stalks of green
  The outland flowers grew,
The ghost-flower, silver like a queen,
  The queen-flower streaked with blue.

The king-flower, crimson on his stalk,
  With frettings in his crown,
The peace-flower purple, from the chalk,
  The flower that loves the down.

Lilies like thoughts, roses like words,
  In the sweet brain of June;
The bees there, like the stock-dove birds,
  Breathed all the air with croon.

Purple and golden hung the plums.
  Like slaves bowed down with gems
The peach-trees were; sweet-scented gums
  Oozed clammy from their stems.

And birds of every land were there,
  Like flowers that sang and flew;
All beauty that makes singing fair
  That sunny garden knew.

For all together sang with throats
  So tuned, that the intense
Color and odor pearled the notes
  And passed into the sense.

And as the saint drew near, he heard
  The birds talk, each to each,
The fire-bird to the glory-bird;
  He understood their speech.

One said, "The saint was terrified
  Because the hunters came."
Another said, "The bloodhounds cried
  And all their eyes were flame."

Another said, "No shame to him,
  For mortal men are blind,
They can not see beyond the grim
  Into the peace behind."

THE prevision of regret might do something to forestall that bitterness, but human experience doesn't furnish much to prove the practise of looking "before" to guard against the "after." Because this is so happen such poems as the one we quote from *The New Witness* (London), wherein the beauty must suffice for the pain:

BEFORE AND AFTER

By Katharine Tynan

There is nothing new but only Before and After,
  Before you went and after you left me alone.
Before is a garden green of roses and laughter,
  After is a gray world, cold as a stone.

Did I shed any tears and you there to dry them,
  Truest, lovingest, nobody's, only mine own,
Tears, my beloved! but sweet in your arms to cry them.
  Now you are cold to my sorrow, cold as a stone.

Before—why did I fret, why was I grieving?
  We were enough for each other who had such love.
Could you come back to me, darling, warm and living,
  Nothing could hurt me, having you was enough.

But it is After—Before is so dim in distance,
  Not to be counted by days that fled and the years
We lived, we loved, we were glad in another existence.
  Now it is After: Before is hidden in tears.

Two poems of "in memoriam" for William Marion Reedy appear in the number of *The Mirror* devoted to the dead editor. Masters's is quoted as the tribute of one who owed Reedy much; Babette Deutsch's for her sincere grief:

O, MY FRIEND

By Edgar Lee Masters

O, my friend,
What fitting word can I say?
You, my chum,
My companion of infinite talks,
My inspiration,
My guide,
Through whom I saw myself at best:
You, the light of this western country.
You, a great richness.
A Glory,
A charm
Product and treasure of these States.

Bill, I knew you had gone.
I was walking down into town this morning:
And amid the hurry of cars and the flash of this July sun,
You came to me.
At least the intimation came to me:
And may it be you,
That somewhere I can laugh and talk long hours with you again.

TO WILLIAM MARION REEDY

By Babette Deutsch

The ones who knew you, living, may believe
You cold, so sheeted in indifference.
There is a mask the dead wear to deceive,
And against this you taught them no defense.

Chilled by a hand whose answering warmth is gone,
They grieve the gleam quenched under quiet lids,
They hide the face they never knew so wan,
Whose final silence frightens and forbids.

But some who never saw you see you best,
Some you could never meet will hail you yet,
Loving the generous faults with all the rest,
Quick to forgive, and glad not to forget:
Still tingling with a kindling influence
Of mellow gifts, immortal and immense.

JUST as jesting Pilate asked, "What is truth?" critics are asking these days, "What is poetry?" Perpetrators of the *vers libre*, which is humorously rendered into English as "loose verse," are claiming that their product is poetry even when it has neither rime, rhythm, nor sense. Now we have an example of the reverse claim which comes properly enough from an antipodal source. In *The Triad*, an Australian weekly published at Sydney, Frank Morton presents some very Whitmanesque lines, which he deliberately describes as prose. Whatever else has been said of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," they have never been charged with being prose. In fact, a finished prose artist would reject them as fragmentary and incomplete.

PROSE OF A NIGHT JOURNEY

By Frank Morton

Life is one long journeying of imperfect creatures through the night.

Some are blindfolded, and some walk drunkenly with their eyes fast shut in order that they may remain respectable, and some get along more or less with their eyes glued to the wrong end of telescopes.

In the night it is sometimes summer, and sometimes we stagger on against blizzards that search us to the bone:

Sometimes we stroll cheerily under brave starshine, and sometimes the moon will glimmer out and discover for us astonishing new landscapes.

Sometimes we plod on in solitude, and sometimes when it is darkest a little hand will steal into ours and make the going easy.

Sometimes the hand is so tiny that we stoop to gather to our breasts a precious burden that warms us to the soul.

And sometimes we stop and gaze deep into a fellow-traveler's eyes: we call that Friendship.

Sometimes our eyes are too dim to see the eyes that dimly gaze at us in yearning, but our lips athirst find lips delicious that respond and clinging lift us to the knees of the gods: we call that Love.

And while we love, the gods themselves carry us many leagues along the way.

And while love lasts there is no toil or weariness in the journeying.

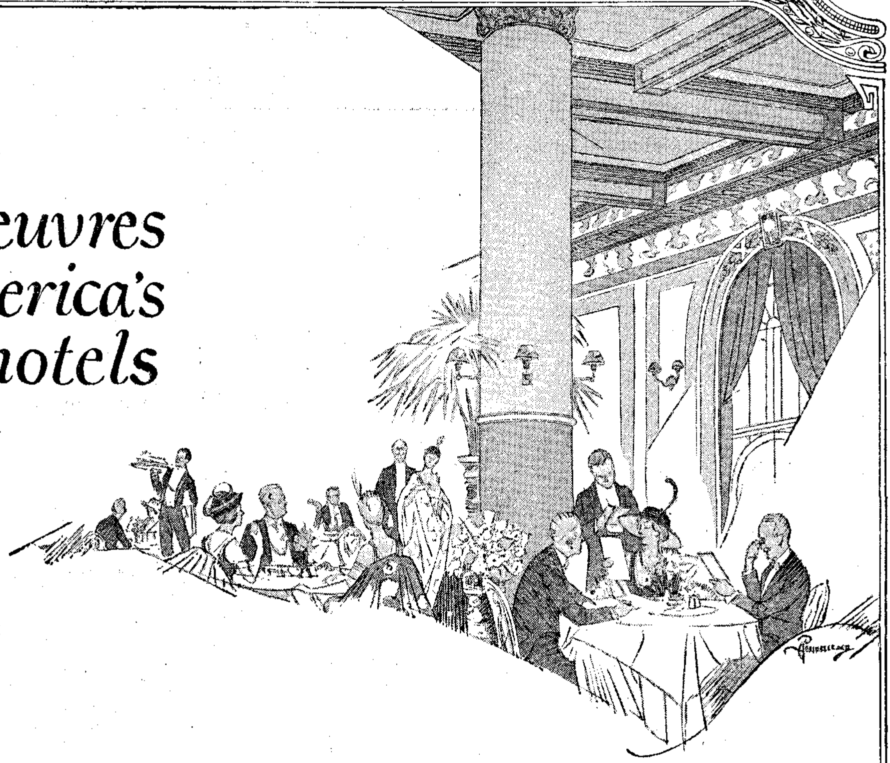
And if love lasts all the journey through we are able at length to look into the eyes of her whose blessed sweetness has made the gods our brothers.

And then we know that all is right, for ours is the freedom and sweet peace of the Ever-lasting Morning.

But we never see Her clearly until by her sacrifice she has brought us to the end of the way.

In her arms we sleep contented: we call that Eternity.

The hors d'oeuvres of America's finest hotels



Wherever you may travel,—from Boston to San Francisco, from Seattle to Palm Beach—you will find California Ripe Olives at the best hotels. Though first in vogue in their home state—California—ripe olives soon became the standard hors d'oeuvres at leading hostelries throughout the country.

Not alone in hotels, but in the homes of the country—substantial homes, "homey" homes and homes of every kind—California Ripe Olives with their fascinating, stimulating flavor and unusually high food value, are used both as a food and a relish. The high percentage of olive oil they contain (indicated by the rich, dark-brown color of the fruit) makes them as nutritious as they are appetizing, as healthful as they are tempting. They are the food of the ages.

The California Olive Association is an organization of growers and packers united to insure the scientific growing, sterilizing and packing of California Ripe Olives, and to make the purity and wholesomeness of this distinctive California fruit more widely known and appreciated.

To be certain of reliable California Ripe Olives, make sure that you buy a brand packed by one of the Association Members listed below.

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California RIPE OLIVES

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

REASONS FOR THE BUILDING SHORTAGE

(Report of July 28, 1920, by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.)

THE UNITED STATES, like every other former belligerent, is far behind in its building operations. Altho the supply of basic raw materials in this country is sufficient to support the most ambitious building program here, the high cost of both labor and materials and the inadequacy of transportation facilities prevent the use of a large part of these materials. This condition is the most serious factor in retarding the work of meeting the acute demand for homes and industrial structures throughout the country.

In the absence of complete statistics of building for the entire country the figures reported by the United States Geological Survey for about one hundred and fifty cities in all sections of the country may be regarded as fairly representative data. Its statistics do not include construction for military purposes, for which no permit was required. Such construction can only in part serve non-military purposes.

TABLE I.

Year	Value of Permits (in 143 to 151 Cities)	Weight for Cost of Building	Estimated Building Operations for the Entire United States	Deficit in Building for the Entire United States*
			Per Cent. Normal.	Per Cent. Normal.
1913......	$859,657,250	100	100	0
1914......	785,525,746	100	..	..
1915......	799,735,860	100	..	..
1916......	1,024,211,675	117	..	..
1917......	687,415,603	139	60	40
1918......	430,014,365	159	31	69
1919......	1,281,000,000	200	75	25

* Accumulated deficit, 134

In the lumber industry it is estimated that there is an excess plant capacity of fifty per cent., with a like excess capacity in the brick, stone, and cement industries, while the steel mills could easily expand their output of structural steel through a curtailment of other products.

Altho there is not an unlimited amount of labor for building operations the unskilled workers, and even the number of skilled workers, could be greatly increased if the demand for buildings should call for them.

PRESENT RATE OF CONSTRUCTION.

The current demand for materials as reflected in permits for new buildings indicates, when allowance is made for increased costs, a lower than normal rate of production. The first four months of 1920 showed approximately normal activity, but there was a significant decline in May.

Table II shows, for twenty leading cities, the value of new building permits for the first five months of each year from 1912 to 1920, inclusive.

Hesitation in the industry is general. Table III shows the recent progress of new building in seven broad divisions of the country, as reflected in the monthly permits for the first five months of the current year. The statistics cover one hundred and five cities, and the figures are corrected to eliminate normal seasonal variations.

As shown in Table II, in a normal year the permits for the month of May ordinarily are about double those for January. Table III shows that in all save the Pacific and New England districts there was a smaller volume of permits in May of this year than in January, and in the two districts where there was not a decline the increase was relatively small.

TABLE II.

Month	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January..........	$27,623,326	$31,403,534	$29,819,106	$26,693,647	$34,900,196	$34,310,911	$21,156,558	$13,351,085	$70,023,333
February.........	31,303,094	33,488,802	31,339,484	30,057,773	32,039,903	32,416,653	17,315,219	20,715,901	68,913,455
March............	49,666,896	46,702,029	54,678,980	46,430,160	54,938,059	49,480,222	19,048,915	32,763,579	84,896,568
April............	65,012,418	54,746,603	48,934,834	49,863,072	56,271,635	47,638,876	28,554,802	49,494,212	113,414,590
May..............	59,434,953	50,641,821	50,648,007	53,102,523	67,326,185	41,230,385	25,911,866	63,956,507	64,032,948
Total, 5 months...	$233,040,687	$216,982,789	$215,420,411	$206,147,175	$245,475,978	$205,077,047	$111,987,360	$180,282,284	$401,370,894

TABLE III.

Month	United States	North Atlantic	Southern	Pacific	New England	Central	Western	Rocky Mtn.
January..........	$133,115,000	$34,830,000	$6,736,000	$10,350,000	$7,979,000	$50,130,000	$20,460,000	$2,630,000
February.........	119,073,000	38,420,000	4,282,000	12,670,000	7,575,000	42,730,000	11,880,000	1,516,000
March............	92,056,000	23,910,000	5,070,000	10,410,000	5,304,000	35,800,000	10,600,000	962,000
April............	106,127,000	34,900,000	4,737,000	9,660,000	3,393,000	42,810,000	9,730,000	897,000
May..............	73,292,000	14,450,000	5,294,000	11,620,000	10,409,000	24,090,000	6,610,000	819,000

Since the Geological Survey statistics do not show the number of new houses, but only the value of the permits, it is proper to make allowance for changes in prices in estimating the accumulated shortage of housing as is evidenced by the permits.

Table I is based upon the Geological Survey statistics and purports to show the accumulated deficit in building construction for the years 1917 to 1919, inclusive, allowance being made for changes in prices as affecting building costs.

The table shows a shortage of one and a third times a normal year's building.

Other estimates of the housing shortage, in terms of the number of houses, have been made. The United States Forest Service estimates that the country lacks 450,000 houses. Other estimates range as high as 800,000 and even 1,000,000 houses. The wide variation in size and cost of houses makes it difficult to define any standard house as a unit of measurement. The value of the permits affords a more satisfactory measurement of the building shortage.

ADEQUACY OF RAW MATERIALS

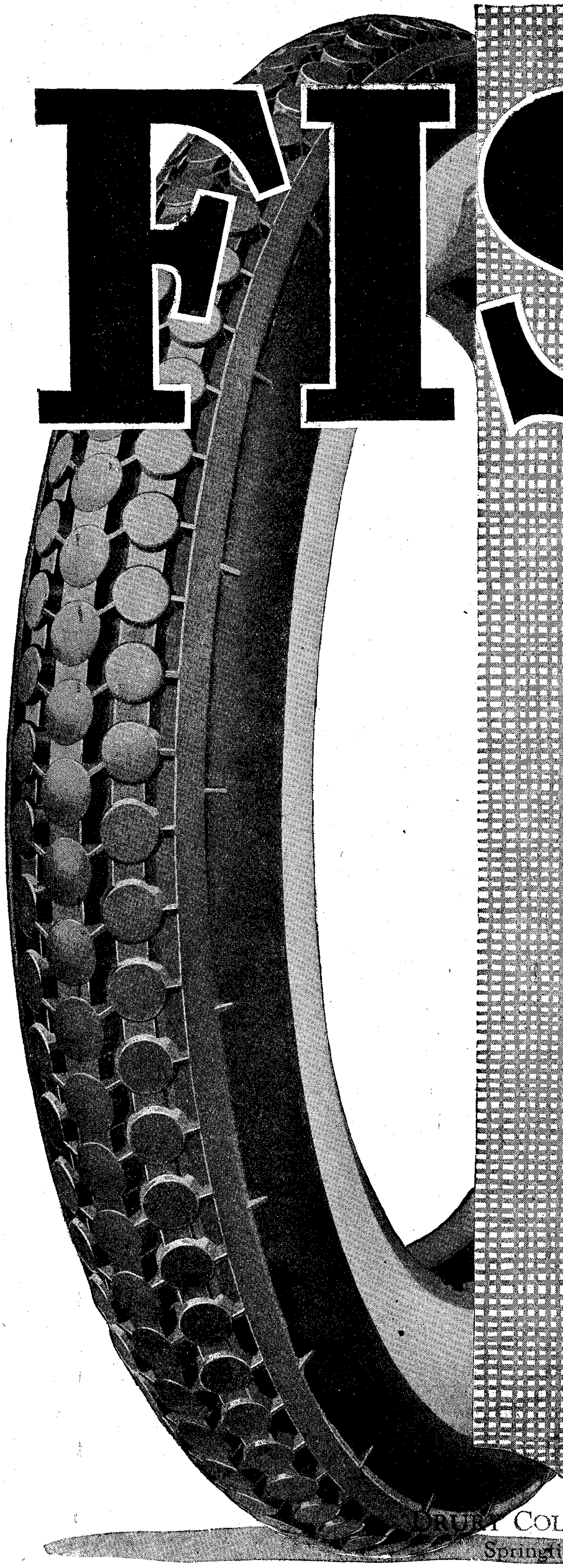
As already indicated, the raw materials for building—timber, clay, cement, iron, etc.—are available in abundance. Unlike the yield of agricultural products, the supply of these materials may promptly be enlarged whenever demand calls for it. It remains to consider whether the labor and plant capacity are sufficient to make these materials immediately available.

REASONS FOR TARDINESS IN BUILDING

While the general tardiness of building operations is in large part due to hesitation to undertake new building at current costs and to the difficulties of financing such undertakings, it may be questioned whether such hesitation is chiefly responsible for the marked decline in May, as compared with April of this year. It appears that the transportation tangle is the primary source of the decline. There is no general expectation that by postponing new building for a few months marked savings may be realized through future declines in prices. Even should the long-desired definite recession in prices develop there is much ground for the belief that for some time yet building costs will show at best but slight decline apart from temporary fluctuations. It is believed by many that there will be still further advances in building costs generally.

In some localities there is a general dearth of available building materials. In some localities one or another material may be found in sufficient quantities for the immediate needs of the building in hand, but other equally essential materials are lacking and, in consequence, operations are as effectively suspended as if all the supplies were lacking. Brick, for example, is available where there is no cement. On the other hand, certain lumber-mills are idle because they are not able to move their product. It seems that the urgency of the need for new building would warrant a system of freight priorities which would serve to increase activity in this essential industry.

FISK



As good as it looks: You'll take pride in the appearance of the big handsome Fisk Cord on your car.

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And backed by the Fisk Ideal:

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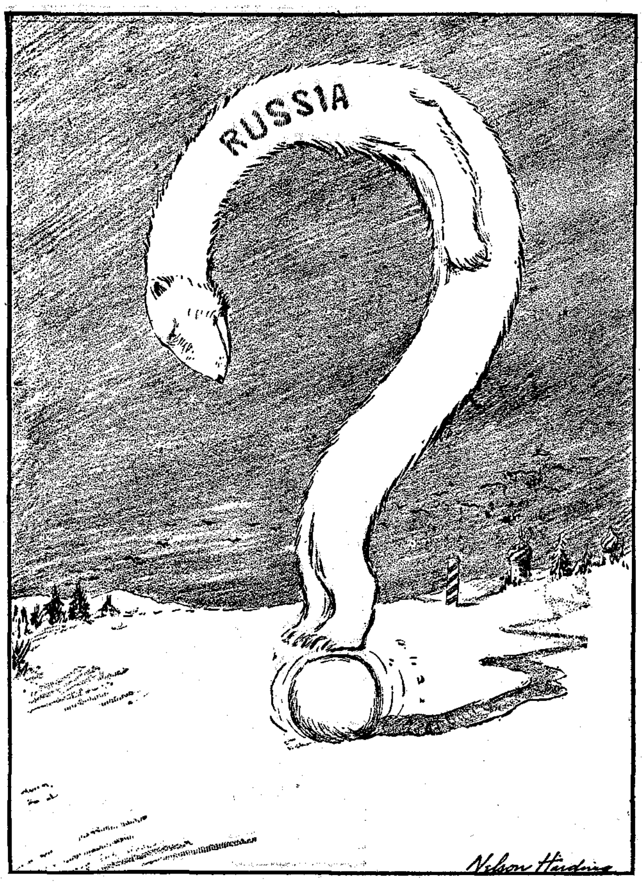
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BOLSHEVISM, "ARISTOCRATIC" AND "MILITANT"

ARE LENINE AND TROTZKY merely defending and stabilizing their own régime, or do they intend a revolution in every civilized state? Has the world to face in Bolshevism an upheaval such as was brought by Mohammed, or the Crusaders, or the French Revolutionists? Starting, like the Jacobins, to defend themselves, will they, surprized by their own military success, try to conquer Europe with their doctrine and their bayonets? The Minneapolis *Journal* is responsible for the framing of these questions, but observers in practically every country of the world are asking them, or others much like them.



THE BEAR THAT WALKS LIKE A QUESTION-MARK.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

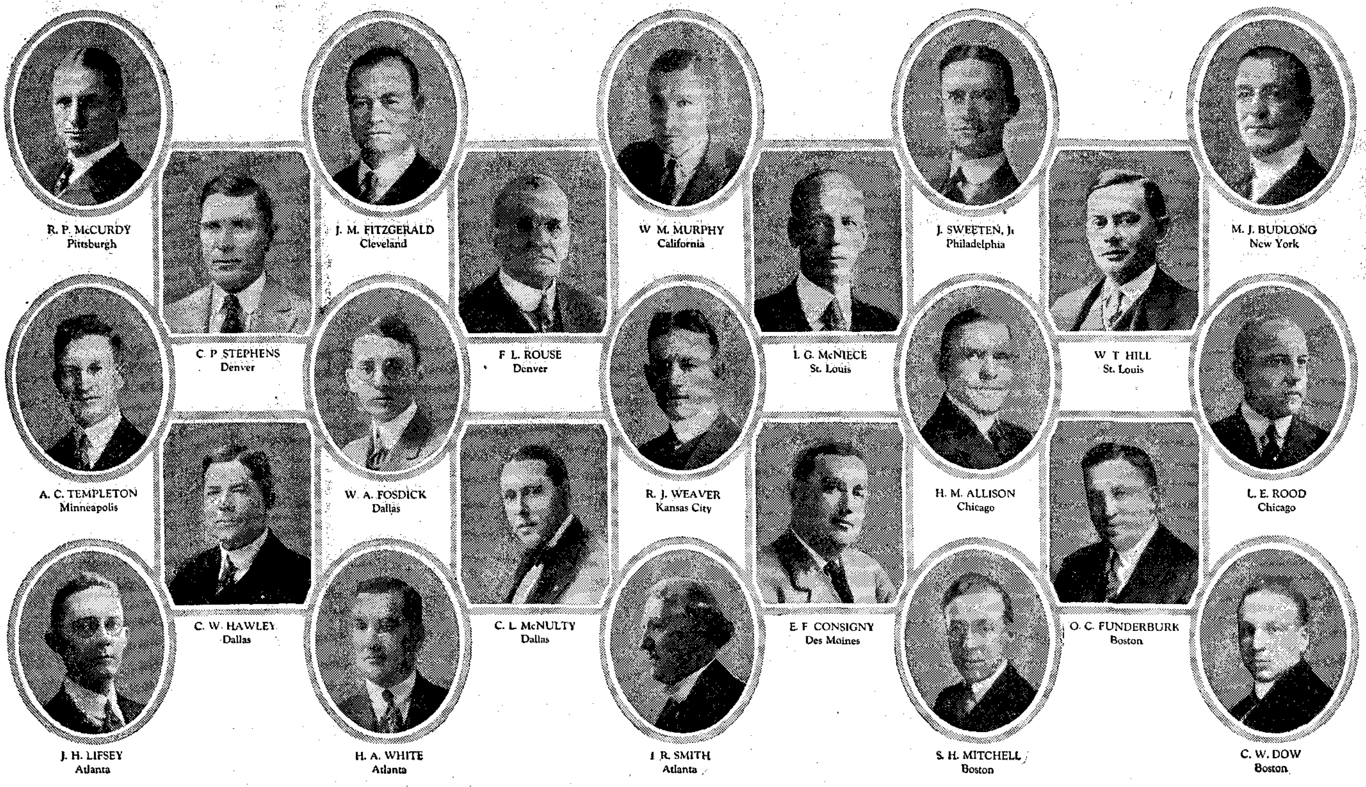
Even tho the answers can not yet be given, "there are portents big with promise of disaster or real peace," and the report lately brought back from Russia by Bertrand Russell, an English philosopher and economist, may contain more portents of both sorts than have come out of the land of the "Red" dictatorship for some time. The report appears in a recent issue of *The Nation* (New York), and is generally hailed as being, in the words of the New York *World*, "by far the most weighty contribution to the Russian controversy yet presented." The same paper presents Mr. Russell's credentials as follows:

> Russell entered Soviet Russia on May 11 and recrossed the frontier June 16. He traveled with the British labor delegation, which the Soviet Government had admitted to make a true report on Russian affairs.
>
> Bertrand Russell is a grandson of Lord John Russell and heir presumptive to his brother, the present Earl Russell. During the war his pacifistic principles antagonized the British Government and an anticonscription pamphlet caused him to be fined. He wrote a letter to President Wilson in 1916, which was smuggled into this country, urging that he bring about peace in Europe. He was also forbidden to leave England to deliver a course of lectures on contemporary ethics at Harvard. He is one of England's greatest mathematicians and philosophers. Columbia University awarded him the Butler Medal, given every five years for the most distinguished contribution to philosophy. His wife, an advanced suffragist and reformer, is the daughter of Robert Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia. His book, "Why Men Fight," is said to be one of the most important books produced by the war.

"In countries where the revolution has not yet broken out," writes Mr. Russell, answering one of the questions that is disturbing the sleep of a good many of the world's leading statesmen, "the sole duty of a Communist is to hasten its advent." He additionally clarifies the Bolshevik attitude in these paragraphs:

> Agreements with capitalist states can only be makeshifts, and can never amount on either side to a sincere peace. No real good can come to any country without a bloody revolution; English labor men may fancy that a peaceful evolution is possible, but they will find their mistake.
>
> For my part, after weighing this theory carefully, and after admitting the whole of its indictment of *bourgeois* capitalism, I find myself definitely and strongly opposed to it. The Third Internationale is an organization which exists to promote the class war and to hasten the advent of revolution everywhere. My objection is not that capitalism is less bad than the Bolsheviki believe, but that Socialism is less good, at any rate, in the form which can be brought about by war. The evils of war, especially of civil war, are certain and very great; the gains to be achieved by victory are problematical. In the course of a desperate struggle the heritage of civilization is likely to be lost, while hatred, suspicion, and cruelty become normal in the relations of human beings. In order to succeed in war, a concentration of power is necessary, and from concentration of power the very same evils flow as from the capitalist concentration of wealth. For these reasons chiefly I can not support any movement which aims at world revolution. The injury to civilization done by revolution in one country may be repaired by the influence of another in which there has been no revolution, but in a universal cataclysm civilization might go under for a thousand years. But while I can not advocate world revolution, I can not escape from the conclusion that the governments of the leading capitalist countries are doing everything to bring it about. Abuse of our power against Germany, Russia, and India (to say nothing of any other countries) may well bring about our downfall and produce those very evils which the enemies of Bolshevism most dread.
>
> The only time I saw Trotzky was at the opera in Moscow. The British labor delegation were occupying what had been the Czar's box. After speaking with us in the antechamber, he stept to the front of the box and stood with folded arms while the house cheered itself hoarse. Then he spoke a few sentences, short and sharp, with military precision, winding up by calling for "three cheers for our brave fellows at the front," to which the audience responded as a London audience would have responded in the autumn of 1914. Trotzky and the "Red" Army undoubtedly now have behind them a great body of nationalist sentiment. The reconquest of Asiatic Russia has even revived what is essentially an imperialist way of feeling, tho this would be indignantly repudiated by many of those in whom I seemed to detect it. Experience of power is inevitably altering Communist theories, and men who control a vast governmental machine can hardly have quite the same outlook on life as they had when they were hunted fugitives. If the Bolsheviki remain in power, it may be assumed that their Communism will fade and that they will increasingly resemble any other Asiatic government—for example, our own government in India.

Mr. Russell, after a careful study of conditions in the land ruled by Lenine and Trotzky, pronounces the movement as too cruel and destructive to be of any value outside Russia. "I went to Russia believing myself a Communist," he says, "but contact with those who have no doubts has intensified a thousandfold my own doubts not only of Communism but of every creed so firmly held that for its sake men are willing to inflict wide-spread misery." Mr. Russell's main objection to Russian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The Men who Distribute the new Leland-built Lincoln Car

Those who know motor cars, know that high character and soundness in the organizations which produce them, should be paralleled by like character and soundness in the organizations which distribute them—the men who form the connecting links or points of contact between the car owner and the manufacturer.

The distributing organizations of the Lincoln Motor Co. are in fifteen cities, including a factory sales branch in Detroit.

As production increases, additional distributors will be selected from the nearly 2,000 applicants already in waiting. Many of these, even now, have lists of priority orders and orders conditional upon their appointment.

In the fourteen cities where sales franchises have been granted, selections were made from among 416 applicants.

In not one single instance was it a matter of soliciting a distributor, nor of accepting whomsoever could be obtained. In every case it was one of our own choosing—of selecting those who we believed to measure up to the standards we had established, and whose high standing in their respective cities had been abundantly tested.

Nor was this a simple procedure, because most of the applicants were distributors well established, of high repute, and already handling cars of the better class. They were men who have made it their business to know motor cars and motor car builders.

With this type of applicants it was a matter of carefully choosing those best qualified.

LELAND-BUILT

LINCOLN

Most of them have had sales franchises continually thrust upon them for consideration, and could obtain almost any franchise merely for the asking.

We have selected organizations and men accustomed to contact with the highest type of citizens—the class to whom the Leland-built Lincoln car will naturally appeal.

They are men cognizant of their responsibilities; men who are not unmindful that upon delivery of a car to the purchaser, their duty has just begun.

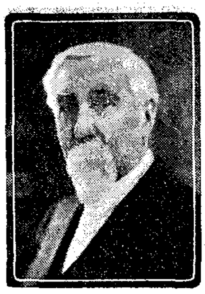
These men have shown the faith that is in them by coolly and deliberately obligating themselves to merchandise millions of dollars' worth of motor cars—cars of whose features, and details, and price they were wholly without information.

And their faith is further evinced, in most of the cities, by the erection of modern and adequate structures, quite in keeping with the product and with the clientele.

Their faith in the car, and in the organization which produces it, is confirmed by the faith of more than one thousand of the best citizens who, likewise without definite knowledge of the car, its features, its details, or its price, insisted upon filing priority orders —without encouragement from the factory, and seldom with encouragement from the distributor.

Their faith, too, is not without judgment. They know the organization behind the car. They know the character and the accomplishments of the men behind that organization; they know their works and their record; they know their ideals in motor car engineering and motor car construction; they know their forward vision.

Above all, they know the Leland determination and Leland ability to achieve — and to surpass.



Henry M. Leland
President

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Lifsey-Smith Co.
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CHICAGO
Allison-Rood Co.
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The Fitzgerald Co.
DALLAS
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DENVER
Rouse-Stephens Co.
DETROIT
Lincoln Motor Co.
KANSAS CITY
Weaver Motor Co.
LOS ANGELES
Walter M. Murphy Motors Co.
MINNEAPOLIS
A. C. Templeton, Inc.
NEW YORK
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PITTSBURGH
Robert P. McCurdy Company
PHILADELPHIA
Sweeten Auto Co.
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Walter M. Murphy Motors Co.
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LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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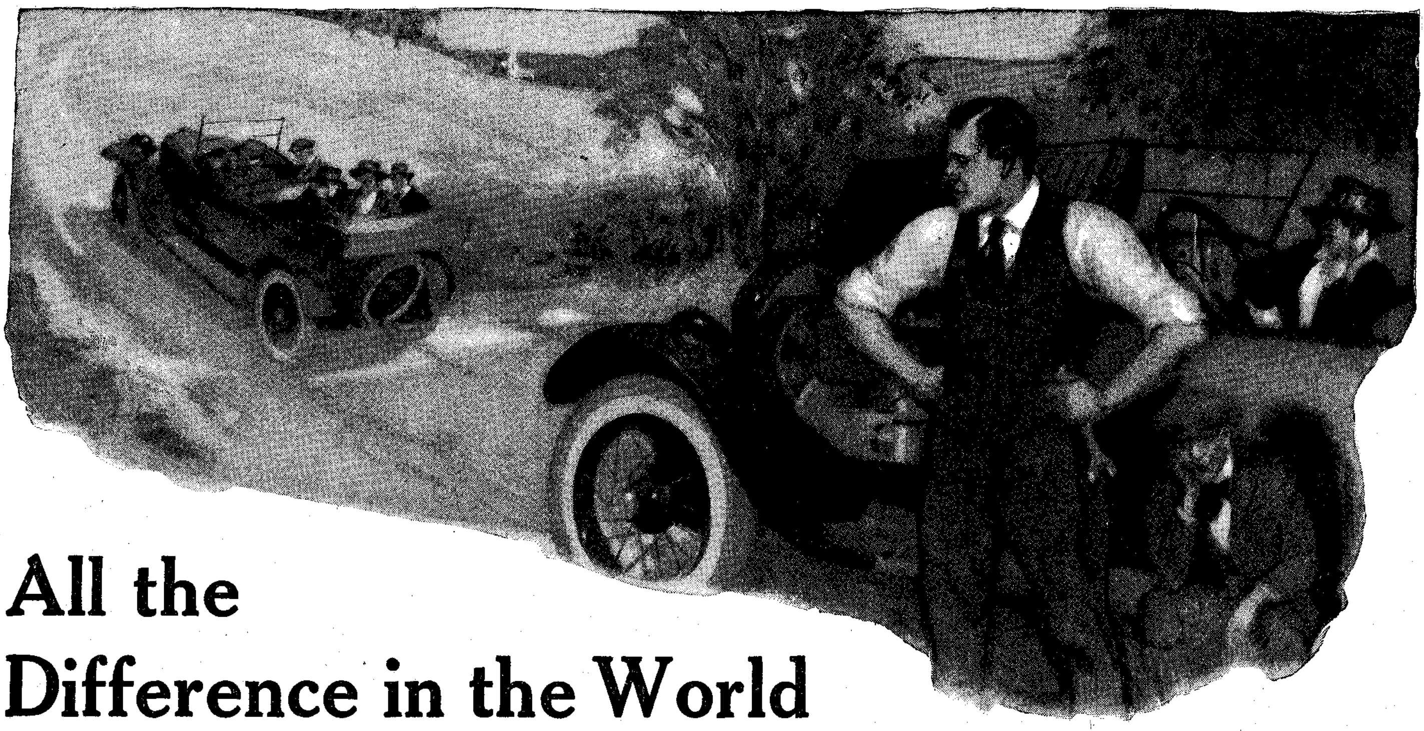


All the Difference in the World

There's no denying that motor troubles *do* exist—that scores of summer autoists find their holidays turned into misery days and their week ends spoiled, from causes that are preventable.

These troubles can't be placed on any particular make of car, for they happen with large and small alike under certain conditions. Here we must acknowledge the supremacy of a little *cast iron ring*—the piston ring.

You may have the finest engine made, but are the rings now in that engine leaky or leakless?—it makes all the difference in the world.

* * *

Motoring these sunny days is a joy. The flowers—the fragrant country—the rolling hills—the lakes—the seashore—all welcome you to a happy outing. But how often has it happened to you that just when you have forgotten the high cost of gas, oil, and garage bills—the motor sputters and misses? Probably it " dies " on the next hill.

The nearest garage man says to you " Dirty spark plugs "—which means $1.55 and a tip.

But you have only poulticed the sore. You have not removed the cause. After a few miles, the plugs again are dirty.

Let us introduce to you a little cast iron ring whose importance few owners fully understand. It circles the piston down in the motor out of sight, but the whole life and " pep " of the engine depends on whether or not these rings are *leakless.*

Motorists who realize this—beforehand—seldom have engine troubles.

Leakless rings keep the gas *in* and the oil *out* of the combustion chamber—for when these two get together each destroys the other's value.

Leakless rings have saved upwards of 50% of oil—keeping it from being burned up. They save gas—for they keep it all in the explosion chamber where it makes power. And gas and oil are *worth* saving at today's prices.

* * *

There are certain requirements to watch for in seeking the best piston rings. The foremost English motor authority, the Automobile Engineer (London), says:

> " The best way of getting *gas-tightness* is to obtain a ring * * * properly *hammered* to give even radial distribution of pressure."

American Hammered Piston Rings are hammered with wonderful accuracy by our patented automatic machines. Their tension against the cylinder walls is *permanent.* They are leakless.

* * *

Over a million cars are now equipped with American Hammered Piston Rings, which are giving complete satisfaction and eliminating needless motor worries and repair expenses.

Thirty-six of the largest motor manufacturers take all they can get of them. And the demand for individual installations through dealers all over the country is increasing at a rate to tax the huge facilities in our great plant at Baltimore, where we are manufacturing more piston rings than are made in any other one plant in the world.

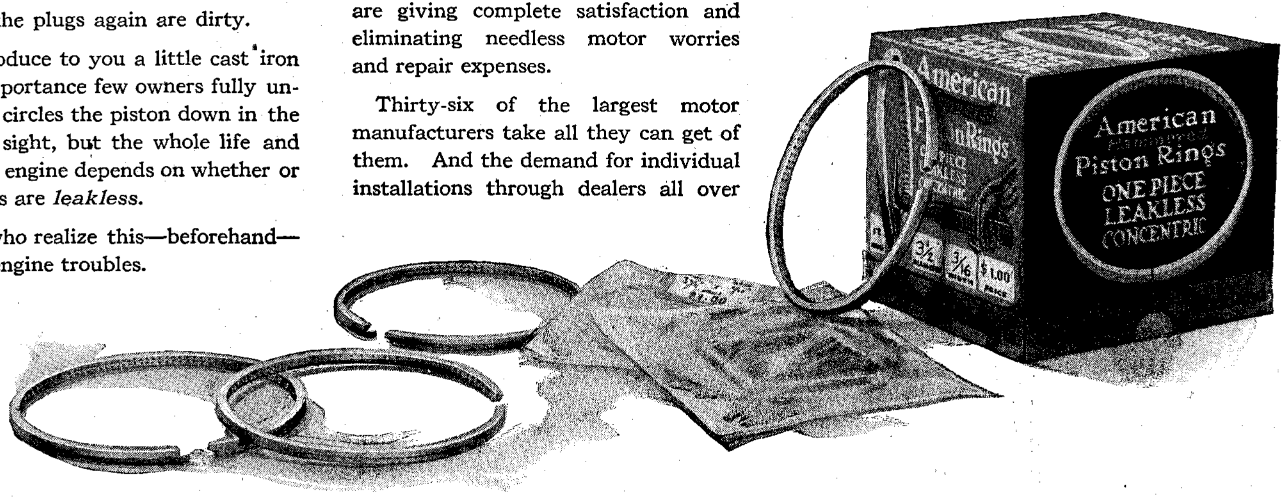
* * *

So, whatever your car, get acquainted with that important little ring away down in the engine. Find out about it—see if it is an American Hammered Piston Ring, which is the *leakless* kind. Don't be satisfied with any but the best rings—your motoring comfort is at stake.

American Hammered Piston Rings are sold by dealers all over the United States. If your garage man has " something better " or he " can't get them "—send his name and address, and leave the rest to us.

AMERICAN HAMMERED PISTON RING CO.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

American
Hammered
Piston Rings



Bolshevism seems to be that it concentrates immense power in the hands of a few men, tho he intimates that this is a good thing for Russia. He is strongly opposed to any attempts to crush Bolshevism by force, a proceeding which, he says, is fraught with disaster. His idea seems to be that Russia should be permitted to work out her own salvation in peace. One of the things that most impress the Englishman was the profound difference between the theories of actual Bolsheviki and the version of those theories current among advanced Socialists elsewhere. Friends of Russia outside of that country think of Sovietism as a new form of representative government in which only workingmen and women have votes, he says. They think that "proletariat" means "proletariat," but not that "dictatorship" literally means "dictatorship." These are erroneous ideas, we are told. "Dictatorship" in Russia means exactly what the term implies, and nothing else. But by "proletariat" the Russian means only the Communist class. This class, says Mr. Russell, number about six hundred thousand in a population of one hundred and twenty million, and in their hands lies all the power in Russia. Bolshevism is "internally aristocratic and externally militant," he says, the aristocracy being the Communist class, with all the good and bad traits of an aristocracy that is young and vital. Revolution is the foundation-stone of the Communist theory of International affairs, it seems. The revolution, which, according to Marx, was to abolish capitalism and do away with all the world's ills, happened to begin in Russia, and it is the duty of all good Communists to spread it. No real good can come to any country without a bloody revolution, thinks the Communist. "For my part, after weighing this theory carefully, and after admitting the whole of its indictment of *bourgeois* capitalism, I find myself definitely and strongly opposed to it," declares Russell. The verdict of this leader of radical thought, after his investigations in Russia, has created consternation among the "intellectuals," we are told. He writes, describing a typical Russian "Red":

> The Communist who sincerely believes the party creed is convinced that private property is the root of all evil; he is so certain of this that he shrinks from no measures, however harsh, which seem necessary for constructing and preserving the Communist state. He spares himself as little as he spares others. He works sixteen hours a day and foregoes his Saturday half-holiday. He volunteers for any difficult or dangerous work which needs to be done, such as clearing away piles of infected corpses left by Kolchak or Denikin. In spite of his position of power and his control of supplies, he lives an austere life. He is not pursuing personal ends, but aiming at the creation of a new social order.
>
> The same motives, however, which make him austere make him also ruthless. Marx has taught that Communism is fatally predestined to come about; this fits in with the oriental traits in the Russian character and produces a state of mind not unlike that of the early successors of Mohammed. Opposition is crusht without mercy, and without shrinking from the methods of the Czarist police, many of whom are still employed at their old work. Since all evils are due to private property, the evils of the Bolshevik régime, while it has to fight private property, will automatically cease as soon as it has succeeded.
>
> These views are the familiar consequences of fanatical belief. To an English mind they reenforce the conviction upon which English life has been based ever since 1688, that kindliness and tolerance are worth all the creeds in the world—a view which, it is true, we do not apply to other nations or to subject races.

The Communists have better food than other people. If they are of some political importance they can obtain motor-cars or telephones. Also they are less exposed to the unwelcome attentions of the police and the Extraordinary Commission. Mr. Russell says that before he went to Russia he imagined he was going to see a new form of representative government in operation in which the celebrated Soviet system had been developed to the *n*th power. What was his surprize, then, to find that the Soviet system is moribund, all the real power being in the hands of the Communist class, where it seems destined to remain perpetually under the peculiar methods employed in Russia for giving the victory to government candidates, of which we read:

> In the first place, the voting is by show of hands, so that all who vote against the Government are marked men. In the second place, no candidate who is not a Communist can have any printing done, the printing-works being all in the hands of the state. In the third place, he can not address any meeting, because the halls all belong to the state. The whole of the press are of course official; no independent daily is permitted. In spite of all these obstacles, the Mensheviki have succeeded in winning about forty seats out of one thousand five hundred in the Moscow Soviet, by being known in certain large factories where the electoral campaign could be conducted by word of mouth.
>
> But altho the Moscow Soviet is nominally sovereign in Moscow, it is really only a body of electors who choose the executive committee of forty, out of which in turn is chosen the Presidium, consisting of nine men who meet daily and have all the power. The Moscow Soviet, as a whole, is supposed to meet once a week, but did not meet while we were in Moscow. The Presidium, on the contrary, meets daily. Of course, it is easy for the Government to exercise pressure over the election of the Executive Committee, and again over the election of the Presidium. It must be remembered that effective protest is impossible, owing to the absolutely complete suppression of free speech and free press. The result is that the Presidium of the Moscow Soviet consists only of orthodox Communists.
>
> I never came across a Communist by chance; the people whom I met in the streets or in the villages, when I could get into conversation with them, almost invariably said they were of no party. The only other answer I ever had was from the peasants, who openly stated that they were Czarists. It must be said that the peasants' reasons for disliking the Bolsheviki are very inadequate. It is said—and all I saw confirmed the assertion—that the peasants are better off than they ever were before. I saw no one—man, woman, or child—who looked underfed in the villages. The big landowners are dispossest, and the peasants have profited. But the town and the army still need nourishing, and the Government has nothing to give the peasants in return for food except paper, which the peasants resent having to take.

The Communist party is composed of different factions, altho thus far, we are told, external pressure has prevented disunion. Mr. Russell divides the personnel into three classes:

> There are first the old revolutionists, tested by years of persecution. These men have most of the highest posts. Prison and exile have made them tough and fanatical, and rather out of touch with their own country. They are honest men, with a profound belief that Communism will regenerate the world.
>
> The second class is the bureaucracy, among whom are to be found most of the men occupying political posts just below the top, consists of young arrivistes who are enthusiastic Bolsheviki because of the material success of Bolshevism. It is these men who make the régime so odious in many ways. With them must be reckoned the army of policemen, spies, and secret agents, largely inherited from the Czarist times, who make their profit out of the fact that no one can live except by breaking the law. This aspect of Bolshevism is exemplified by the Extraordinary Commission, a body practically independent of the Government, possessing its own regiments, which are better fed than the "Red" Army. This body has the power of imprisoning any man or woman without trial on such charges as speculation or counter-revolutionary activity. It has shot thousands without trial, and tho now it has nominally lost the power of inflicting the death penalty, it is by no means certain that it has altogether lost it in fact. It has spies everywhere, and ordinary mortals live in terror of it.
>
> The third class in the bureaucracy consists of men who are not ardent Communists, who have rallied to the Government since it has proved itself stable and who work for it either out of patriotism or because they enjoy the opportunity of developing their ideas freely without the obstacle of traditional institutions. Among this class are to be found men of the type of the successful business man, men with the same sort of ability as is found in the American self-made trust magnate, but working for success and power, not for money. There is no doubt that the Bolsheviki are successfully solving the problem of enlisting this kind of ability in the public service without permitting it to amass wealth as it does in capitalistic communities.
>
> This is, perhaps, their greatest success so far outside the domain of war. It makes it possible to suppose that, if Russia is allowed to have peace, an amazing industrial development may take place, making Russia a rival of the United States. The Bolsheviki are industrialists in all their aims; they love everything in modern industry except the excessive rewards of the capitalists. And the harsh discipline to which they are subjecting the workers is calculated, if anything can, to give

> them the habits of industry and honesty which have hitherto been lacking and which alone prevent Russia from being one of the foremost industrial countries.

Mr. Russell saw Trotzky, Lenine, and Gorky during his stay in Russia, the two last named granting him interviews. We read:

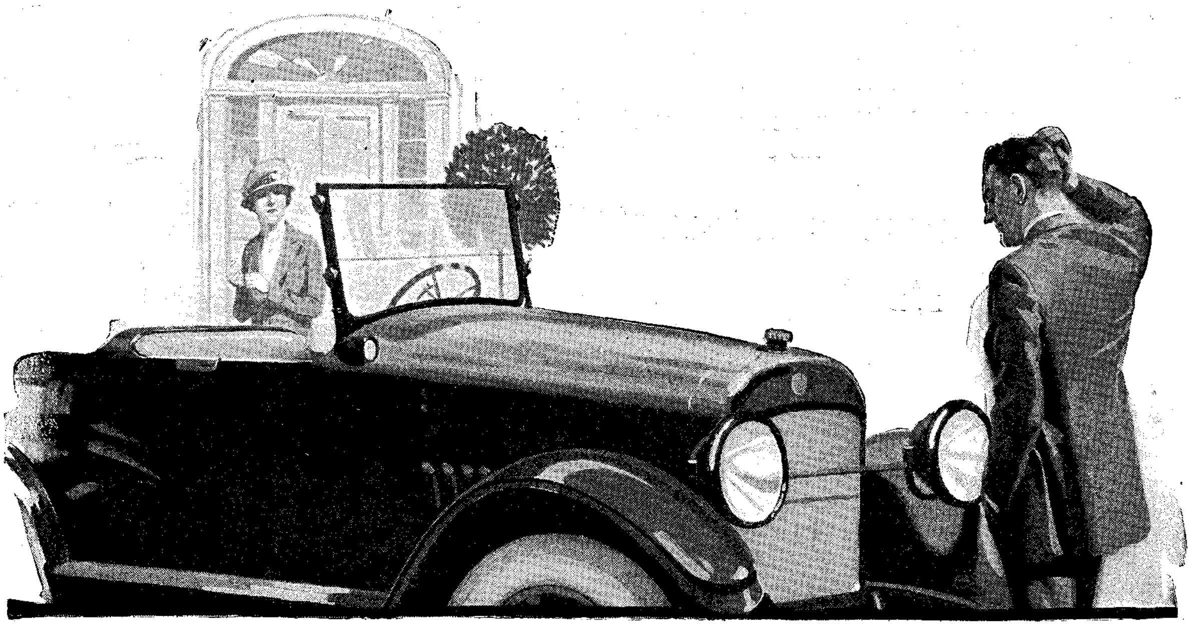
> Soon after my arrival in Moscow I had an hour's conversation with Lenine in English, which he speaks fairly well. An interpreter was present, but his services were scarcely required. I have never met a personage so destitute of self-importance. He looks at his visitors very closely, and screws up one eye, which seems to increase alarmingly the penetrating power of the other. He laughs a great deal; at first his laugh seems merely friendly and jolly, but gradually I came to feel it rather grim. He is dictatorial, calm, incapable of fear, extraordinarily devoid of self-seeking, an embodied theory. The materialistic conception of history, one feels, is his life-blood. He resembles a professor in his desire to have the theory understood, and in his fury with those who misunderstand or disagree, as also in his love of expounding. I got the impression that he despises a great many people and is an intellectual aristocrat.
>
> I asked him next whether he thought it possible to establish Communism firmly and fully in a country containing such a large majority of peasants. He admitted that it was difficult, and laughed over the exchange the peasant is compelled to make of food for paper; the worthlessness of Russian paper struck him as comic. But he said—what is no doubt true—that things will right themselves when there are goods to offer to the peasant. For this he looks partly to electrification in industry, which, he says, is a technical necessity in Russia, but will take ten years to complete. He spoke with enthusiasm, as they all do, of the great scheme for generating electrical power by means of peat. Of course he looks to the raising of the blockade as the only radical cure; but he was not very hopeful of this being achieved thoroughly or permanently except through revolution in other countries. Peace between Bolshevik Russia and capitalist countries, he said, must always be insecure; the Entente might be led by weariness and mutual dissensions to conclude peace, but he felt convinced that the peace would be of brief duration.
>
> He described the division between rich and poor peasants, and the government propaganda among the latter against the former leading to acts of violence which he seemed to find amusing. He spoke as tho the dictatorship over the peasant would have to continue a long time because of the peasant's desire for free trade. He said he knew from statistics (what I can well believe) that the peasants have had more to eat these last two years than they ever had before, "and yet they are against us," he added a little wistfully.
>
> I think if I had met him without knowing who he was I should not have guessed that he was a great man; he struck me as too opinionated and narrowly orthodox. His strength comes, I imagine, from his honesty, courage, and unwavering faith—religious faith in the Marxian gospel, which takes the place of the Christian martyr's hopes of paradise, except that it is less egotistical. He has as little love of liberty as the Christians who suffered under Diocletian and retaliated when they acquired power. Perhaps love of liberty is incompatible with whole-hearted belief in a panacea for all human ills. If so, I can not but rejoice in the skeptical temper of the western world.
>
> Trotzky, whom the Communists do not by any means regard as Lenine's equal, made more impression upon me from the point of view of intelligence and personality, tho not of character. I saw too little of him, however, to have more than a very superficial impression. He has bright eyes, military bearing, lightning intelligence, and magnetic personality. He is very good-looking, with admirable wavy hair; one feels he would be irresistible to women. I felt in him a vein of gay good humor so long as he was not crossed in any way. I thought, perhaps wrongly, that his vanity was even greater than his love of power—the sort of vanity that one associates with an artist or actor. The comparison with Napoleon was forced upon one. But I had no means of estimating the strength of his Communist conviction, which may be very sincere and profound.
>
> An extraordinary contrast to both these men was Gorky, with whom I had a brief interview in Petrograd. He was in bed, apparently dying and obviously heart-broken. He begged me, in anything I might say about Russia, always to emphasize what Russia has suffered. He supports the Government—as I should do if I were a Russian—not because he thinks it faultless, but because the possible alternatives are worse. One felt in him a love of the Russian people which makes their present martyrdom almost unbearable and prevents the fanatical faith by which the pure Marxians are upheld. I felt him the most lovable, and to me the most sympathetic, of all the Russians I saw. I wished for more knowledge of his outlook, but he spoke with difficulty and was constantly interrupted by terrible fits of coughing, so I could not stay. All the intellectuals whom I met—a class who have suffered terribly—express their gratitude to him for what he has done on their behalf. The materialistic conception of history is all very well, but some care for the higher things of civilization is a relief. The Bolsheviki are sometimes said to have done great things for art, but I could not discover that they had done more than preserve something of what existed before. When I questioned one of them on the subject, he grew impatient and said: "We haven't time for a new art any more than for a new religion." Unavoidably, the atmosphere is one in which art can not flourish, because art is anarchic and resistant to organization. Gorky has done all that one man could to preserve the intellectual and artistic life of Russia. But he is dying, and perhaps it is dying, too

Mr. Russell reminds us that the disagreeable features of the Bolshevik régime are chiefly due to Russian industrial paralysis and the bitter war the Government has had to carry on, from which harshness, espionage, and a curtailment of liberty result unavoidably. Peace and trade, he thinks, are the sole cure for the evils from which Russia is suffering. Unlike many observers who predict that the Bolshevik Government is doomed to fall soon, Russell is of the opinion that the existing Government is stable. Russia is not ready for any form of democracy, he says, and the dictatorship now in operation there is what the country needs. He regards as open to grave criticism the representation of the Bolsheviki that they are allies of western advanced Socialism, however, stating that for their international program nothing is to be said. But he is inclined to favor their national government, which, he says, is performing a necessary task in developing efficiency among a lazy and undisciplined population, preparing to develop the natural resources of the country and abolishing illiteracy. He goes on:

> But if we continue to refuse peace and trade, I do not think the Bolsheviki will go under. Russia will endure great hardships in the years to come, as before. But the Russians are inured to misery as no western nation is; they can live and work under conditions which we should find intolerable. The Government will be driven more and more, from mere self-preservation, into a policy of imperialism. The Entente has been doing everything to expose Germany to a Russian invasion of arms and leaflets, by allowing Poland to engage in a disastrous war and compelling Germany to disarm. All Asia lies open to Bolshevik ambitions.
>
> The Russian Government is not imperialistic in spirit, and would prefer peace to conquest. The country is weary of war and denuded of goods. But if the western Powers insist upon war, another spirit, which is already beginning to show itself, will become dominant. Conquest will be the only alternative to submission. Asiatic conquest will not be difficult. But for us, from the imperialist standpoint, it will mean utter ruin. And for the Continent it will mean revolutions, civil wars, economic cataclysms. The policy of crushing Bolshevism by force was always foolish and criminal; it has now become impossible and fraught with disaster. Our own Government, it would seem, has begun to realize the dangers; let us hope it realizes them sufficiently to enforce its view against opposition. If not, the Great War (as we still call it) will have been only the prelude to a conflagration compared with which it will seem to have been a mere frontier skirmish.

In substantial agreement with Mr. Russell's objection to intervention, the Richmond *News-Leader* points out that "men's fears of the spread of Bolshevism have made indorsement of every anti-Bolshevik program, no matter how chimerical, a part of the creed of patriotism. On this policy, which it finds still advocated by President Wilson and the French Government, *The News* comments:

> Nothing that has been written of the excesses of the Bolshevik rule falls short of what the Bolsheviki would do if they were put to it. To sympathize with their tenets is to approve the rule of the most bloodthirsty and rapacious minority seen in history. But opposition to the Bolsheviki ought not to postulate a policy of non-intercourse when no other policy holds out the slightest promise of relief—barring only the now-impossible, a general military offensive against the "Reds." It speaks well for the sanity of Mr. Wilson that, with all his liberalism, the spectacle of Bolshevism is unspeakably abhorrent to him. But there is such a thing as being compelled to parley with a murderer when that murderer has his pistol at the head of a helpless people.



Are *you* trying to run your car without advice or help from anyone?

How experienced motorists avoid the usual string of unnecessary troubles

BEFORE many a motorist has run his new car a thousand miles he has begun to have all kinds of trouble. It may be getting the motor started. It may be climbing hills. He may run his battery down, let the oil get low in the crankcase, neglect a hidden grease-cup—have any number of unnecessary troubles, all simply because he lacks experience.

Successful motorists avoid all of these troubles. And they do it not so much through their *own* knowledge, as *by utilizing the experience of others.*

How successful car-owners keep their cars out of the repair shop

There is one way for the car-owner to get the advice he needs. In the United States today there are 50,000 garages and automobile accessory dealers. Every one of these men has back of him an average term of experience of from four to five years—four to five years *studying automobile troubles and how to avoid them.*

Do you know

—where to look for starting, lighting and ignition troubles?
—how to keep battery from running down?
—when carbon is forming?
—how to keep your carburetor adjusted to the varying grades of gasoline?
—when to change the lubricant in the crankcase, when to lubricate the transmission and differential?
—how to keep your brakes safe?
—how to tell when your engine is missing?
—how to detect a slipping clutch?
—how to keep spare tires from deteriorating in sunlight and air?
—how to eliminate the commonest cause of an overheated engine?
—how to tell if you are losing power through leaky valves?
—if your front wheels are aligned correctly (to make steering easier and save wear on tires)?

These accessory dealers and garage owners realize that it is not enough merely to furnish the supplies the motorist asks for, or to make repairs after the damage has been done. They are ready and eager to give *service*—service in the "little things" of upkeep—service that means studying the special problems of each one of their customers and *solving* those problems *for them.*

Little suggestions that are worth hundreds of dollars a year

The up-to-date dealer selects his merchandise with his customers' needs in view.

He can save the car-owner the cost of needless accessories just as he can recommend the purchase of those which will be the most satisfactory.

Continued smooth, safe running
—long life with slow depreciation
—a car that continues to look new
—these are the results of keeping in touch, through the dealer, with the valuable new accessories that are always coming on the market.

It is not too much to say that the car-owner who welcomes the ideas and follows the advice of his dealer can lengthen the life of his car from two to five years, and save hundreds of dollars in operating it.

To every car-owner in the United States, we make the following suggestions:

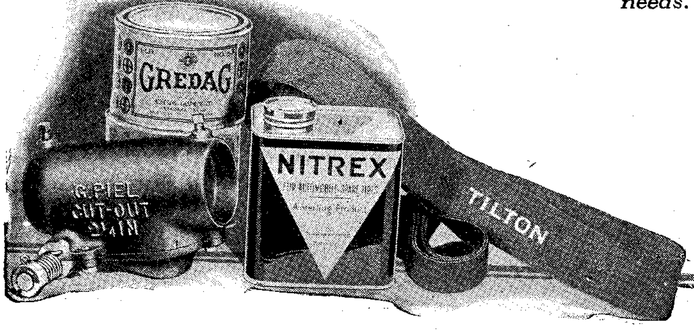
Keep in close touch with your local garage man and accessory dealer. Tell him when anything goes wrong on your car. Get him to take a personal interest in how your car runs.

Be guided by his advice in the matter of repairs and accessories.

Above all, don't try to "go it alone." Don't try to make technical decisions without the technical knowledge.

Trust your dealer, make a friend of him, take advantage of the service he is ready to give.

This announcement is one of a series being presented in the interests of a closer relationship between the motoring public and the dealers who supply their needs.

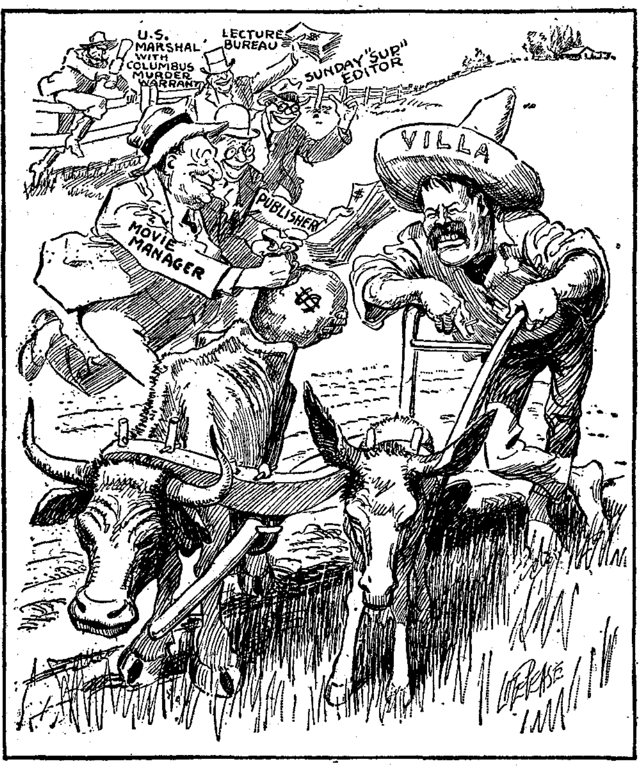


Acheson Graphite Co., Makers of Gredag Lubricants
Arthur S. Brown Mfg. Co., Makers of Tilton Fan Belts
G-Piel Co., Makers of G-Piel Muffler Cut-Out and Long Horn
Sterling Varnish Co., Makers of Nitrex, the protective coating for spare tires

Sales Department
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., INC.
23 West 43rd Street
New York City

VILLA, SUBDUED BANDIT, DEVOTES HIMSELF TO RANCHING AND "WATCHFUL WAITING"

HIS KEEN SENSE OF HUMOR was probably what made Francisco Villa stand forth the other day and promise the Mexican Government that he would be good. The uncapturable and irrepressible bandit leader really does possess a sense of humor, it is said, and this surrender must have tickled him clear down to his toes. Under its terms, Villa will get a huge estate at Canutilla, Durango, where he will be "guarded" for the rest of his life by fifty of his followers, selected by himself, it is presumed, from among his most trusted officers, who are to be paid by the Government. Each of his nine hundred men is to be given a year's pay, in addition to a farm. Villa is said to have given his "word of honor" never again to fight against the Constitutional Government or against Mexico. It is the opinion of observers conversant with the situation that Villa's "surrender" in no way affects his former status as a menace to Mexico. The agreement entered into means nothing more to him, it is said, than security while he awaits developments. To the Mexican Government it gives temporary relief from the expense involved in trying to capture this troublesome malcontent, even tho it is reported that it will cost the Government two billion dollars to carry out its promises to him. Villa's surrender after several years of ceaseless activity, during which he has become the best known of living leaders of brigands, has recalled many picturesque incidents in his lively career. When he first emerged from the obscurity of the mountain fastnesses of northern Mexico in 1911, it was as the leader of a small, unkempt band of peons forming part of Madero's forces in Chihuahua. At that time Villa was "as unpromising a specimen of humanity as human eyes ever beheld," we are told. His appearance is further described in the New York *Tribune* by Tom Steep, then Associated Press representative, who says he has known Villa during three stages of his career:



FARMER VILLA.

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.

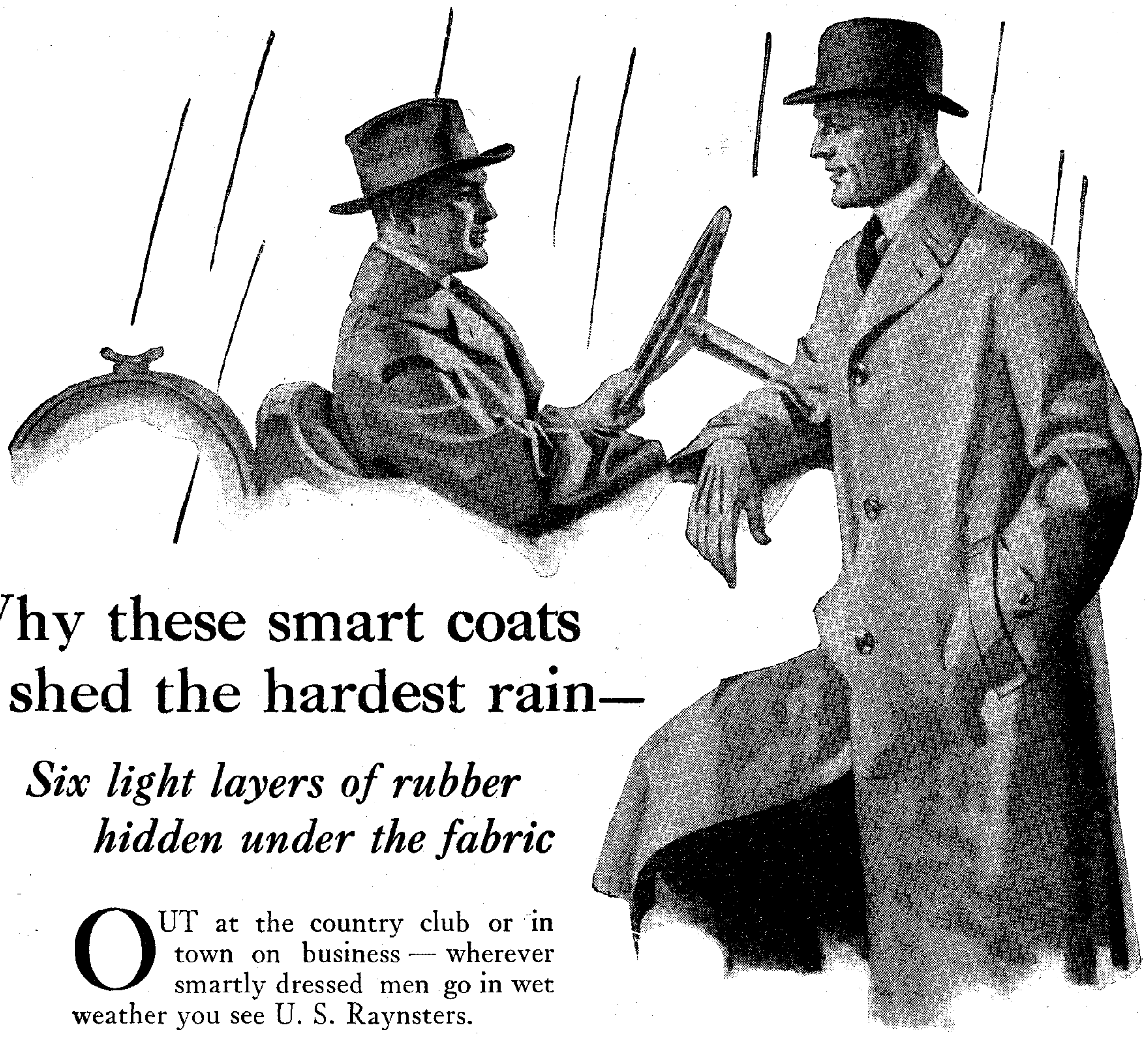
> He was posted on a hill beneath the branches of a tree, the soldiers of his little company dressing a line on each side of him. He wore, tilted back from his forehead, a large sombrero, the headgear of a peon. He is small, wiry, compactly built, but not thin. His eyes glisten, their black pupils surrounded with bloodshot white. You are conscious of a kind of dissembled ferocity in his faint grin. As you behold him standing there with his warlike array of cartridge-belts swung over his shoulders and beneath his arms you are imprest with the undesirability of ever encountering him alone. You are told that he first took to the mountains because he shot a man in Chihuahua, and that when he heard his victim did not die, he sneaked back into the city at night and completed the job. It is related that he committed the crime to avenge his sister.

Mr. Steep relates that the next time he saw Villa the latter had just acquired his first uniform. It was a faded blue second-hand United States Pullman porter's uniform, but Villa, never having traveled in a Pullman, did not know that, and as it differed from the clothes his soldiers had on, he wore it with pride. He was eating his dinner:

> Villa ate his dinner as any one would eat who had not much acquaintance with a dining-room. Beside his plate, mingled with his knives and forks, lay his pistol. One wondered whether he was going to eat with it. But he knew its proper use. Thenceforth Villa never ate, slept, or went to a bull-fight without having his gun handy. It was the talisman of his whole career. If ever scepter represented authority it was Villa's gun.

When Madero was murdered and Carranza took the field against Huerta, Carranza made friends with Villa who held sway in Chihuahua City, the capital of the state of that name. Of this part of his career we read:

> He was preparing to move his troops for an attack on Torreon, a railroad center about four hundred miles south of El Paso. Torreon had been settled by many Spaniards, whom Villa hated, because he considered them followers of Diaz. At that time I represented the Associated Press, for which Villa had a profound respect. One of his advisers had told him that a massacre of the Spaniards in Torreon might provoke unfriendliness abroad, but that there probably would be a way of doing it diplomatically. Knowing that the Associated Press represented most of the American newspapers, Villa sent for me.
>
> Here his sense of humor was still present. It was night. Villa stood in the tropical starlight beside an *adobe* house, laughing immoderately.
>
> "What are you laughing at, General?" asked some one startled by the unexpected mirth.
>
> "I am laughing," replied Villa, between gasps for breath, "I am laughing to think how many toes will soon be turned toward the stars!"
>
> The three hundred or more Spaniards in Torreon, Villa proceeded to explain, must leave if they wished to escape death. This information he desired conveyed to the Spanish Embassy at Washington, and he wished it published in the American papers that he had given warning of his intention. The warning was sent to the Spanish Embassy, but with what result I do not know. At any rate, I never heard of many Spaniards being killed at Torreon.
>
> Torreon captured, Villa again retired to Chihuahua City. It was always his custom to take a long rest after a victory.
>
> In Chihuahua, with Carranza safely elsewhere, Villa exercised the undisputed powers of a tyrant. He was the government. Its function was through his will. His court was held in a room on an upper floor of the governor's palace, a stone building about five times as big as New York's City Hall, which overlooked a plaza.
>
> Thither came all those who were forced by circumstances to have any dealings with him. All feared him. None was certain of the outcome of his quest. And never, except in Mexico, was there beheld such a scene.
>
> Villa, as black as *Othello*, sat among the crimson draperies and gilt, cushioned furniture, his revolver available in his belt and his armed guards at the doors. It was a picture of barbaric splendor, as if a vagabond with muddy boots had taken possession of a castle.
>
> Up the cool marble steps trailed an endless line of broken, ragged men, of women with sickly babes tucked beneath shawls, of underfed children orphaned by recent battles, and of prisoners whose red eyes and sunken stomachs betokened long vigils in cells.
>
> On his canopied thronelike chair sat Villa, smoking a cigaret, and ready to dispense justice as he saw it or as the whim prompted. He was often vain, but never boastful, as I knew him; he was even given to kindness. His decision once given he was unyielding. Toward an enemy he knew no justice. In estimating the motives of persons unknown to *him* he was guided by his knowledge of his own motives. A fox himself, he regarded the world as populated with foxes.
>
> A woman steps out of the line to complain that a man has stolen her cow. Bring the prisoner forward! Thrust forward,



Why these smart coats shed the hardest rain—

Six light layers of rubber hidden under the fabric

OUT at the country club or in town on business — wherever smartly dressed men go in wet weather you see U. S. Raynsters.

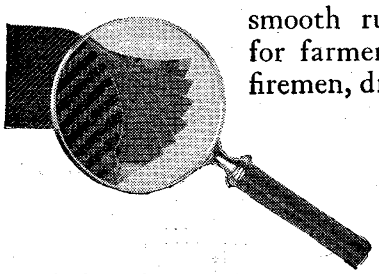
Hidden under the fabric of these distinctive coats are at least six light layers of rubber—so thin and flexible that you'd never know they were there. They are built right into the texture of the coat.

There's a Raynster to suit every taste. They are made in the familiar raincoat fabrics, in woolens, yarntex and heathertones—in many styles and colors—for men, women and children.

Rubber Surface Raynsters—Raynsters are also made with smooth rubber surface for farmers, policemen, firemen, drivers, sportsmen and all who work or play outdoors. Back of their sturdy strength is all the painstaking care in manufacture that has made the Raynster famous.

No matter what the model—and no matter what the price—every coat that bears the Raynster label gives full value for your money. It is backed by all the skill and experience of the oldest and largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

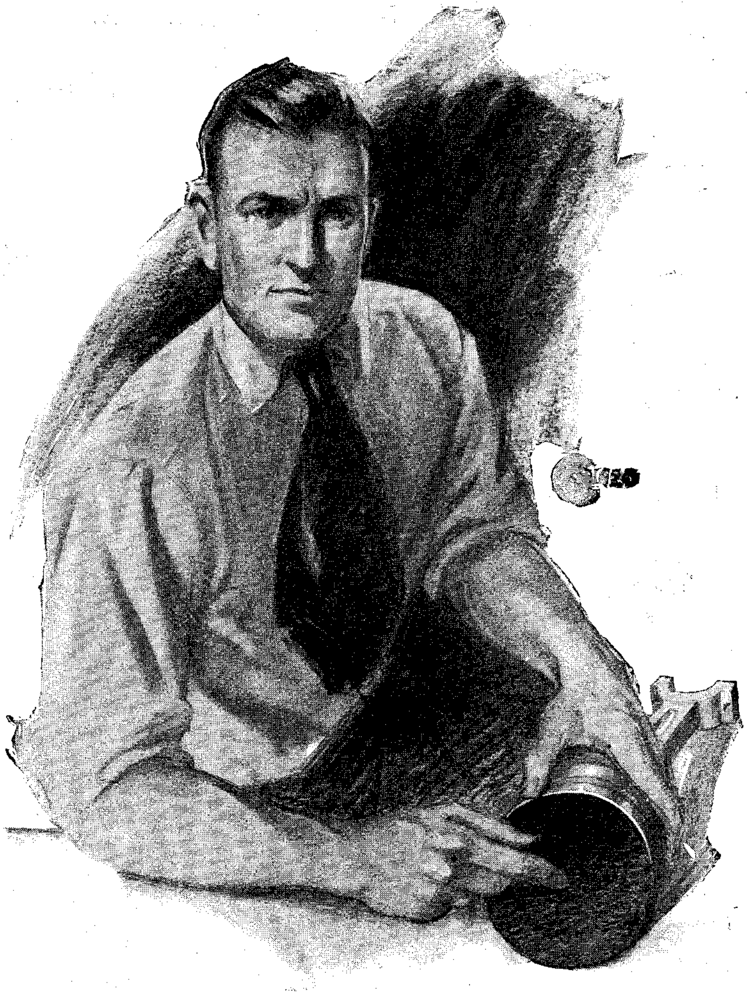
Ask your dealer for Raynsters—or write us at 1790 Broadway, New York, for booklet showing different styles. Look for the name Raynster on the label.



The inner side of the fabric is coated with at least six thin layers of rubber, which are cured in one solid piece—proof against the hardest rain. The completed coat is so light and flexible that you'd never know there was any rubber between the outer fabric and the lining.

Raynster
Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

United States Rubber Company



How Carbon Endangers the Life of your Motor.

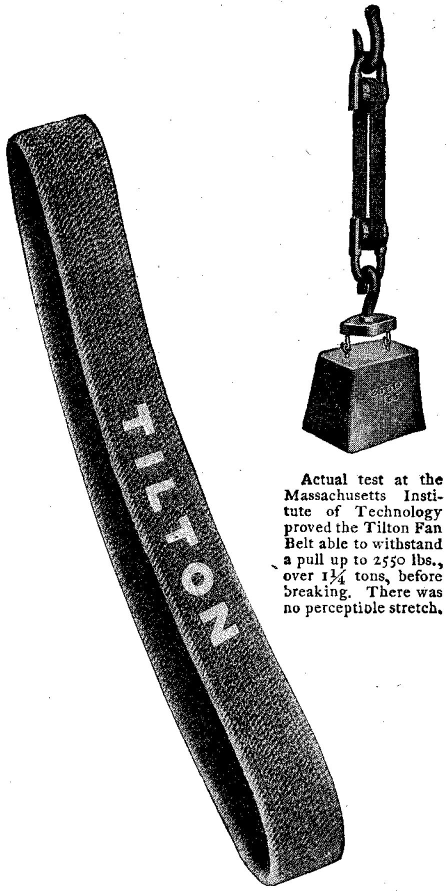
WHY Experts Faithfully Guard Against This Menace.

Carbon causes the engine to knock. It reduces power. It increases fuel consumption. It saps the "pep" of your motor.

Danger from frozen pistons, scored cylinders, warped connecting rods, and ruined bearings is always present.

The fan belt in most cases is to blame.

An ordinary fan belt slips, it stretches. It allows the fan to idle along. The fan does not keep pace with the motor. The cooling water over-heats and boils quietly away. The engine is not properly cooled.



Actual test at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proved the Tilton Fan Belt able to withstand a pull up to 2550 lbs., over 1¼ tons, before breaking. There was no perceptible stretch.

The lubricating oil, unable to withstand the excessive heat, cooks away, leaving carbon deposits on cylinder heads and pistons. Constant cleaning with attendant expense fails to keep the motor running sweet. Relentlessly the carbon menace collects.

A TILTON BELT eliminates this.

This belt does not slip or stretch. It is always in adjustment. It grips the pulleys and forces the fan to keep pace with the motor. It insures proper cooling, decreases oil and gas consumption, maintains constant power, reduces radiator fillings.

The cooling system is the most important part of a car. Tilton Belts get the utmost from this system.

Woven endless to fit without joint, lap or seam, they are stronger, last longer, and insure the motor's proper operation always.

(There's more wear in Tilton Fan Belts.)

Your car is safe if Tilton equipped.

SALES DEPARTMENT
Edward A. Cassidy Co., Inc., 23-31 West 43rd St., New York City
MANUFACTURER
Arthur S. Brown Manufacturing Co.
TILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

11-59

ENDLESS TILTON WOVEN FAN BELTS

> he is, a thin, wrinkled old Indian, his hat in hand as he bows obsequiously amid the unaccustomed splendor.
>
> He ventures to stand erect, humbly. His plea, as he pushes back his white locks, is that the woman owes him money. He is keeping the cow as collateral. The hint of money-lending is repugnant to Villa. It smacks too much of aristocracy. He becomes impatient.
>
> "Give back the cow!" commands Villa. That is final enough without the bit of Villastic profanity which embellishes it. The cow is restored and debt wiped out all at once. The Indian is uncomplaining. He reaches the door, glad to be off so easy. Is it not as if a god had spoken?
>
> Hurry up, guards! Bestir yourselves! Bring them on faster! Has not the legislative, the judiciary, and the executive, all personified in one man, got to work fast?
>
> Murder is the charge against the next prisoner, fished up and brought before Villa as if by accident because the jailer happened to see him on going out. Villa looks the prisoner in the eye. What he sees in the man's eye he tells no one, but for all practical purposes the man's fate is sealed by what Villa sees there. The jailer, the *rurale*, or whoever presents the charges, talks. Villa looks out the window. He is thinking of some important affair of state. Why should he have to listen to mere talk? The evidence is completed, the prisoner protests his innocence, pleading perhaps that he has a wife and children and has given faithful service to Villa's Army. Down comes Villa's fist with a bang. The bang proclaims the prisoner's death or freedom, according to what Villa has seen in the man's eye. Justice in this case is satisfied in about seven minutes.
>
> More cases are disposed of. People are catapulted in and catapulted out. A merchant appears. He wishes to explain that some of Villa's officers have entered his store and confiscated groceries, wines, cheese, and wearing-apparel. Villa's little eyes open and shut like a cat's. He is interested. Groceries, wines, cheese, and wearing-apparel always interested him. He permits the man to tell his story without interruption. That is a bad augury. It is always a bad augury when Villa says nothing. Much better to have him hurl profanity at you.
>
> The merchant's case was decided as soon as he opened his mouth. Villa has let him convict himself.
>
> "*Cientifico!*" blurts Villa in a rage. Red is not more enraging to a bull than *cientifico* is to Villa. It means that the merchant is a remnant of the aristocracy that flourished under Diaz. Not only does he not recover the groceries, wines, cheese, and wearing-apparel, but he is banished, and under penalty of death must leave Mexico instanter.

Mr. Steep attributes at least a part of the bandit's success to his sense of humor. It was not a trait to inspire confidence in the innocent bystander, however, for it appears Villa was always most to be feared when he smiled. Another characteristic that has helped him retain leadership, Mr. Steep thinks, was the bandit's tendency to fly into a rage. Under such circumstances he was always impervious to reason and would go on and have his obstinate way in spite of all obstacles. Had he possest less force, men of more brains would have led him. Mr. Bryan, when he was Secretary of State, in dispatches seemed to regard Villa as a Presidential possibility for Mexico, or at least as a man strong enough to lead that country out of revolutionary chaos. Mr. Steep is inclined to think Villa never hoped to be President. He says:

> Taking the hint which seemed to come from Washington, I one day approached Villa on the subject. It might seem flattering in most countries to ask a man whether he aspired to the supreme authority. Not so in Mexico. Ambition, tho it may be the one thing which moves a man there, is the one thing he seeks to conceal. I pointed out to Villa that such reports were being circulated in the United States and that for the sake of apparent harmony between himself and Carranza he might wish to comment on them. As he paced the floor, now and then meditatively jabbing the toe of his boot into one of the bags of silver coin piled in a corner—no doubt, the army's petty cash—he explained that he had no ambition other than love of country. His heart belonged to Carranza, he said, altho it was well known that two things were never more at variance than Carranza's and Villa's hearts.
>
> A day or two later he was visited on the same mission by another correspondent. His fury took the form of ordering the correspondent from his presence and threatening to send him out of the country if the question of his ambition ever again was raised.
>
> Despite these instances, I am convinced that Villa was sincere in his disavowal of ambition for the Presidency. He was aware of his mastery over inferiors, but was mindful that he was ignorant. Not only could he not write, but he learned only with difficulty to sign his name to state papers. In Mexico City, thrown among men who preferred wits to guns, he would face conditions with which he was not equipped to cope. Hence he seldom ventured out of northern Mexico, a field most promising for action in revolutions and safest for seclusion in peace. Zacatecas, to which he has now "retired," is such a place.
>
> Carranza and Villa never were much together. Their quarrel came finally over a telegraph-wire. Carranza had gone south and, the revolution having progressed to a point where military action was less necessary, he sought to subordinate the man whom he had long feared. He telegraphed Villa some peremptory orders which Villa refused to obey. The breach was complete, Carranza gaining control of the government and Villa subsiding into seclusion. Except for his sporadic raids on the border, which occasioned the Pershing expedition, wherein the United States reversed its former respect for him, Villa began to bide his time.
>
> That an uneducated man, with no more than the rags on his back, rose to a picturesque eminence where he held absolute control over ten or twenty thousand soldiers and determined the destinies of whole cities, furnishes history with proof that personality sometimes is more potential than birth, and that fortune is more prone to favor those who follow their own impulses than those who obey the dictates of others.

KRASSIN, A RISING STRONG MAN AMONG THE BOLSHEVIKI

BOLSHEVIK ARMIES beat down Polish resistance in the recent Bolshevik drive toward Warsaw, but a Russian civilian, Leonid Gregory Krassin by name, had a good deal to do with the success of the invaders. Even tho he was in London during most of the advance, his propaganda, introduced into Poland by experienced smugglers, had prepared a way for the attacking armies. When in London, says the London *Morning Post*, Krassin did not conceal his hopes of destroying Poland. Russia, he said, did not desire to take Polish territory, but only intended to restrict Poland within her natural frontiers and to compel her to adopt a Socialist form of government. The Soviet propaganda, he declared, would do the rest. After that the Bolsheviki would deal with Wrangel. As for Europe, he said, it no longer existed, and the League of Nations was nothing but a hoax, or at best the chimera of ignorant dreamers. Moscow, he added, would accept Mr. Lloyd George's conditions. This would afford the Bolsheviki a respite of which they would take advantage to redouble their efforts. These views sufficiently describe Krassin, a crafty, indefatigable, and experienced revolutionist, and a Germanophil. A brief sketch of the life of this new force among the Russian "Reds" is presented as follows:

> Leonid Gregory Krassin, nicknamed Nikititch by his revolutionary comrades, was born on July 28, 1870, in Siberia, at Kurgansk, in the government of Tobolsk. He was sent to a school at Turnen, and in 1887 entered the Technological Institute of St. Petersburg, whence three years later he was expelled for having taken part in a students' agitation. Soon afterward he was taken back, but was again expelled in 1892 for his share in the revolutionary demonstration on the occasion of the funeral of the author, Chelgunoff. A year later he was suspected of being concerned in the conspiracy known as that of the Secret Group of Moscow. A government inquiry failed to establish his complicity, but it was proved that he had had relations with revolutionary agitators.
>
> In 1894 he was excluded from the Army Reserve and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, followed by three years' police surveillance in one of the northeastern districts of the government of Vologda. Under the pretext of ill-health, however, he contrived to get permission to spend the period of police surveillance at Irkutsk, where his relations resided, and also to get it reduced to one year. It will be seen that the Czarist régime was far less terrible than that of the Bolsheviki, and, moreover, that Krassin was not above craving favors from a detested *bourgeois* Government. In 1897 he was authorized to reside anywhere except in the capital or the university centers. Forthwith he obtained a passport and traveled abroad, where he became a member of the Financial Committee of the Russian Social Democratic party, as the Bolshevik group headed by Lenine was then called. On his return to Russia he was arrested at a meeting of members of this group at Moscow, but

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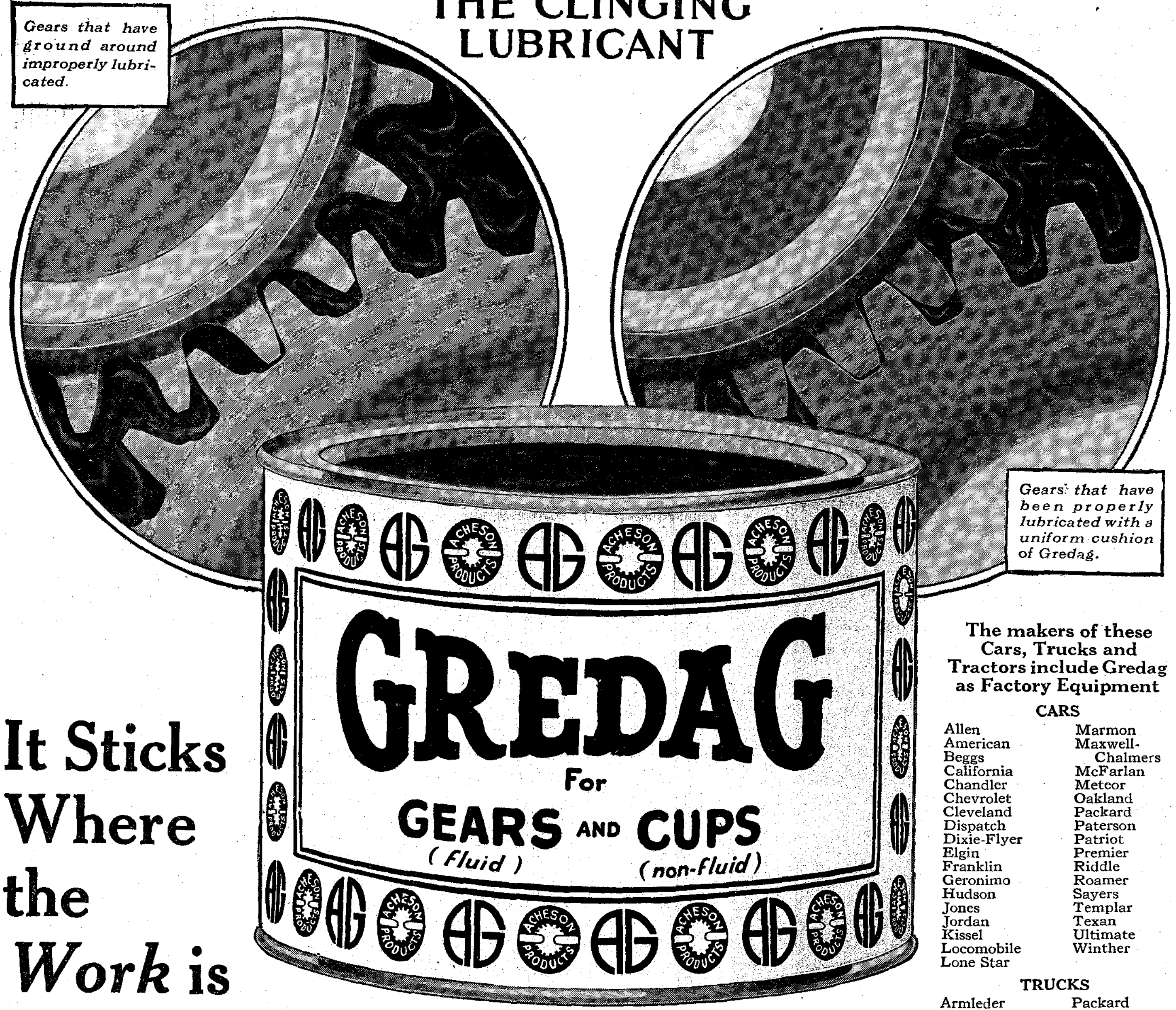

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cunningly contrived to secure his release. In March, 1908, he was arrested in Finland on suspicion of being concerned in revolutionary propaganda, but again set at liberty for want of sufficient evidence of the fact.

In August and September of the same year Krassin took part in the meetings of the Russian Social Democrats at Geneva. It is from this period that Krassin's financial services to the Bolshevik cause may be said to have begun. He remained abroad, entered the service of the Germans as an engineer, and was much appreciated by them not only as a skilful worker, but as one who was secretly engaged in undermining the foundations of that Russian state which they so detested. After the war broke out Krassin still remained in the service of the Germans, and it was not until 1918 that he was dispatched to Russia by the then rulers of Germany "in order to restrain in some measure the terrorist methods and the excessive revolutionary zeal" of Lenine and others, who also had been sent to Russia by the German General Staff for purposes of its own. On his return to his native country Krassin put himself at the disposal of Lenine for the rehabilitation of the broken-down economic and social machine of Soviet Russia.

Krassin was placed at the head of the five principal government departments, including transport and food supply. As dictator he employed terrorist methods in pursuance of his ends. As he became more and more powerful, Trotzky, Zinovieff, Litvinoff, and others became hostile to him, but Lenine supported him with all his authority, and in Germany he had powerful supporters in men like Hugo Stinnes and Felix Deutsch. It was therefore to Krassin that Lenine confided the negotiations with the "Imperialist governments," and more particularly with the "greatest enemy of all," England. But before he left he founded an organization called the Centrobeijplen, composed of experienced smugglers and distributers of propaganda literature, whose business it was to undermine the resistance of Poland.

WILLIAM MARION REEDY'S LAST STORY—"OUR TUNA"

"LIKE DEAN SWIFT, whom he so much admired," says an American critic in a last tribute to William Marion Reedy, the noted St. Louis editor, who died a few weeks since, "Reedy could write interestingly about anything under the sun." The following story, believed to be the last written by Mr. Reedy, was received at the office of his weekly paper, *Reedy's Mirror*, in St. Louis, put into type, and was being read by the proof-reader when the telegram announcing the death of its author was received. It is interesting not only for its own sake, but because it suggests something of the personality of "a great and original figure in American journalism."

"Earthquake and eclipse may excite the stranger within the gates of Los Angeles," begins Mr. Reedy, but—

Neither is anything to the thrill of hooking a tuna, which is the special name for a megalichthys mackerel that haunts the water hereabouts.

If you've caught a tuna of a certain weight, you are as distinguished as if you were a native son. The process of catching a tuna is elaborate. You are shown how to work a reel as big as the private prayer-wheel of the Grand Lama of Tibet. When that reel lets go it makes a noise like the "Nude Descending the Staircase." Once instructed, all's ready. Then it's ho for Catalina Island and the port of Avalon, which island and port and all which them inherit and inhabit are owned by Wrigley, the chewing-gum millionaire.

It's a rough passage, but anybody who can hold a strap in a St. Louis street-car as it rounds a curve without getting screw-spirals in his spine has sufficient sea-legs to make the journey without that going-gone feeling which those who go down to the sea in ships are so proud to endure and prouder to triumph over. You sleep aboard ship at Avalon and then in the morning you transship to a launch and head out into waters unbearably brilliant and steely blue.

There's seascape till you can't rest, and the burned mountains banking the boiled sea just hurl back with scorn the heat-rays of the metallic sun. It's about time to fish for tuna.

The tuna are kept in a roundhouse somewhere over near Japan, and one of them is released every so often to make the round trip of the Pacific. If you happen to have your hook hanging at a certain place in his circuit when he gets there, you get a bite. And yet there are people who laugh at coincidences as an element in drama. Your boatman thinks the tuna are running pretty well. "How are the fish to-day?" you ask, and the expert replies: "They is all right, whar they is."

Your skipper gets out a kite and attaches it to your line, say fifty feet back of your hook, which is baited with a flying-fish. You let your reel run out, the kite soars up into the blazing blue, and if the breeze is strong it carries the bait up with it until if the hook is going to catch anything, that something must be a seagull, but you let out more line and the bait comes down and skips along the water, its white belly the whitest thing in the world for the time being. The boatman lets the launch go in a wide circle and the bait flashes and splashes where it touches the water. . . . . .

Click-r-r-r-r-rr—click-k-k-k! Hooked! The line that holds the kite to the fish line is broken by the tug upon it of a flash of black and white and gold, and the kite sails off down the wind. The fisherman is up from his chair, on his feet, his pole braced in a socket on his belt. The reel whirs and is checked. The pole dips and rises, the line runs out and is wound in. The cord cuts the water toward the boat, the fisherman reeling it in, and then it darts out and away, running freely—slack, taut, slack, taut. The man has to be as quick as the fish, if not quicker, even to anticipating the creature's action. He is tense and trembling as he plays the line.

Now the baited thing at the end of the line plunges down into the depths, again he comes darting up to the surface flicking a black tail or showing a fin, then he turns on his side and there is a cloud of mother-of-pearl just below the top, and with another motion that cloud is a gleam of gold. The fish races parallel with the boat, and notes his tormentor with an angry eye. Darting along under the watery veil the sun shows him a big elliptical clump of Roman gold. He shakes the barb and tosses up iridescent spray, then darts down, down, down, and heads in the direction opposite to the way he was going.

The boatman at the levers turns the boat, or slows or speeds it as the fish's maneuvers make necessary, that the line be not tautened to the breaking-point, that the fish shall not go under the boat and saw the line in two. The boat is a merry-go-round. The mountains are racing in a ring. The sun is the center of a pin-wheel. The fish is seen for a second imbedded in a roller and crashes down with it into a creamy foam, out of which he darts at a speed that makes the line smoke in the reel. Then there are lulls of infinitesimal duration, in which fish and fisher and boatman rest, the launch continuing in its circle.

The fisherman looks at his wrist-watch. "He's been on half an hour." Tug, twist, dart, advance, retreat—the fish is still fighting. In flashes and gleams he is visible in his projectile motion—his eye on the boat. He looks to me like a dog running at top speed with ears flattened back on his head, the bluntness of his nose smudged in the racing water, the line cutting the surface into a silvery ripple. . . . The perspiration streams down the fisherman's face, and from the way the line swishes through the water and the pole bends or points from side to side and the man has to change his purchase on the deck, you begin to wonder if the fish hasn't caught the man much as the man has caught the fish. . . . "It looks like a sixty-pounder," he says; then there's another outward rush and a stop in which the line must be drawn in with incredible rapidity and the boat has to be headed in a swift jerk all around the compass.

"No, by Jove, he's an eighty-pounder—no, a blue-buttoner or more." After this, with many savage spurts and stops in the meantime, the pull on the line is lessened and the fish seems to be coming with and toward the boat.

The fisherman sits down in his chair, alert, keen, tired. The boatman sizes the long gaff, saying, "He's all in, he's done—slowly—slowly now, be careful, we've got him." The fisherman reels in gradually. There's a snarl on the line where the kite string broke off. Will it run through the eyelet at the end of the pole? It doesn't seem so. The boatman reaches over to untangle the snarl. The fisherman gets up. The tuna has been fighting one hour and eleven minutes. The fish seems to lie still in the water, watching, as he is being wound in. The boatman stoops for the gaff again, and the fisherman raises the pole to an approximation of the perpendicular—crack! the line parts like a fiddle-string and one end whips around the pole. The fish sinks like a stone.

The fisherman looks at the boatman, who looks back one glance, then turns to his levers. Not a word! The fisherman sits down and looks at the sea as if it were not there—as if the tuna had plunged away with the life of him. Wearily, almost somnambulistically he reaches for pouch and pipe and fills the latter from the former and strikes a match. The boatman reaches down to the deck and picks up a flag and puts it away. It is the flag that was to be raised, signifying to all the harbor a tuna had been caught. And the boat drifts along in a silence vaster than the sea or the sun.

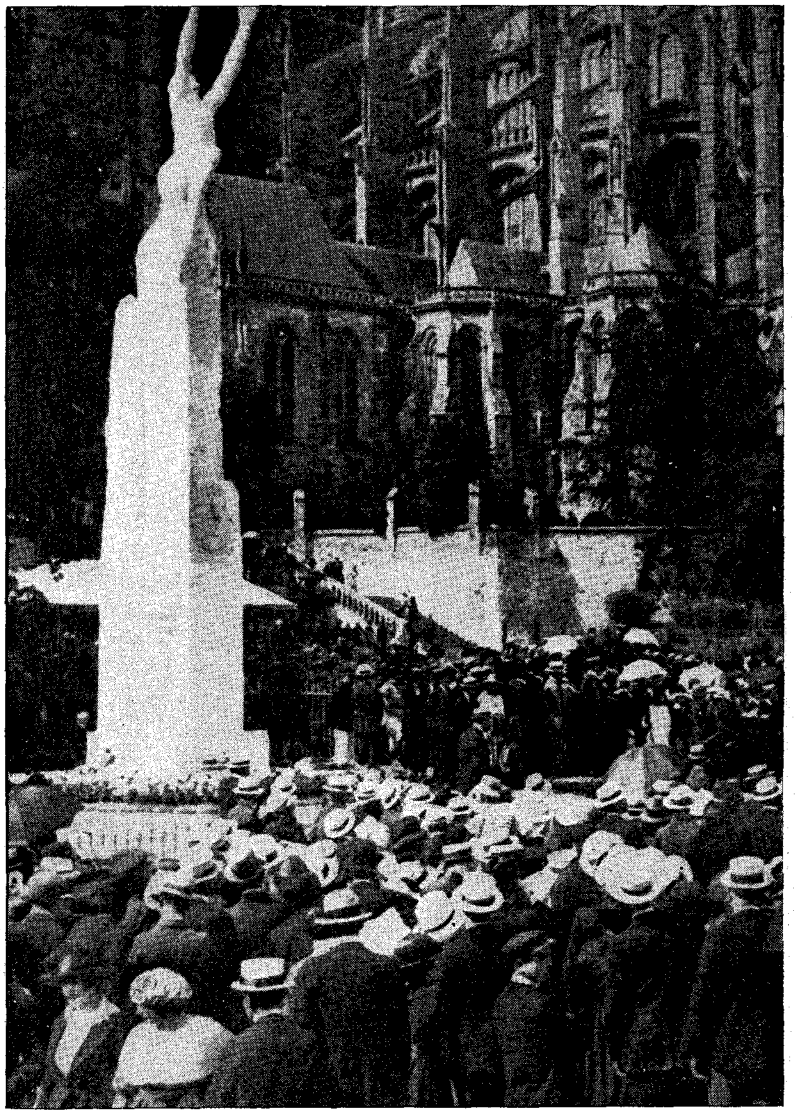
—Avalon, Catalina Island, Cal., July 18, 1920.

FRANCE'S TRIBUTE TO WILBUR WRIGHT, "FATHER OF AVIATION"

"THE AMERICAN GENIUS who gave wings to humanity," as a French appreciator called Wilbur Wright, was honored on July 17 by the unveiling of a monument erected to him in Le Mans, France. The French Government was among the first to recognize the achievement of the obscure Yankee machinist in whose little bicycle repair-shop in Dayton, Ohio, one of the dreams of the ages became reality. "In half a dozen addresses, one of them by Premier Millerand of France," says the Boston *Herald*, the story of the American inventor was told. Wilbur Wright made several of his early flights at Le Mans. Says *The Herald*, recalling his achievement:

As a chapter from the wonderland of science the like of it is not to be found in the whole history of invention. Twenty years ago navigation of the air was no more than an ideal. Lilienthal and others had tried to "imitate the birds," but their planes were mere "gliders," with no real grip on the atmosphere. Hiram Maxim's improvement turned out to be more of a lifting apparatus than a flier, and the development of Langley's motor-driven machine stopt with its plunge into the Potomac River in December, 1903.

From the Wright brothers nobody could have expected anything revolutionary in aeronautics. They carried into the work of the world no more than an ordinary high-school education and a taste for mechanics; in 1900 they were running a little bicycle and machine repair-shop at Dayton, Ohio. But having read of the Lilienthal experiments, they had been tempted to make trial flights with "bats" of their own. One result was a new type of biplane glider which they learned to manipulate with great skill. Finally wooden propellers were attached to the machine, and, using a gas-engine for motive power, the brothers launched out at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on December 17, 1903. "The weird contrivance lifted itself into the air, made a flight of 852 feet in the face of a twenty-mile wind, and landed its passenger in safety. That day," adds the same eye-witness, "stands out as one of the memorable dates in the history of civilization, for on that day the airplane was born."



A MARBLE TRIBUTE TO WILBUR WRIGHT.

At Le Mans, near the cathedral, the French Government lately unveiled a memorial typifying the early struggles of the American inventors of the airplane.

The Wrights spent a good part of the subsequent five years in improving their machine. Then Wilbur took it to Europe and, on September 21, 1908, before a distinguished assembly at Le Mans, he flew a distance of sixty-one miles. A month later his airplane won the Michelin cup; in the following year he gave demonstrations before the kings of Spain, England, and Italy, returning home to share with his brother, from the hands of President Taft, the gold medals which had been awarded by the Aero Club of America. Since those triumphs were won the airplane has gone from more to more, rising to the clouds and outspeeding the fastest express train, crossing unexplored continents and making its way over trackless oceans. Without it the war might not have been won; without it peace would lose one of the mightiest of its protagonists. But it had its humble beginnings in the obscure machine-shop at Dayton, and the world to-day regards Wilbur Wright, with the Italians who are now planning a further tribute to him, as "the American genius who gave wings to humanity."

CANADA'S ABSENT-MINDED PREMIER

"CANADIAN writers must be less inventive than Americans," rather sadly opines the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, "which perhaps explains the fact that there never springs up such a crop of anecdotes about our leading public men as American statesmen are favored with." This complaint on the part of the Canadian authority may, perhaps, be credited rather to modesty than to fact, for it is used as the introduction to a story about Canada's new Premier that any American writer might be justly proud to have thought up. The story is headed "Little Anecdotes of Mr. Meighen's Career," but it is the first little incident especially that suggests comparison with the best anecdotes that "American statesmen are favored with." The tale is presented in the following simple and unadorned manner:

It is related by Mr. Meighen's neighbors that he is extremely absent-minded, the result of becoming so completely absorbed in a train of thought that he is unconscious of externals. In the early days of his residence in Portage, Mr. Meighen shared bachelor quarters with Col. C. D. McPherson, now member of the Manitoba legislature for Lakeside, and Capt. F. B. Bagshaw, a Regina lawyer. Before dawn one morning he arose to catch the five o'clock train for Winnipeg, where he was going to be best man at a wedding. Late in the afternoon when he was halfway home he happened to glance at his trousers and discovered that he had figured at the wedding in highly inappropriate garb. Not only did the trousers fail by many shades to match his coat, but they were not his own trousers at all, but the property of Mr. McPherson. Nor had he chosen his roommate's best pair, but instead had donned trousers that Mr. McPherson commonly wore when working round the press in the office of *The Daily Graphic*, with which he was then connected. However, the marriage did not turn out any the less happily on that account.

It is reported that frequently Mrs. Meighen has to ring her husband up at his office to inquire why he hasn't come home for lunch, and that his usual answer is, "What! Haven't I been home yet?" Mr. Adam Daum, a next-door neighbor of Mr. Meighen's, who used to accompany him when he drove to make political speeches, says that frequently they would drive

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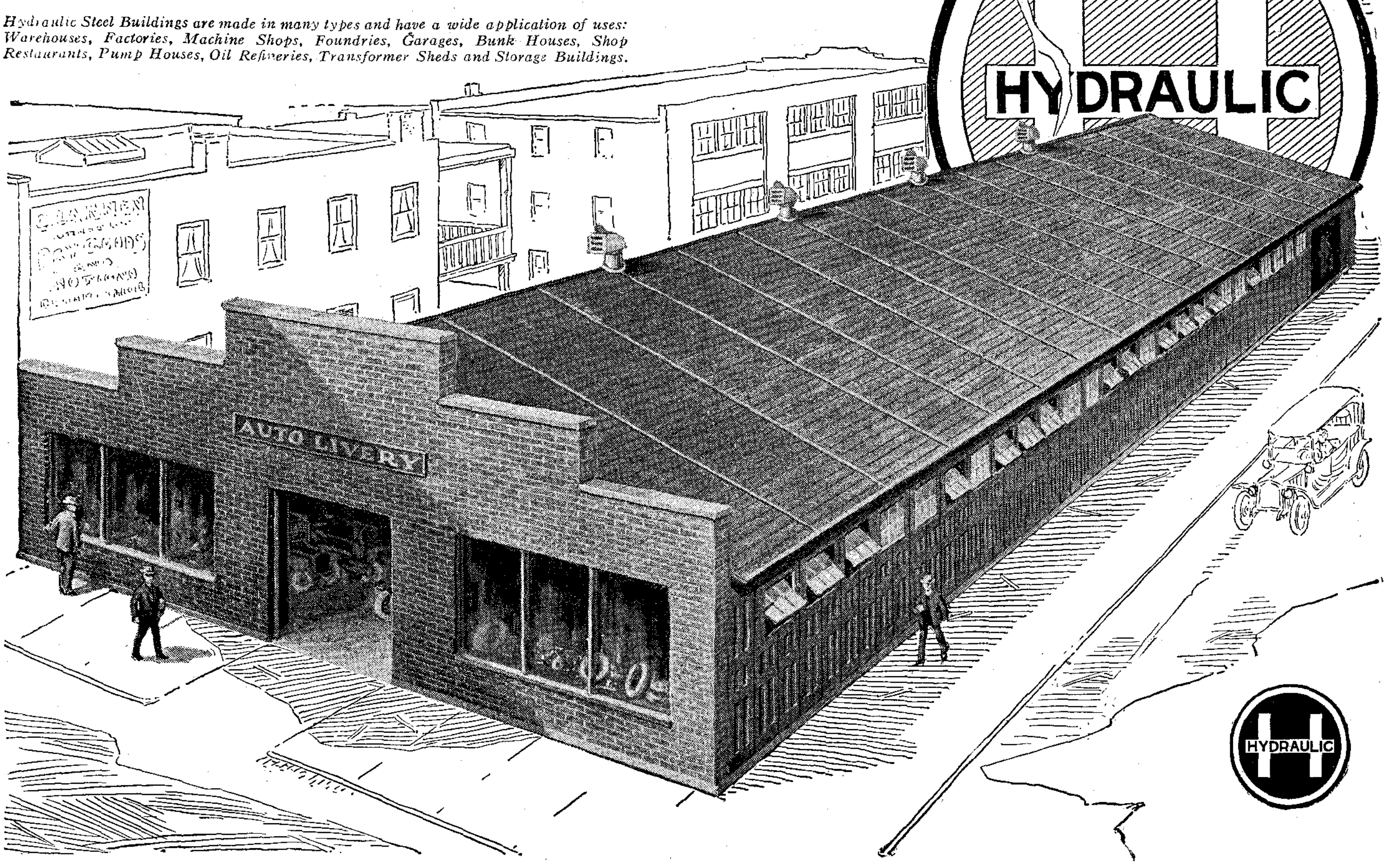

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for twenty miles and not exchange a word, which is no mean tribute to Mr. Daum's own qualities as a traveling companion. Mr. Daum also deposeth that on one occasion when Mr. and Mrs. Meighen went out in the evening to attend a wedding they left their little boy Teddy in charge of the Daums. Mr. Meighen, who is not greatly excited about social events, left the party before the close of the exercises, saying that he would call for Teddy. When Mrs. Meighen arrived home some hours later she found her husband sound asleep, but there was no sign of the boy. It was discovered later that Mr. Meighen had forgotten all about him, and as the saying is, "it happens in the best-regulated of families."

Mayor Metcalfe, another old friend of Mr. Meighen's, reports that when the young lawyer first announced his intention of entering politics Mrs. Metcalfe predicted that he would become Minister of Justice, if not Prime Minister. Mr. Meighen's first Western experience really began in Winnipeg, in 1898, where for a while after his arrival he taught bookkeeping in the Winnipeg Business College. He was a master of his subject, and it is said that when it was his duty to instruct in mathematics his knowledge of the science was profound. He graduated with honors in mathematics at the University of Toronto two years earlier. It might also be remarked that Sir Thomas White is a sound mathematician, which with his strong literary bent makes rather an unusual combination. Occasionally, Mr. Meighen would be called upon to double in brass to the extent of teaching caligraphy, a subject in which he did not greatly excel, but by the use of good headwork he was able to "get by."

It is not clear just when the ambition to enter public life seized Mr. Meighen for the first time, but when it did he left nothing undone to qualify for it. He had his room filled with volumes of modern orations, and devoted his spare time to declaiming from them and in studying the careers of famous men. His interest in sport was never particularly strong, but it is related that at one time he was a member of an amateur baseball team, called the McKenzie Colts. He was a pitcher, but distinctly inferior to Walter Johnson and one or two others who might be named. Once he was playing in right field, but became immersed in thought to such an extent that when the opposing "Babe" Ruth lammed one over his head he forgot to follow the ball, and continued to cogitate. Shortly afterward he was waived out of the league. His home and politics are the two main interests in Mr. Meighen's life, and his chief recreation is taking his family for an occasional drive in the evening.

"VETS" DIE SO HARD THAT THEIR INSURANCE RATES MAY BE CUT

VETERANS OF THE GREAT WAR are continuing their war-time record of "dying hard" to such good effect that insurance rates may be reduced for their benefit. This authentic report may be used to combat certain shy rumors that great numbers of men wounded or gassed in the war are only now succumbing to the effects. So well have the wounded and gassed prospered, by and large, and so small have been the mortalities among the veterans as a body, that the premium rates of war-risk insurance can be reduced forty per cent. and still equal the death losses of the Bureau. This is vouched for by a report of the War Risk Bureau, says *The Stars and Stripes* (Washington), which adds:

As a result, American Legion posts in Washington have dug up the resolution on this subject passed at Minneapolis last November, and will ask the coming national convention of the Legion to urge immediate reduction of insurance rates.

The statement of the War-Risk Bureau is as follows: "The ratio of death losses to gross expected death losses, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, has been found to be less than forty per cent."

The resolution of the American Legion at Minneapolis last November was as follows:

"*Be it Resolved*, That the Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to make an actuarial ascertainment of the true cost of war-risk insurance as determined by experience, to the end that rates be revised to actual mortality cost."

The "actuarial ascertainment" seems to have been made, and the Bureau announces that the ex-Yanks are such a healthy breed of cats that they only die off at forty per cent. of the expected rate. Obviously, then, the cost of insuring their lives could be very materially reduced.

At the present time the cost of converted war-risk policies is almost as high as the cost of private insurance. The idea of the War-Risk Act being to offer government insurance at cost to the ex-service men, the local Legion members believe that the latest announcement shows ample reason for an early reduction in rates.

Former National Commander H. D. Lindsley told the Legion Convention at Minneapolis that rates could be reduced at least twenty-five per cent. Lindsley was director of the War-Risk Bureau during the war and ought to know something about it. The Legion's insurance committee at Minneapolis conferred with the present director, R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, with the actuary, William MacFarlane, and other experts, and then passed the resolution quoted above, which left the question to be settled after experience should show just how long-lived the insured prove to be. They have proved a tough lot and hard to kill off, and apparently are entitled to lower insurance rates for that reason:

According to another bulletin recently issued by the Bureau:

Ex-service men disabled by reason of wounds, injuries, or disease incurred in the world-war and in need of hospital treatment are to be gathered into hospitals owned and controlled by the Government within the next year. This transfer of patients from private hospitals, and hospitals only partially controlled by the Government, constitutes part of a general plan of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, so authorized to act by recent legislation, to concentrate the invalid and convalescent veterans in institutions in which the Government will be able to discharge its obligations to them by better and more specialized treatment.

As soon as already existing accommodations have been taken over, adapted, and suitably equipped by the Government, every effort will be made to encourage such transfer of patients unless the men are not in a condition to be moved. The wishes of the men are to be consulted, but purely personal reasons will not be allowed to cause a change in the program once investigations prove that they would benefit by such a changed environment.

These instructions are not intended to interfere, in localities where government owned or operated hospitals are not available, with the use of contract hospitals which are used solely for the purpose of obtaining a satisfactory examination of the patient. For this purpose patients may be admitted to civilian hospitals and so kept until their examination is completed. In the event that treatment is necessary, they will later be transferred to a governmental institution.

The urgent necessity for such change in the hospitalization of disabled world-war veterans is seen by a review of existing conditions.

At the present time there are 17,981 disabled ex-service men and women (war-risk patients) being cared for in more than one thousand hospitals scattered throughout the United States. Of this number, 8,123 are in hospitals owned or operated by the Government and 9,858 are in private hospitals, including State and county sanatoriums.

In New York State, for instance, there are 1,860 war-risk patients, and they are being cared for in 148 hospitals according to the three following classifications: 335 patients in forty-three tuberculosis hospitals; 862 patients in thirty-three neuro-psychiatric hospitals; 663 patients in seventy-two general hospitals.

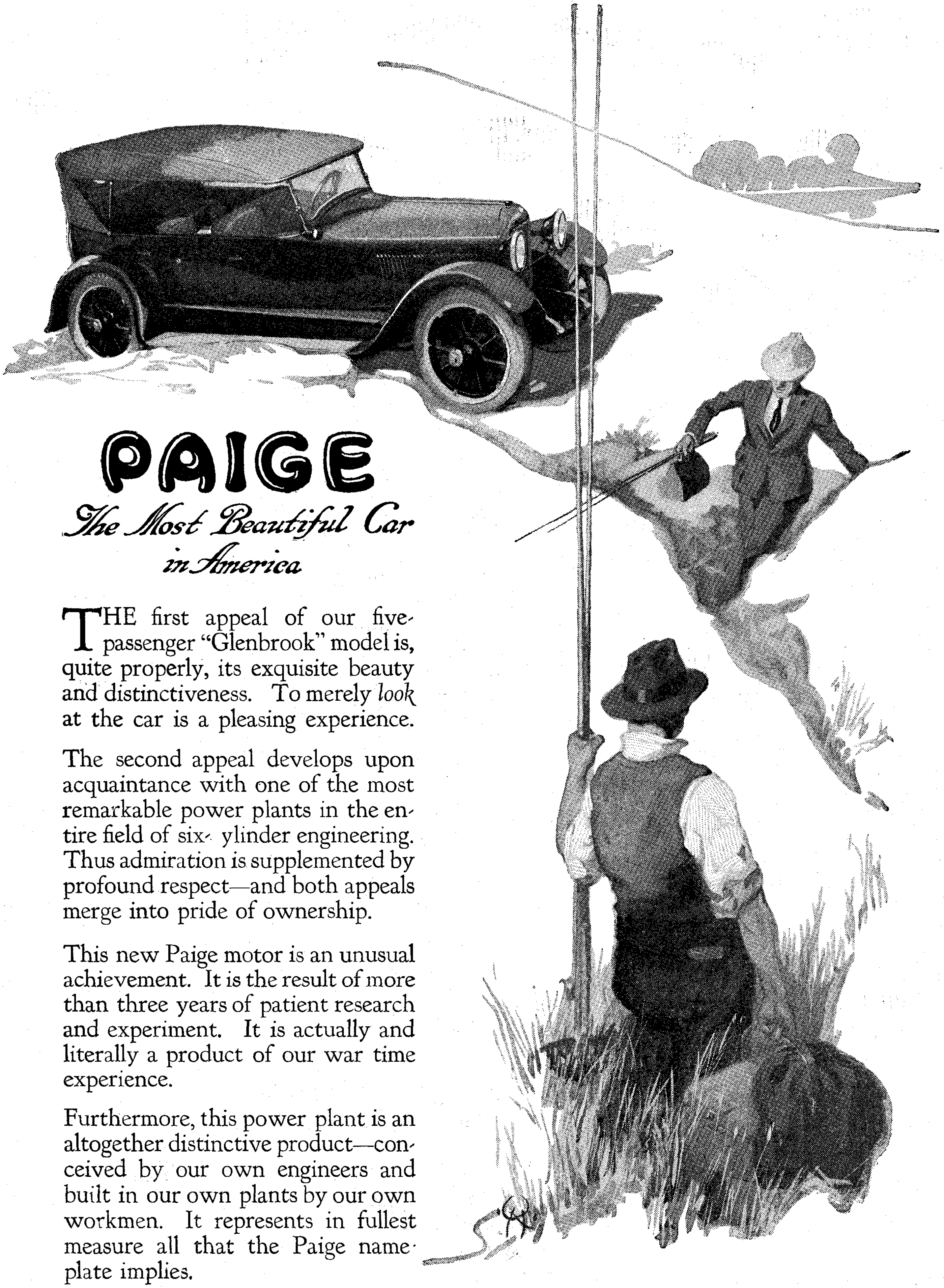
Similar conditions obtain proportionately in other sections of the country.

By the end of the year, it is estimated that approximately thirty thousand ex-soldiers will be receiving hospital treatment.

This whole situation was laid before Congress and a recommendation made for a building program, which program would naturally take some time to put into effect after the passing of any act authorizing the construction of government hospitals. In order to relieve the situation immediately, Congress, at its last session, authorized the use of the hospital facilities of the Army, Navy, and national soldiers' homes, which authorization makes available approximately fourteen thousand hospital beds.

Furthermore, in making use of the facilities of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, arrangements have been completed with Gen. George H. Wood, president of the Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the converting of two of the national homes into tuberculosis sanatoriums and one of the homes into a sanatorium for the care and treatment of mental and nervous patients. This program is being put into effect by the close cooperation of the National Tuberculosis Association and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and it is the aim that these institutions converted to government uses shall be made the best of their kind in the world.

It is important that the Government continue to receive the cooperation of all those organizations and of all individuals who are equally interested and concerned in making sure that



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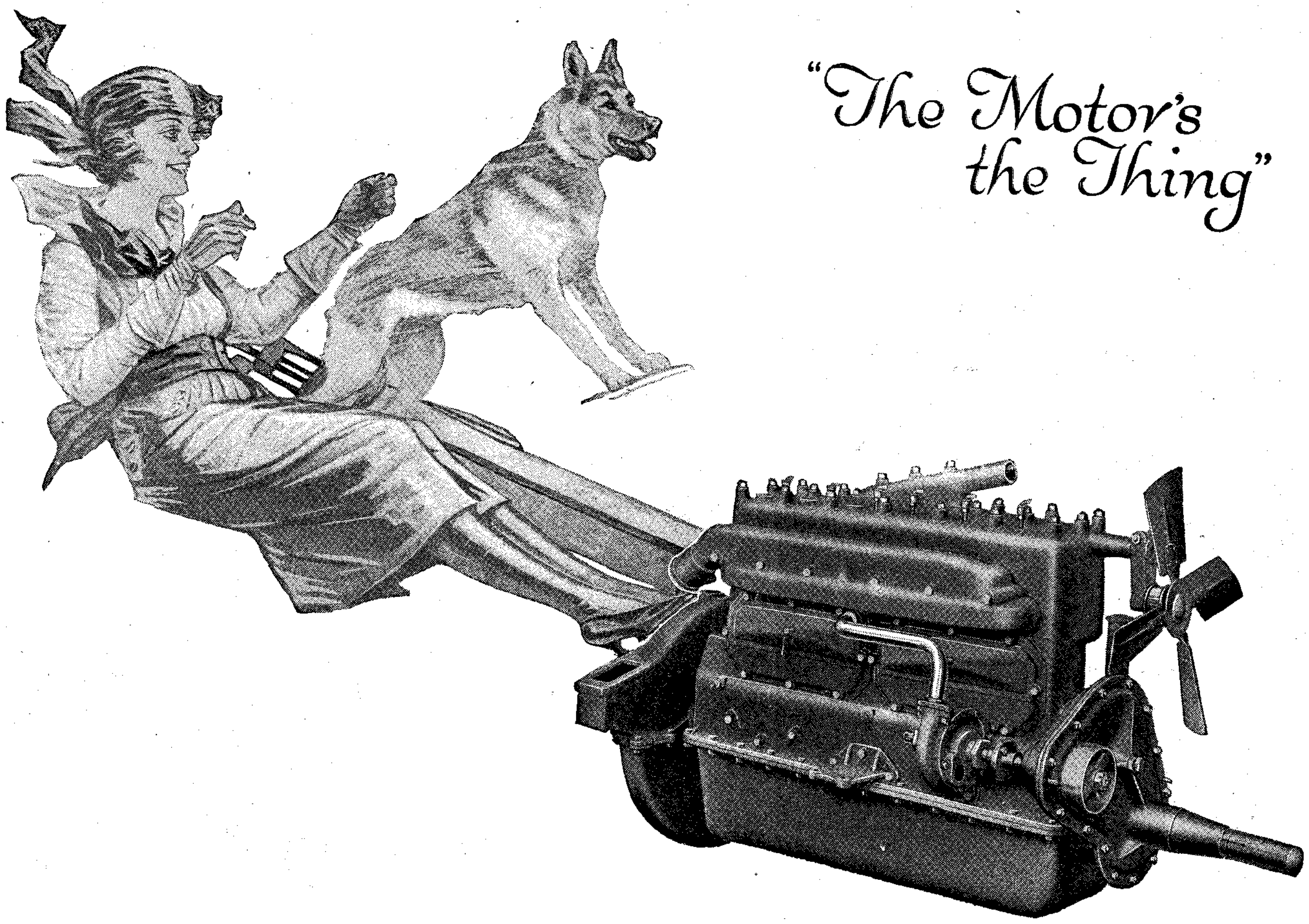


"The Motor's the Thing"

Herschell-Spillman Motors

A WORD about motors.— —If your springs are weak you can drive slowly and hope for the best; if the gasoline is poor you can pay the bill and say nothing; but if your engine is second-rate you had better buy a new car.

But a good motor practically *makes* a good car—and the best motor is very much worth getting.

One word more—HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN.

Builders of high grade motors since nineteen hundred

Four 3½" x 5"

Six 3¼" x 5"

HS MOTORS

"The Pick of the Field"

The HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN MOTOR CO.
North Tonawanda, N.Y.

these disabled men and women receive the very best care possible in the hands of the Government and of the community.

In the meantime, the Bureau faces an investigation by Congress as the result of cases involving the victimizing of wounded men by clerks and others. Richard M. Porter writes in *The Stars and Stripes:*

> One of the most pathetic spectacles ever presented in the District of Columbia courthouse was shown here this week when thirty-five blind, maimed, shattered, and gassed service men appeared before the grand jury and reluctantly told how they were victimized out of their hard-earned government compensation by "patriots" in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
>
> Their appearance and their manners were such that pulled at the very heartstrings of those who watched. One by one they arrived, all showing signs of the sacrifices they had made, and yet the spirit that made the A. E. F. the greatest army in the world was manifest in every one of them. It was this: They had been victimized by perhaps the foulest scheme ever perpetrated, and yet they hesitated, almost rebelled, against giving testimony which could be used in convicting those under indictment in the conspiracy.
>
> It was a setting unparalleled in local court circles. These veterans, every one of whom lost either one or both eyes, one or both arms or legs, or had parts of their faces and bodies shot away while fighting in the Argonne or along some other front, testified against fourteen young men charged with defrauding them out of sums totaling more than one hundred thousand dollars. The evidence was presented to the grand jury by District Attorney John E. Laskey.
>
> The prosecution based its charges on thirty-five specific cases of soldiers having been victimized, altho there were seventy-two known cases of fraud, and even then "only the top of the conspiracy has been scraped," according to secret-service officials. A big force of secret-service operatives are at work now on the plot, and eighteen thousand claims are being investigated on the suspicion that several thousand more victims of the alleged swindlers may be found.
>
> It is hoped by the officials that the grand jury will return an indictment containing thirty-five counts against the defendants. Such an indictment would mean a possible maximum penalty of seventy years' imprisonment for each of the defendants, in the event of their conviction. The secret service has strong evidence to support each claim, it is said.
>
> Other arrests are expected next week, as the secret service agents have trailed a number of suspects to the remotest corners of the United States. A number of former employees of the War Risk Bureau against whom there is either proof or suspicion are voluntarily returning to Washington for examination by the secret service as to their part in the gigantic plot. It is said a number will be arrested when they reach here.
>
> "None shall escape, and the investigation will be sifted to the lowest possible level, gathering in every one who is even remotely associated with the frauds," W. H. Horan, chief of the secret service, declared in characterizing the conspiracy as "one of the most revolting crimes that ever came to my notice."
>
> The inevitable "woman in the case" has developed. Two young women are under suspicion. Another, who is employed in the War Risk Bureau, was taken into custody because of statements made by one of the men arrested, but it was found that her part in the conspiracy had been taken unwittingly and she was released, the agent declaring she had simply been a tool in the hands of those who engineered the plot.
>
> Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, sent word to the district attorney that he will urge a thorough investigation of the War Risk Insurance Bureau as soon as he returns to Washington. In the meantime Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones is making a searching investigation in order to be prepared for the avalanche of criticism expected soon after Congress convenes.

LIVES AND TROUBLE SAVED BY THE MAN BEHIND THE DOCTOR

HOW the wise and friendly druggist is often able to correct and hide the mistakes of the incompetent physician is told by Frank Farrington in *Drug Topics* (New York). We do not understand Mr. Farrington to maintain the incompetency of all physicians, any more than he does the wisdom and friendliness of all pharmacists, yet even so his tales may be true as far as they go. They are of serious and humorous "bulls" made by practitioners, which, if known, would have injured them with their patients. Tactful handling by druggists saved them embarrassment "and at the same time made a helpful business-getting ally for the drug-store." Mr. Farrington thinks there has been so much said about the mistakes druggists make in compounding prescriptions that we sometimes forget that the druggist does not make all the mistakes. Personally he believes it more than likely that most doctors make more mistakes in writing a thousand prescriptions than any reliable prescriptionist makes in compounding them. And every druggist has had the privilege of saving some physician from the unfortunate and possibly fatal mistake due to an incorrectly written prescription. The writer's first tale is of a Dr. Sedley, who prescribed aromatic sulfuric acid, to be taken in teaspoonful doses. Says Mr. Farrington:

> I have known druggists who have one or two pairs of drugs which they are always confusing in their minds in such a way that they can never be sure of getting the one they want without stopping to think it all over. Very possibly Dr. Sedley had that trouble in keeping aromatic sulfuric acid and aromatic spirits of ammonia in their proper mental pigeonholes. It may be that he had never before made the mistake of actually sending out a prescription for the wrong one of the confused pair, but in this case he fell.
>
> What is just as bad, the druggist fell too. He let the prescription go as written, without considering that the dose was three or four times what it ought to have been of aromatic sulfuric acid.
>
> The man who brought the prescription and took away the medicine wanted it for immediate relief in the case of a sick wife. Fortunately he lived but a few doors from the drug-store, and in a very short time he returned on a run to ask the druggist anxiously: "What did you put into that medicine? My wife can't take it. I could only get down a few drops of it. Man alive, she's sick, and I've got to have something right away, and the doctor left after he gave me that order."
>
> The druggist looked at the prescription, quickly got another bottle, filled it with the ammonia, and without even stopping to label it, gave it to the distracted husband, saying: "Here, hustle back and give her two-thirds of a teaspoonful of this!"
>
> But how was the situation to be cleared up in that customer's mind? It was one thing to give him the medicine he needed and another to explain away the wrong stuff he had had at first, and do it without getting the doctor in wrong.
>
> When the man came back eventually to demand an explanation, the druggist had his plans made, and they did not include too close adherence to the truth, but they did exonerate the doctor. He showed the customer the prescription pasted in a book side by side with a faked-up prescription for aromatic spirits of ammonia.
>
> Then the druggist sought the doctor, showed him his prescription, and asked him if that was what he intended to write. The doctor could not hedge in this instance. He was caught with the goods. He listened with interest to what the druggist said by way of explanation, and he gladly agreed to follow the druggist's suggestion that he go out of his way to assure the disgruntled patient and customer that, regardless of the present apparent mistake, that druggist was to be trusted above any other. The doctor, in other words, did his best to offset the results of the blame the druggist had taken in trying to shield the former's reputation. And it is fair to say that the druggist had profited rather than lost by having taken care of the doctor in the way he did.

Next we have what Mr. Farrington calls "Exhibit B." He says:

> Just where Dr. Greene got the idea that Churchill's tincture of iodin is the colorless tincture it might be difficult to say. At all events, he did carry that idea in his mind, and hence, when one of the young ladies of the high-school graduation class came to him for such treatment as called for the application of tincture of iodin to the back of the neck above the height of any graduation gown, he thought the colorless iodin might serve and save her the unsightly appearance of a yellow patch on her skin at a time when she wanted to appear at her best.
>
> The patient took it home and used it, and came back, or, at least, her mother came back, with blood in her eye. The iodin had been applied, firm in the faith that, despite its blackness, it would not stain the skin, because hadn't good old Dr. Greene said he would give her something that would not stain, and this not only stained, but, ouch! it blistered as well; and daughter's beauty, as far as rear view was concerned, was blasted for all of commencement week—and the commencement-week ball coming and everything!
>
> What could the poor druggist do to protect the doctor's ignorance? Well, he looked at the prescription and finally assumed a severe countenance and asked the irate mother just what the doctor had said about applying the preparation. Mother did not know what he had said. She would ask daughter by telephone. The druggist requested to be allowed to talk to daughter,

TAKE AN HO

The JOR

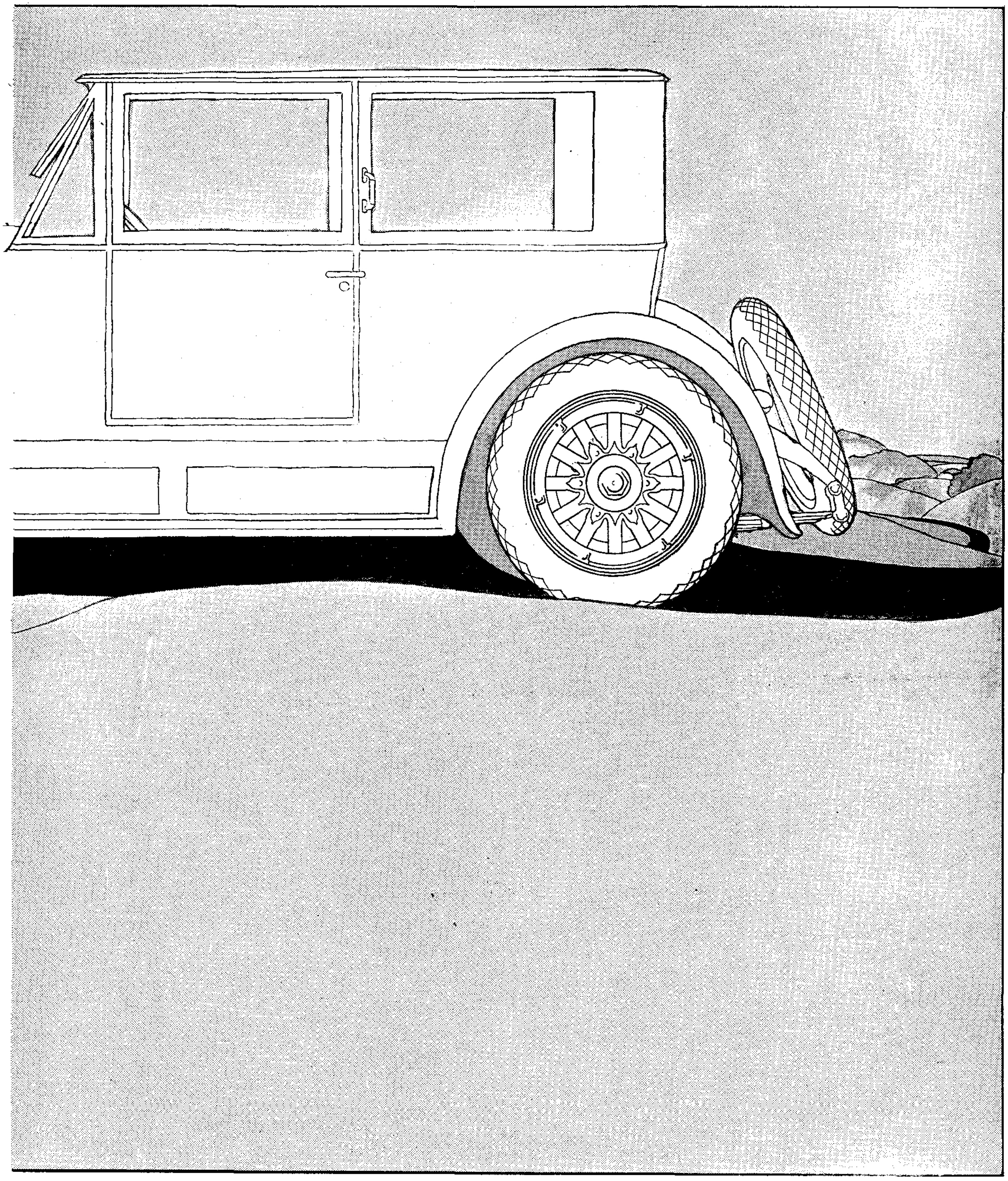
Sturdy and strong as a thing of character must be—rare in beauty and grace as only a thoroughbred can be—the powerful Jordan invites you to take an hour to follow Joy.

Nimble, light-footed and economical, this eager, responsive car slips through the city canyons, dispatches the day's work, and grants an hour to loiter and let the world go by.

Here is a car for the man who

JORDAN MOTOR CAR

) FOLLOW JOY



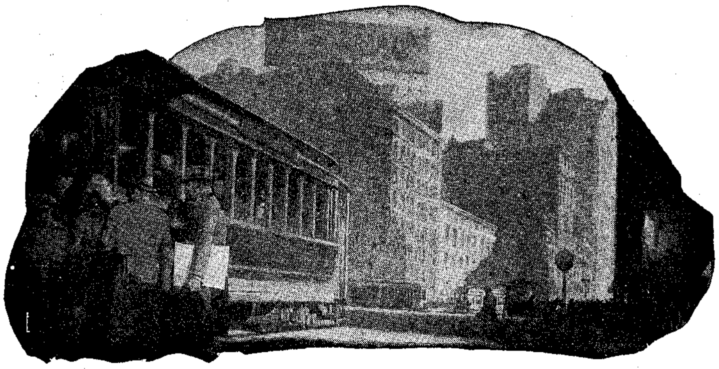
AN *Brougham*

N

knows how to play as hard as he works—a vigorous, reliable companion for the boy with the roving eye, and the girl who loves the range of the open road.

A car for those admirable people of good taste who know how to distinguish high quality from extravagance—those rare individuals to whom experience affords the possession of the pride of economy which is just another name for common sense.

NY, Inc., *Cleveland, Ohio*



Electric Traction—the Indispensable Servant of Our City Life

THE electric street car is the most economical vehicle for short-haul passenger traffic that transportation engineering has yet devised. It utilizes power developed in a central station where the utmost efficiency is achieved in the conversion of fuel into useful force. And it travels over railways graded and constructed to combat power wastage and depreciation of rolling stock and minimize the danger attendant upon speed.

▽ ▽ ▽

City social and industrial organization is founded upon electric traction, and the failure or suspension of this all-important artery of traffic brings disruption of every activity and chaos in its wake.

As in the case of other great public utilities, electric traction development is the realization of broad forethought, strengthened by the courage of belief in public fairness and the certainty of due public support.

No public service is beset with more harassing difficulties; no public service has more earnestly sought the good will of the people. Even today, when all electric lines are facing acutely serious problems of maintenance, extension and personnel, executives and men are doing their utmost to keep up the service.

▽

Simply in the public interest, it should be the concern of every man and his neighbor to save electric traction from starvation—to give the vital *financial* support, as well as the encouragement of good will.

Habirshaw has had its share in the development of electric rapid transit and is carrying forward its work in the faith that the public will ultimately be just.

In scores of great central stations and through the conduits of many great transit systems, Habirshaw cables are conveying the flexible power which brings home closer to office and factory and shortens the worker's day.

▽

Habirshaw laboratories are contributing advances in methods and materials. Habirshaw plants are achieving new economies of costs through organization and volume production—and the Western Electric Company is supporting this constructive work of Habirshaw by efficient distribution of Habirshaw wire and cable through the Western Electric warehousing and sales organization reaching every active market in America.

Architects, electrical engineers and contractors, central station and traction executives, know Habirshaw as a standard, and use it as a safeguard against service failures.

Habirshaw Wire Manufactured
by
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Incorporated
10 East 43rd Street, New York

Habirshaw Wire Distributed
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Western Electric Company
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Offices in All Principal Cities

HABIRSHAW
"Proven by the test of time"
Insulated Wire & Cable
Plus Western Electric Company's Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

because, inasmuch as the directions specified "Apply as directed," it was very important to know what had been directed. Daughter, when confronted with the importance of remembering just what the doctor had said, could not remember except that she thought he had said to rub it on with the cork.

Then the druggist considerately suggested that he would be glad to go and see the doctor and find out just how he had intended the application to be used and get the instructions written out on a label to go on the bottle. So the druggist got the bottle and took it and the prescription and the National Formulary to Dr. Greene's office, and put it up to the old man to devise means of squaring up the thing, which so far had been kept from incriminating either druggist or doctor and had the patient in a semiconciliatory mood.

As a result the druggist took back to the patient a second bottle, labeled, "Apply as directed. Put one teaspoonful in water and apply at night." (Observe the safety of this substitute set of directions!) Evidently daughter had missed some of the instructions. At all events, she was scolded by her mother, who took the position at once that she had not paid attention to what the doctor said, and she had to wear a very high-neck gown commencement week, but the Churchill's tincture proved efficacious, which is probably more than could have been said of the colorless tincture.

Sometimes a physician, in his desire to use remedies which have come into vogue since he had his pharmaceutical or chemistry training, makes mistakes that are almost jokes—except from the patient's point of view. Thus Dr. McKee, who, Mr. Farrington thinks, could not have known much about pharmaceutics, prescribed a mixture of cascara extract and Russian mineral oil. Exclaims the narrator:

> Just look at that prescription! You can see already what a mess the stuff would be, with the cascara floating on top, no matter how much you might shake it up. All Dr. McKee thought of was the medicinal value of the two ingredients separately. When he cranked up his flivver and started off for a week-end trip, leaving this prescription in the hands of the wife of the bank president, he did not worry about what would happen to his reputation if his most profitable patient found herself with this pharmaceutical joke to be taken "according to directions," however that might be.
>
> The druggist saw that to dispense the prescription as ordered would disgust the patient, perhaps make her think the doctor was wrong, but more likely send her back to Dr. McKee to show him what the druggist had given her. Dr. McKee not feeling overfriendly toward the druggist just then, it might result in the banker's wife's drugstore affections being turned into other channels.
>
> So the druggist did the obvious thing, after querying about the dose, and dispensed the cascara alone. Then, when the doctor returned, he took a two-dram vial and put into it the mixture Dr. McKee had ordered in the prescribed proportions, and into another such vial he put a similar mixture with a drop or so of fluid extract of quillaja to emulsify it. He took these two bottles

and the original prescription to the doctor and explained what he had done and showed him why, and won the doctor's approval and gained his good-will for the benefit of future business.

Sometimes a doctor forgets a good many things that were like A B C to him earlier in his practise. Thus Mr. Farrington tells his next tale of Dr. Crichton, who knew well the disadvantage of using infusion of digitalis after it has ceased to be fresh; but he must have forgotten about it. He had been prescribing the infusion more or less for years, and finally sent in a prescription that called for a whole quart put up in four-ounce bottles with a blank label on each. We read:

> To the druggist it was apparent that the doctor wished to have a supply of four-ounce bottles of infusion of digitalis on hand to dispense to his patients as needed. It was also apparent that if those bottles went out under the druggist's label and were used after the stuff had become too old to use the doctor would pass along to the druggist any blame that attached to using the spoiled infusion.
>
> It would be easy if there was never a harder situation than this to be met. The druggist made up a pint instead of a quart. He put it in four-ounce bottles as requested and to each one he stuck (in addition to the blank label) another label, just attached by a corner, and on this label, to be torn off if desired, he wrote, "Infusion digitalis, not good after ——" He filled in the date limit and made a carbon of the labels, which he filed with the prescriptions.
>
> The doctor never commented upon the matter, but neither did he ask why the other pint was not sent.

Mr. Farrington's final story has to do with a prescription for fluid extract of belladonna leaves, and it was a case where the results might have been quite different. He says:

> Dr. Gregg was as careless a doctor as ever prescribed, and most druggists were rather glad than otherwise that he dispensed most of his medicines.
>
> When old Mrs. Bell came in with a Gregg prescription [for fluid extract of belladonna in doses of half a teaspoonful] the druggist knew she wanted the medicine for her husband, who was subject to severe attacks which yielded only to belladonna in a maximum dose. The maximum dose of the fluid extract of belladonna leaves was three minims and of the tincture thirty minims.
>
> It looked as if the doctor was planning to get rid of old man Bell at once, and while it might have been a good thing for the community, it would have been rather hard on Bell, who was not prepared to go yet.
>
> A little camouflage made it possible to try to get the doctor on the telephone, but without being able to locate him.
>
> Resort was made to the prescription file, with the result that two previous instances were found where Dr. Gregg had prescribed Tr. Belladonna as above in quantity and dose. The druggist put up tincture in the place of fluid extract and said nothing about the matter to any one until he was able to get the doctor on the phone and tell what he had done. Of course he did not receive profuse thanks, but he at least was not damned, and let us hope that deep in his heart the doctor appreciated the kindness done him."

GLIMPSE NO. 2 INTO THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA'S SECOND GREATEST INDUSTRY

Pride in *First Class Work* is the Label of Leadership

Nowhere else in the world does the science of *Lumbering* equal modern American methods. And no *hardwoods* in the world surpass the superb cabinet-woods of our own great eastern and mid-southern forests. (Knowledge of their extent today gives a sudden joy to people of cultured taste in *furniture* and *interior-trim,* some of whom had almost been led to actually believe in the early exhaustion of our native supply! Yet generations to come will share our present lavish privileges.)

The vista shown above is *two miles long*—a solid bed of *superior hardwood logs,* of *many species,* which in due course will yield over 12,000,000 board-feet of the best furniture, trim and specialty woods in the world today.

Notice the obscure *temporary railroad* at the right—laid (at heavy cost) to convey the thousands upon thousands of selected logs from their neatly arranged "stop-over" to the great mills which are to convert them into form for your most intimate and life-long uses.

It is a fascinating thought—as to *just which* of the logs seen above may contain the material for *your own new dining room set,* your new *phonograph cabinet* or the *interior trim* (or floors) of your *new home*—perchance this year, or next year (or even the year after.)

No matter when it happens, however, *you never will forget this photograph* of the superb logs, superbly "logged" and so proudly and skilfully handled, parts of which *some day or other* are to be *your very own.* (Really, the notion is distinctly interesting!—Isn't it?)

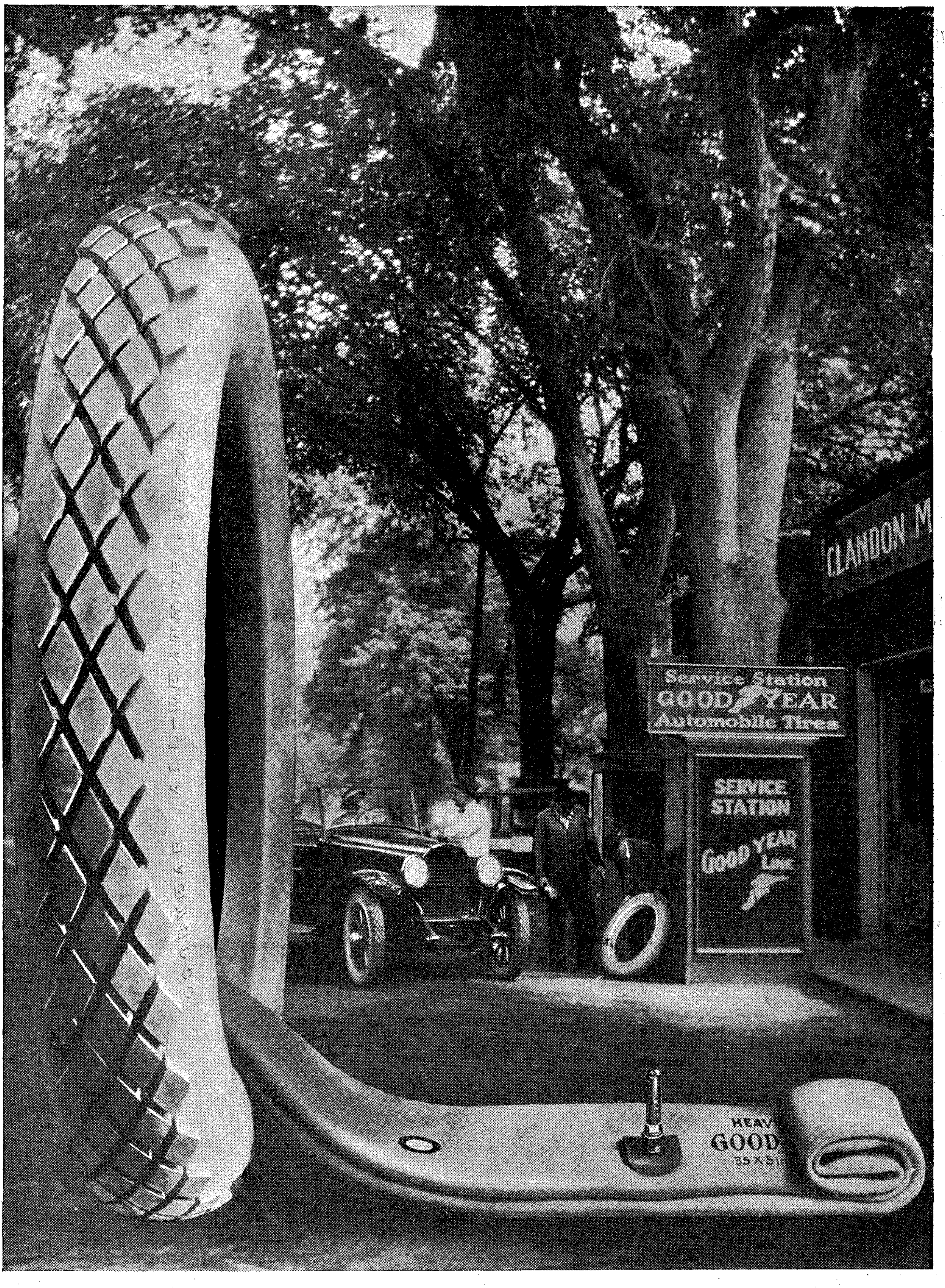
WRITE US—AND WATCH THIS PUBLICATION FOR *GLIMPSE NO. 3*

American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

American Oak
Red Gum
American Walnut
Poplar
Cottonwood
Chestnut
Hickory
Ash
Elm
Beech
Basswood
Maple
Sycamore
Tupelo
Cherry
Persimmon
Willow
Lynn
Magnolia
et al.

(1510)


CLANDON M
Service Station
GOODYEAR
Automobile Tires
SERVICE STATION
GOODYEAR
LINK
HEAV
GOOD
35 X 5

This is an actual photograph, taken in Fairbury, Ill., of a representative Goodyear Service Station

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

The Outposts of an Army of Service

SCATTERED throughout America, in cities, towns and hamlets, are thousands of Goodyear Service Station Dealers instructed in this Company's policy.

That policy includes the building of a quality tire, its convenient distribution, and delivery to the user of all the mileage it originally contained.

An army of competent workmen, reinforced by finest manufacturing equipment, discharges faithfully the first part of this policy by building a superior product.

Through Goodyear Service Station Dealers, conveniently located throughout the nation, the remaining two factors of our policy are carried into effect.

Good as are Goodyear Cord Tires, much of the renown arisen from their performance is due to the work of our dealers in giving these tires proper care.

Not faultless design alone, nor the most rugged construction, can unaided insure those remarkable Goodyear Cord mileages that protect our good name.

Give the Goodyear Cord Tires you buy the benefit of Goodyear Service Station attention; accept the inspection, advice and lessons on tire care available there.

Because Goodyear Tires and the sincere conservation service behind them afford uncommon satisfaction, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

CORD TIRES

BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

TREES AS HOME-MAKERS AND MEMORIALS

"JOCK, WHEN YE HAE NAETHIN' ELSE TO DO ye may be aye stickin' in a tree; it will be growin', Jock, when ye're sleepin'," said the old laird in "The Heart of Midlothian," and this advice is just as good to-day for every citizen who has access to a bit of ground, adds the Atlanta *Constitution.* All sentiment aside—for who can compute the value of cool shade, of the beauty of tree-tops against the sky, of leafy homes for songsters, or of happy play-places for children—what practical value have trees? Two examples are cited by Percival Sheldon Ridsdale in *National Property Owner* (New York) to show their commercial worth. One of the men he mentions was a real-estate owner who walked into the office of the park department of a large city and asked how quickly he could get some trees set out in front of some lots he was about to put on the market. The park commissioner explained that the right time was in the spring, but that it could be done in the fall. The property-owner became greatly excited and said he didn't care whether the trees grew or not "right now," but he just wanted some set out so he could say in his advertising that he had "gas, water, and trees." He would be glad to replace the trees next fall or next spring at the direction of the park department. Did he get the permit? He will not get it until the right time. He knew the value of trees, but he overlooked the fact that Mother Nature goes about the business of making her masterpieces in a leisurely manner and is not to be rushed. On the other hand, the second example spoken of by Mr. Ridsdale shows both understanding and foresight. Dumont Kennedy, the Mayor of Crawfordsville, Ind., has been preaching trees for fifty years. To the American Forestry Association he sent, as his nomination for their Hall of Fame for Trees, an elm which he has watched for sixty years, and accompanied his nomination with a little homily on tree-planting that well deserves the thought of "any individual, organization, or municipality." Says Mr. Kennedy:

Courtesy of "Country Life."

"ONLY GOD CAN MAKE A TREE."

Trees spread beauty and comfort over any home. And what tribute to our soldier-dead can better "keep their memory green"?

> I had twelve trees planted on May 19, 1902. I placed them in a circle on a slightly rising mound and set them so as to leave a center at least one hundred feet across. This will make a fine place for a house some day, and everybody who sees it exclaims, "What a fine building place!" I think these twelve trees have added at least one thousand dollars to this acre-lot. Before I set them it was a bare cow-lot, worth about two hundred dollars. I have talked trees all my life, tried to get all the schoolboys and others to buy a small tract of ground and begin while young to set trees and improve, but it is difficult to get a boy to understand that he will ever be a man and that he ought to prepare for old age while he has the strength and ambition. A boy thinks it will take so long for a tree to grow, but he never thinks that the time will go anyway, even if he does not set a tree.

As Mr. Ridsdale sums up the matter:

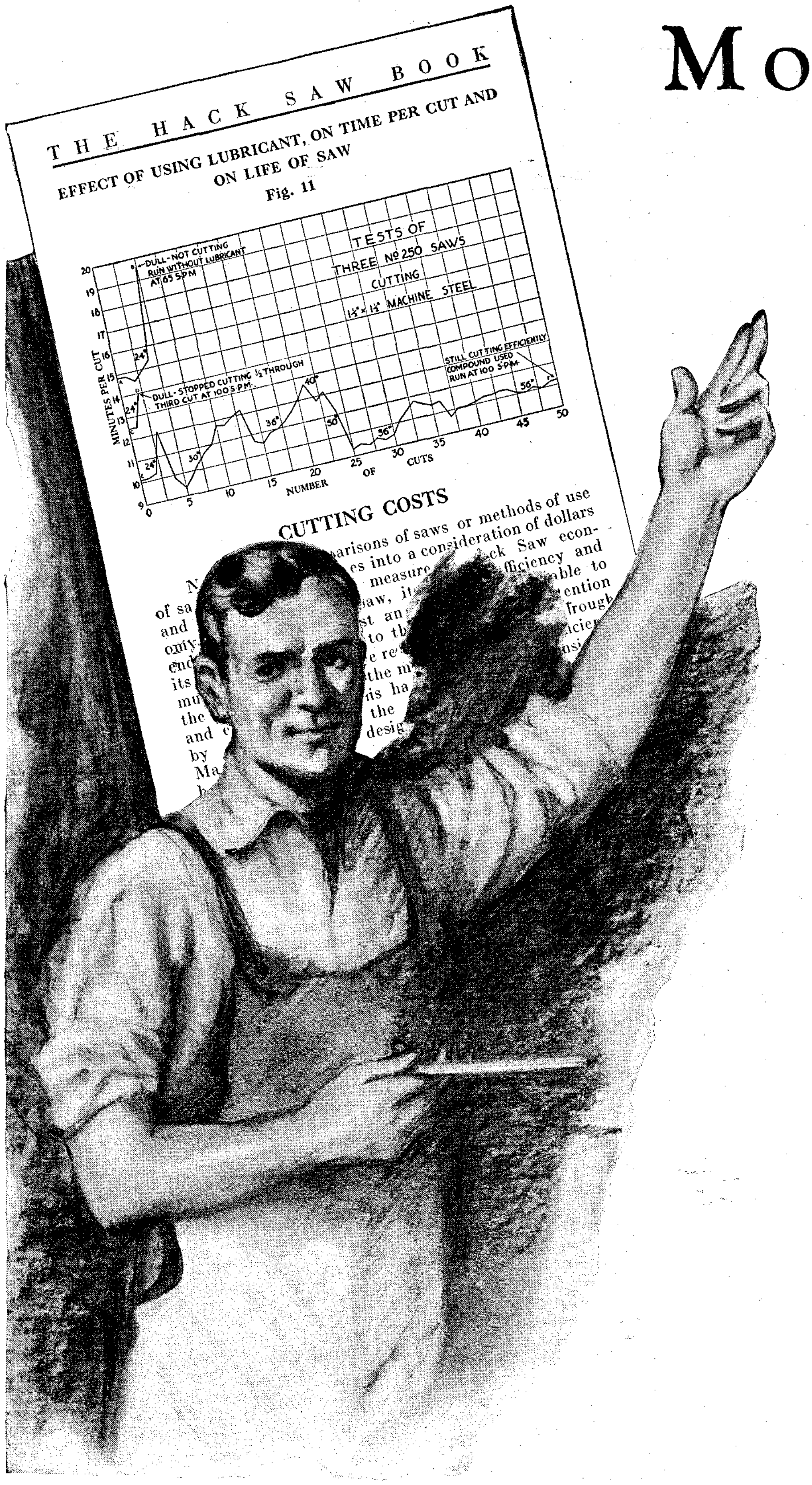
> As an asset to any piece of property, a tree or trees can not be overestimated. The moment a tree is planted the value of a piece of property is increased. As Mr. Kennedy says to the boys, "time goes on just the same," so why not plant some trees. The tree-planting campaign that is occupying the attention of the country right now has taken on many phases, and in each of these phases the value of the property is being increased whether it be a school-yard or a "Road of Remembrance," such as is being planted with memorial trees in many parts of the country. A properly planted road means better transportation to or from or between towns. That all means better business, better living conditions, and a better country.

"And when it comes to a memorial to the soldier-dead, what on earth could begin to equal a fine parkway with its array of trees of remembrance?" asks *American Forestry* (Washington). A thing of beauty and a joy for many generations, it will keep green the memory of the heroes of the great conflict and be as well a source of comfort to the living, argues this magazine, and adds eloquently:

> By all means let us have trees of remembrance. Let us have them abundantly and for every possible memorial. They are the true monuments, the living memorials God has provided to hallow the holiest memories of every person and of every race.

Much is being done all through the country to this good end, says Mr. Ridsdale. Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations have been quick to see the value of the idea. In many places fruit- and nut-bearing trees are being planted in memorial

1000 Percent MORE WORK


THE HACK SAW BOOK
EFFECT OF USING LUBRICANT, ON TIME PER CUT AND ON LIFE OF SAW
Fig. 11
TESTS OF THREE No 250 SAWS CUTTING 1½"×1½" MACHINE STEEL
DULL - NOT CUTTING RUN WITHOUT LUBRICANT AT 65 S.P.M.
DULL - STOPPED CUTTING ½ THROUGH THIRD CUT AT 100 S.P.M.
STILL CUTTING EFFICIENTLY COMPOUND USED RUN AT 100 S.P.M.
MINUTES PER CUT
NUMBER OF CUTS
CUTTING COSTS

That's what lubricant does for hack saw blades.

Look at the chart above. Three identical blades cutting the same piece of stock. Two of them were run without lubricant—and in each case failed in less than five cuts. The third made over 50 cuts, because it was flooded with lubricant—and was still cutting when the test was stopped.

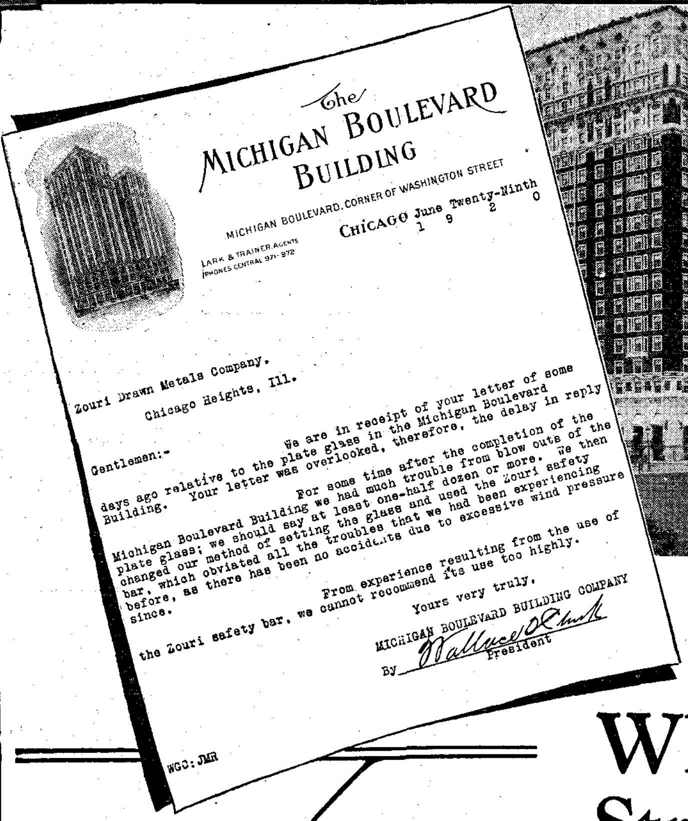
—That's just one of the charts in "Hack Saws and Their Use". There are more of them in this new Starrett Book, showing the effects of different cutting speeds and weights. There's also the Starrett Hack Saw Chart.

If you use hack saws, you need "Hack Saws and Their Use". Address Hack Saw Department S. C.

THE
L. S. STARRETT COMPANY
The World's Greatest Toolmakers
Mfrs. of Hack Saws Unexcelled
ATHOL, MASS.

42-65

Use Starrett Hack Saws



The Michigan Boulevard Building

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET

LARK & TRAINER AGENTS
PHONES CENTRAL 971-972

CHICAGO June Twenty-Ninth 1 9 2 0

Zouri Drawn Metals Company.
Chicago Heights, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

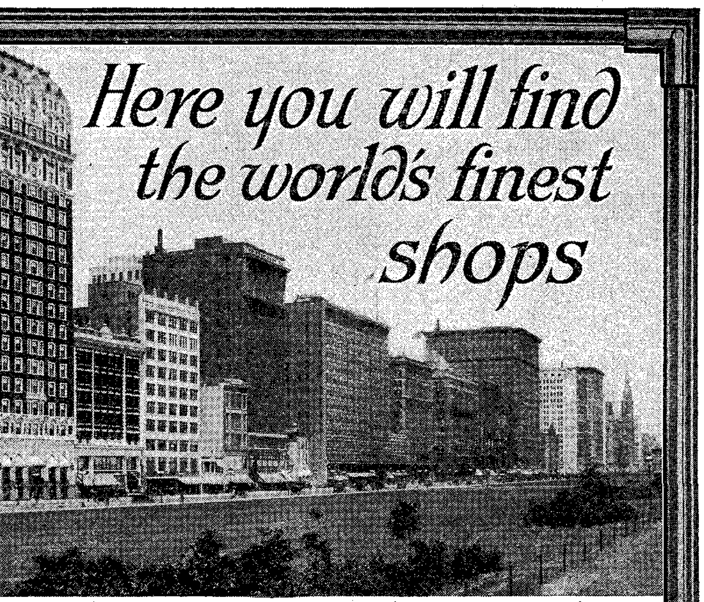
We are in receipt of your letter of some days ago relative to the plate glass in the Michigan Boulevard Building. Your letter was overlooked, therefore, the delay in reply.

For some time after the completion of the Michigan Boulevard Building we had much trouble from blow outs of the plate glass; we should say at least one-half dozen or more. We then changed our method of setting the glass and used the Zouri safety bar, which obviated all the troubles that we had been experiencing before, as there has been no accidents due to excessive wind pressure since.

From experience resulting from the use of the Zouri safety bar, we cannot recommend its use too highly.

Yours very truly,
MICHIGAN BOULEVARD BUILDING COMPANY
By Wallace Clark
President

WGC:JMR



Chicago's Michigan Boulevard faces Lake Michigan. Winter's gales and summer's storms sweep across the wide stretch of water, spending their full force on the buildings which line this magnificent thoroughfare and shopping center.

Where Window Strength is Essential

Buffeted by the winds—subjected to rapid changes in temperature, it is only natural that faulty window settings should be responsible for a tremendous annual loss due to plate glass breakage. Today the greater part of the buildings lining Michigan Boulevard are, like the Michigan Boulevard Building, insuring against such loss through the installation of

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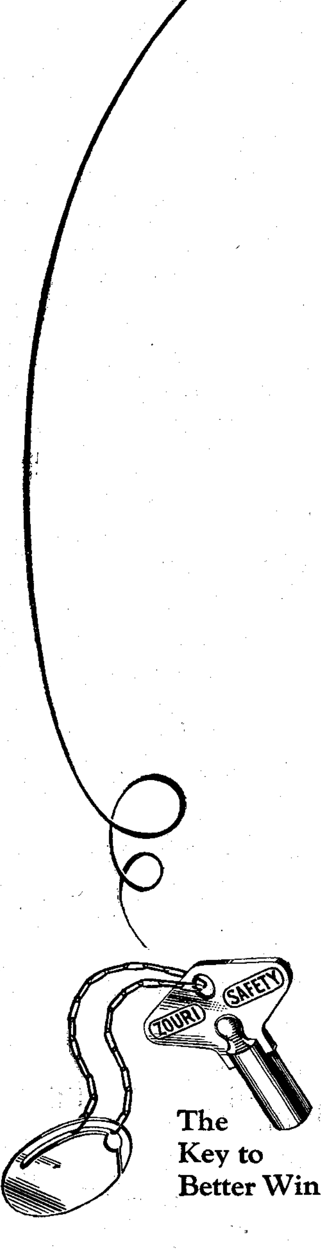

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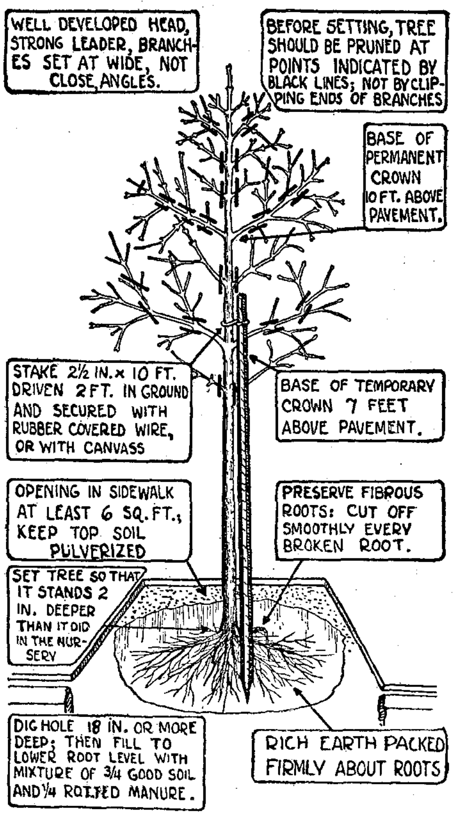
Makers also of the Famous International Store Front Construction

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

highways. The State of Michigan, for example, will plant its Victory Highway from Port Huron to Chicago with apple-trees. One can easily picture what such a highway will look like when those trees are in full bloom. A cross of living trees along roads county-long and county-wide is planned by Bibbs County, Ga., as her memorial. Hamilton, Ohio, proposes for her tribute a beautiful boulevard along a river, planted with trees; Brooklyn, too, plans to honor a historic road as a memorial boulevard.


WELL DEVELOPED HEAD, STRONG LEADER, BRANCHES SET AT WIDE, NOT CLOSE, ANGLES.
BEFORE SETTING, TREE SHOULD BE PRUNED AT POINTS INDICATED BY BLACK LINES; NOT BY CLIPPING ENDS OF BRANCHES
BASE OF PERMANENT CROWN 10 FT. ABOVE PAVEMENT.
STAKE 2½ IN. × 10 FT. DRIVEN 2 FT. IN GROUND AND SECURED WITH RUBBER COVERED WIRE, OR WITH CANVASS
BASE OF TEMPORARY CROWN 7 FEET ABOVE PAVEMENT.
OPENING IN SIDEWALK AT LEAST 6 SQ. FT.; KEEP TOP SOIL PULVERIZED
PRESERVE FIBROUS ROOTS: CUT OFF SMOOTHLY EVERY BROKEN ROOT.
SET TREE SO THAT IT STANDS 2 IN. DEEPER THAN IT DID IN THE NURSERY
DIG HOLE 18 IN. OR MORE DEEP; THEN FILL TO LOWER ROOT LEVEL WITH MIXTURE OF 3/4 GOOD SOIL AND 1/4 ROTTED MANURE.
RICH EARTH PACKED FIRMLY ABOUT ROOTS

IT'S A SIMPLE MATTER.

The American Forestry Association shows just how to plant a tree.

The American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., has issued a bulletin entitled, "The Tree—The Memorial That Lives," written by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the association, in which are set forth instructions as to the selection of the best kinds of trees, how to secure them, prepare them, plant and care for them, and he adds a program for the ceremony of planting. This bulletin may be had for the asking. And, says Mr. Pack:

"This matter of the planting and the care of trees can be readily promoted by any one. There are a few fundamental principles underlying the various simple operations. But the entire affair is mostly a matter of the exercise of common sense. Fortunately the majority of us can lay claim to a fair share of this quality. There are certain conditions which are met and known requirements of tree-growth that are satisfied. By a little attention to the features of tree-planting and care any one may make a success of tree-planting operations, and, furthermore, may care intelligently for trees after they have been planted."

PONDEROUS PETS: ALICE ELEPHANT, VICTORIA RHINO, AND PETER HIPPOPOTAMUS

ALICE, the elephant, had loved her keeper at Luna Park, and she didn't like being taken from him, even for the honor of a new home in the Bronx Zoological Gardens. Perhaps she didn't take to her new keeper. At any rate, when she was being moved from one building to another, she heard the cry of a panther, which frightened her. So she promptly bolted, and broke into the reptile house, where people were looking at snakes. Apparently these people did not care to stay in the reptile house with Alice, for they immediately began pouring out on every side as if they had been "squeezed" out, while from inside came the sounds of trumpetings, mingled now and then with the crash of broken glass as Alice demolished a snake cage. A hurry call was sent to keepers and officers, and as the spectators poured out, keepers poured in with chains and elephant anklets, and soon Alice was chained to the railing around a pool containing turtles, crocodiles, alligators, and the like. She had grown somewhat quiet, so it was decided that she might as well remain there during the night, when probably her terror would subside. But some time that night her fears returned, and the rest of her romance is recited by Samuel A. Derieux in his series of articles on animals appearing in *The American Magazine* (New York):

Maybe she didn't like the looks of the crocodiles. Anyway, she started on another rampage and broke out of the reptile house, pulling up the iron rail, which, rattling behind her, like a can tied to a dog's tail, redoubled her terror. No one was allowed in the park that morning. Not until day was advanced was she finally thrown and tied with chains, down by the bear dens, to the great edification of the onlooking bears.

Meanwhile, her old keeper had been sent for. Long before he came in sight over the hill, she sensed him in some way, raised her prostrate head, and began to trumpet. Straight to her the keeper went, while she made those deep sounds down in her throat by which an elephant expresses pleasure and relief.

"Take the chains off," he said; and then, to old Alice, while he sat on her head and stroked her: "Somebody scared her. That's what happened. She don't know all these folks. She was afraid they were going to hurt her."

Meanwhile the prostrate elephant continued to make gentle noises, and catching him with her trunk held him to her, afraid he would leave.

At his orders the chains were taken off. Once on her feet, she followed him, as a dog follows his master, through the park, into the new elephant house, into her stall. Alice is one of the features of the elephant house to-day. "As harmless as an old cow," one of the park men declares.

Alice seems a bit spoiled, however, Mr. Derieux says. He was in her stall when Mr. Thuman, her present keeper, tried to tell him something. His talk was constantly interrupted by her shrill trumpeting, like the whistle of a small boy who

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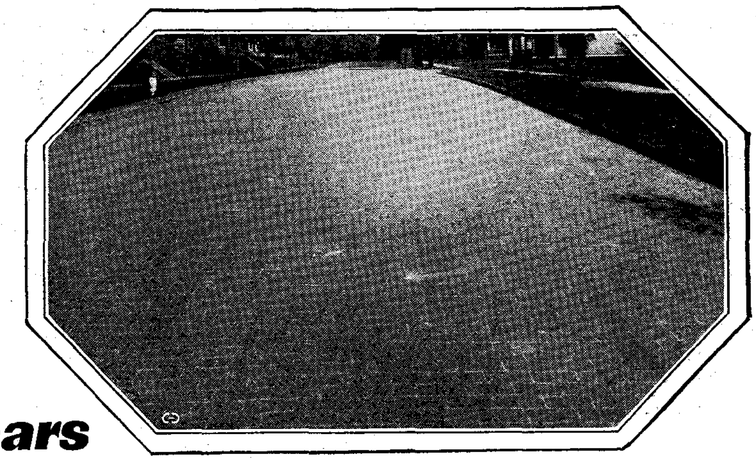

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There are miles on miles of Brick Pavements in the United States which have given a quarter century or more of fine service with few or no repairs and with so little wear that no one can foretell how long such Brick Pavements actually will last.

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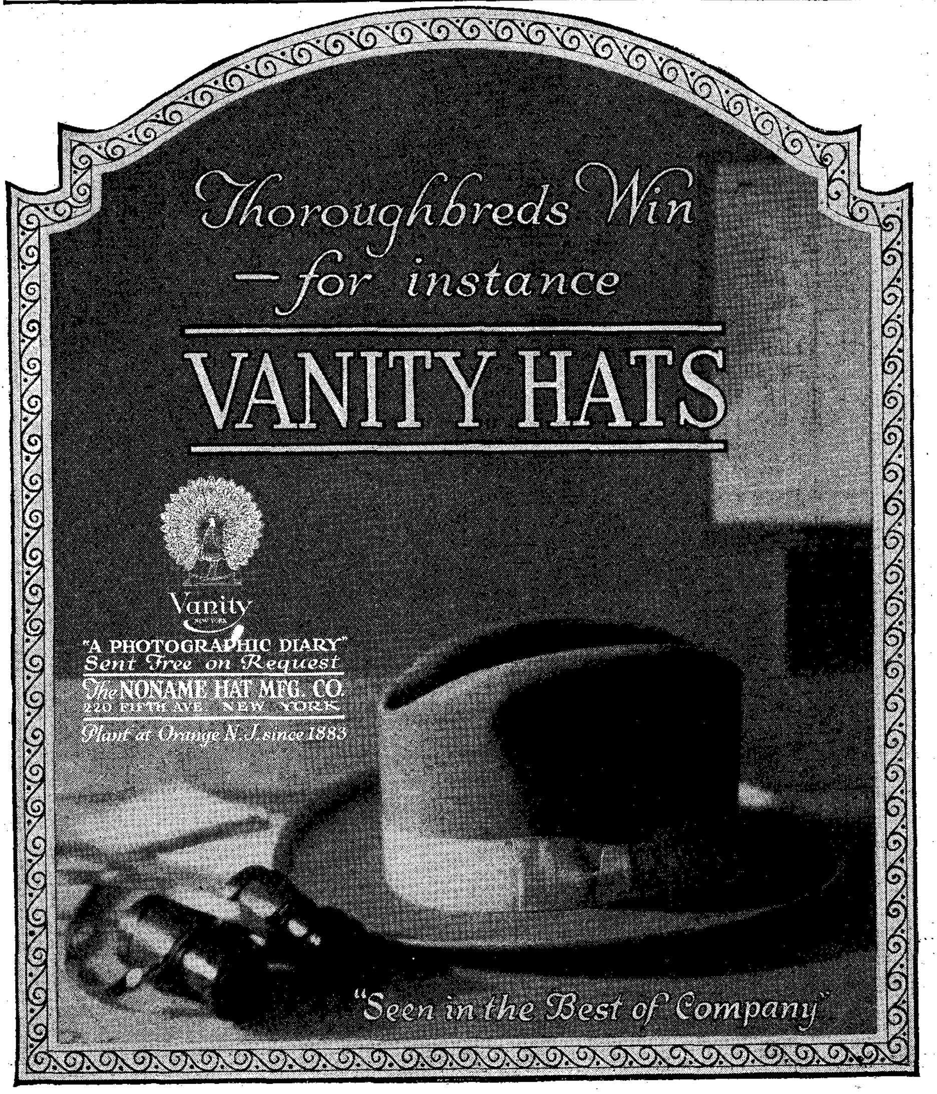


BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

hasn't learned the trick very well yet—this whistle magnified about fifty times. "She's begging for something to eat," her keeper said, and unceremoniously ordered her to hush up, which she did for a few minutes. Then she began her shrill whistling again, and it was only when the keeper got two loaves of bread and gave them to her that she consented to permit further conversation. The writer continues:

> Outside the elephant house is her yard, about two hundred feet square, and surrounded by a fence of steel rails tightly bolted together and braced. She is always looking for a loose bolt about this fence, not with the intention of getting away, for after her one experience of running amuck she has not seemed to care to do so again, but simply for the fun of unscrewing the bolt.
>
> "Now and then," says Mr. Thuman, "we find a loose bolt lying on the ground. How she gets 'em off we don't know, but she does."
>
> She was formerly very devoted to Congo, a small elephant who occupied the stall and pen next to hers, and who is now dead. She did not want people to come near her pet, being afraid of their harming him, apparently. The keepers could tease her any time by pretending that they were going to punish him. Then she would run to his rescue and try to thrust herself between the pole and him.
>
> Alice is a large elephant, but small compared to Khartoum, one of the features of the Bronx. In 1911, when he was brought to the park, he was four feet nine inches tall; now, at the age of twenty or thereabouts, he is nine feet four inches tall and weighs four tons. He is still young, too, a mere stripling, and hasn't filled out.
>
> Khartoum drinks thirty-six gallons of water at one time if he's thirsty. It takes five gallons of oil to give him a rub-down, a sort of oil shampoo, which the keeper applies with a mop, like whitewashing the side of a barn.
>
> I went into the stall with Khartoum, and he inspected me, running the feelers of his snout over my shoulders and the back of my coat, as if measuring me for a suit of clothes, then feeling in my pockets, apparently to see if I had any peanuts about me. I felt his trunk, which is a tough, corrugated affair, hard as a tree trunk. This was the limit of our exchange of courtesies. Not finding any peanuts, I thought Khartoum looked a bit stern, and I did not have any strong feelings of regret when time came to get out of his stall.
>
> Like all elephants, Khartoum requires a great deal of attention; the keeper has to be a sort of valet, doctor, and manicurist for him. At the order of Mr. Thuman, Khartoum raised his front foot, and the keeper scraped off the bottom; then he raised his hind foot and submitted to another operation there. While this was in progress he laid his big ears down flat against his head, which I suppose indicated pleasure. But when Mr. Thuman with a shovel scraped his back to show the kind of barnacles, so to speak, that form on him, he threw his ears forward, like huge fans. This, I think, means displeasure. The pictures of enraged and charging elephants have the ears thrown forward this way.

After it was all over Khartoum examined the bottom of one of his front feet with his trunk. "I nicked him there a little," said the keeper.

Khartoum is destructive in his large, sweeping way. His stall of iron is braced and rebraced, and his doors of triple oak, elaborately bolted and reenforced, must in addition be kept full of iron spikes or he'll butt them down. These spikes, the size of a grown man's little finger and sharpened, are welded in iron bands, but now and then Khartoum goes at them with his tusks and snaps them off like toothpicks.

The fence around his outdoor yard is built like a steel trestle. There is no wood in it, but the uprights and crosspieces are of the stoutest railroad irons, bolted together, while the uprights are braced with steel projections fastened into concrete bases. You would think the fence might stop a locomotive engine, but it hasn't proved impervious to Khartoum when he's in a playful mood. Once having bent it out of place, tho, he shows no tendency to ramble. A spirit of play seems to be responsible. He just likes to show what he can do to smash things up.

There used to be in the yard next to him an elephant named Sulhana. Every spring the steel fences are painted green; and one spring the painters, having finished the job, left in Khartoum's yard, but next to the fence, where Sulhana also could reach it, half a barrel of green paint. A warm day coming, both elephants were turned out, the keeper not having noticed the barrel of paint.

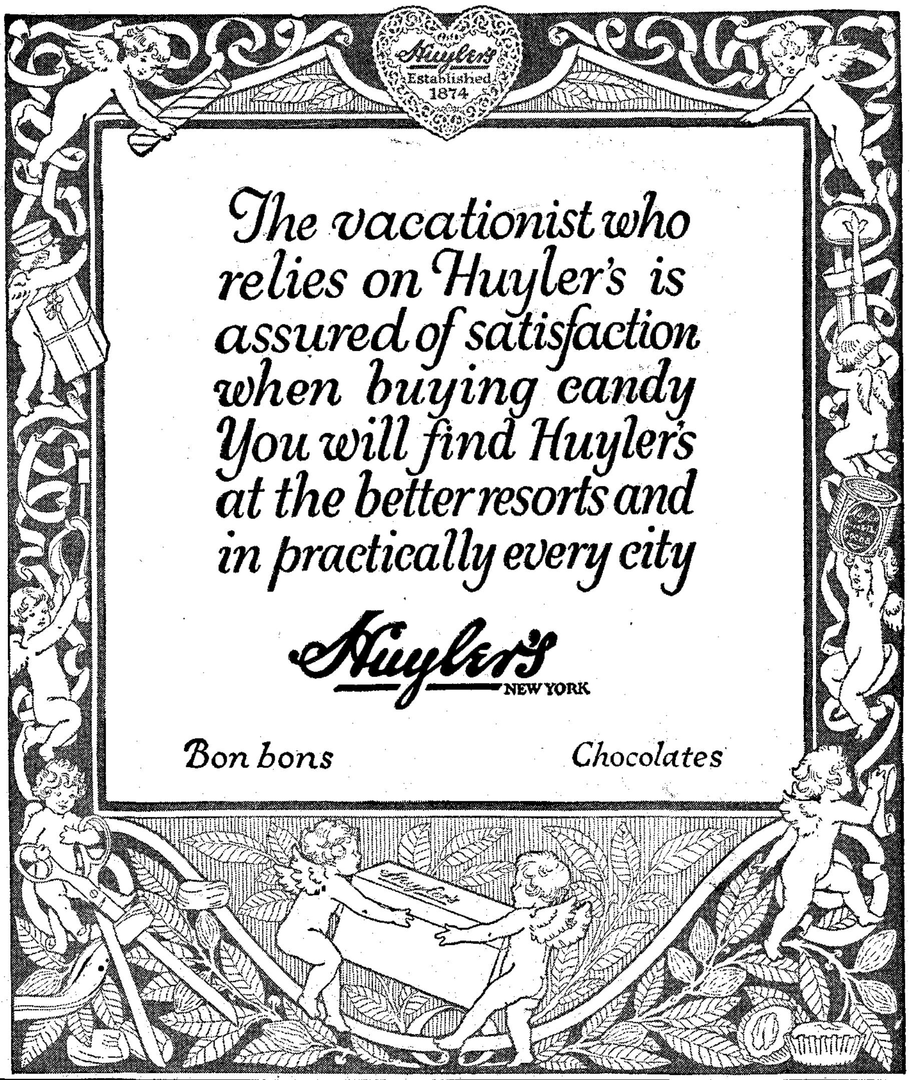
He left them for a while, and when he came back both were as green as a St. Patrick's day parade. First Khartoum would dip his trunk in the barrel and daub Sulhana. Then Sulhana would take her turn. The sight of two enormous bright green elephants, so the keeper says, was enough to send any man who drank running straight to the doctor or the sanatorium, with the impression that he was "seeing things."

Sulhana always seemed to have a dislike for children. Probably some child had teased her, and she didn't forget. Once the keeper heard a commotion within the house and ran in to find a child bleeding in the face. Sulhana had gone quietly out of doors, wrenched a door-knob off, come back, taken aim, and made a good shot at the child.

This dislike of some particular age or some particular person is characteristic of elephants. Gunda, the biggest elephant the Zoo has ever known, "went bad," came near killing his keeper, tried to kill everybody else, had to be chained, and finally executed. Gunda first showed dislike of Dr. Hornaday's office boy. The sight of that boy would throw him into a rage. Very likely some teasing had gone before that. Anyway, this incipient viciousness having started, his dislike spread to others besides the office boy. This caused him to be watched, some of his liberties taken away, and greater severity practised upon him. Finally he became a bad elephant, intent only on murder.

In the elephant house also live Victoria the rhinoceros and Peter Murphy, the hippopotamus. "I always think of these outlandish-looking creatures as Nature's grotesque jokes," says the writer, but adds that they have little personal peculiarities that make them appeal to you once you come to know them:

Victoria, for instance, is a creature of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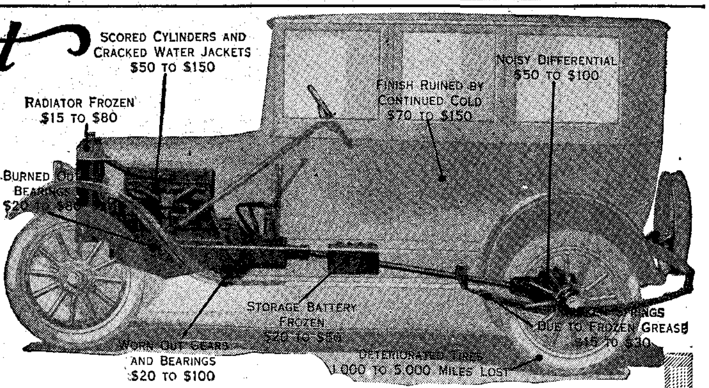
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Storage batteries work at a disadvantage when cold—they will not take a full charge, and consequently suffer greatly from overwork; they also are much more likely to become ruined by freezing.

With the garage warmed, you enjoy taking the same care of the lubrication and adjustment of the car as you do in the summer time. And your car starts easily.

The self-regulating WASCO Hot Water Heating System requires attention only once a day.

Any handy man can set it up—no expensive steam-fitter required. Costs less than street car fare for coal.

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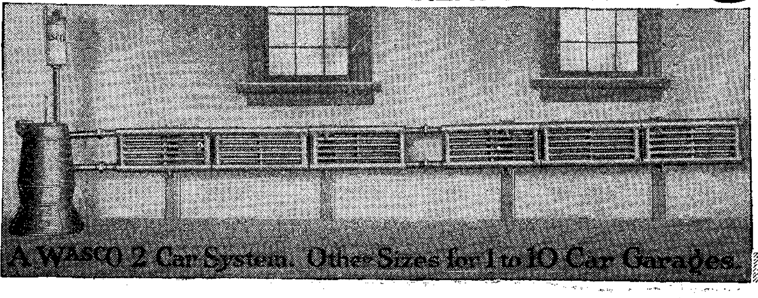

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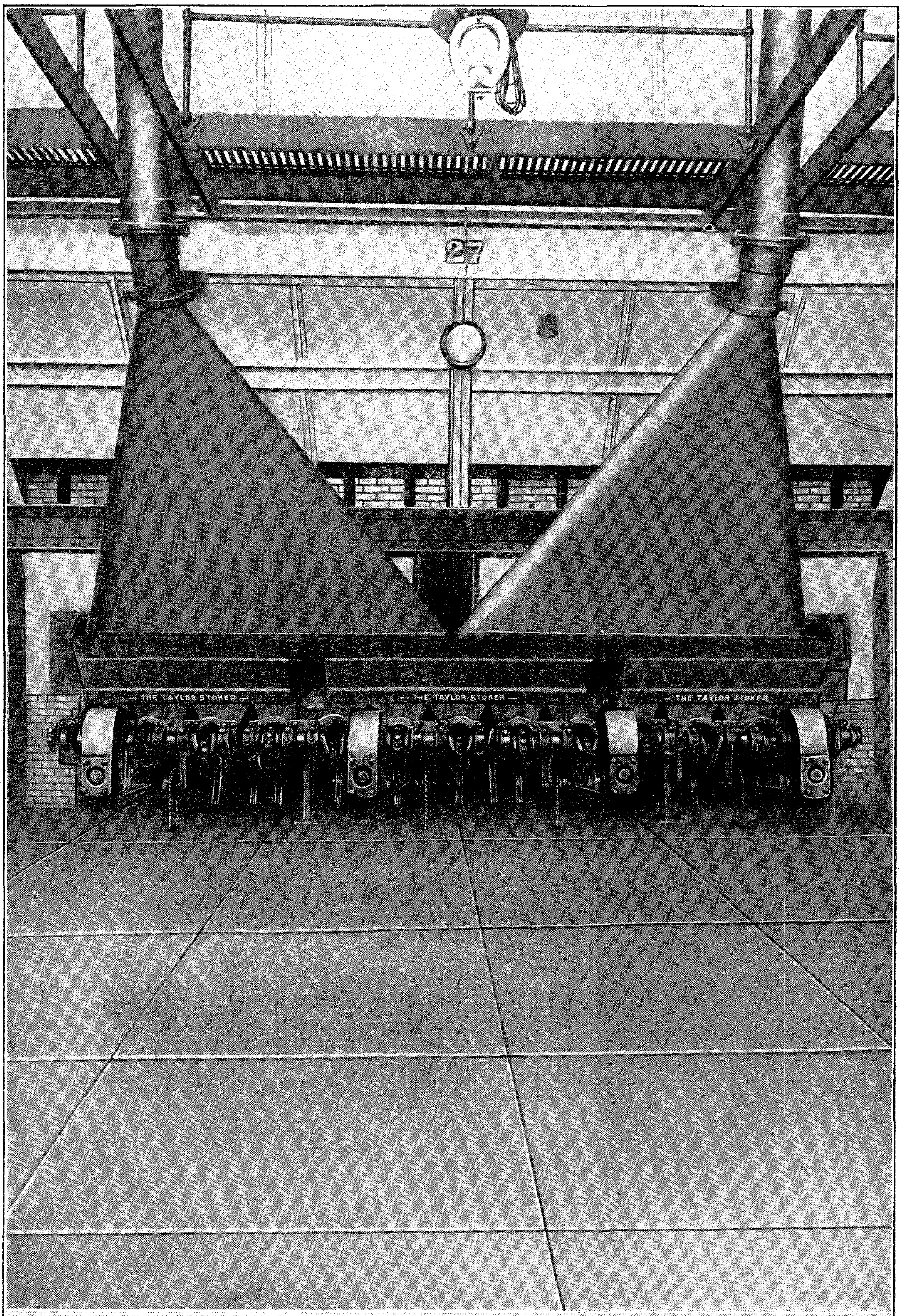
27
THE TAYLOR STOKER
THE TAYLOR STOKER
THE TAYLOR STOKER

Part of *Taylor Stoker* Installation at Detroit Edison Company

No, this is not a Ball-room

It is the boiler-room which astounded Houghton Treadwell, President of the Willow Valley Mills, on his visit to Detroit.

"Say, J. T.," Treadwell exclaimed, on his return from the Motor Metropolis, bursting into the office of J. T. Granger, Vice-President and Treasurer, "I saw one of the most wonderful things I've ever run into in my life up in that booming Fourth City! Cartright took me through the Edison plant, showed me the turbine room and the switchboards, and then we went into the boiler room. Boiler room, J. T.! I never saw anything like it. Double row of boilers stretching about a city block, but not a lump of coal or a fireman in sight anywhere! The floor was as clean as a ball-room."

"Boilers must have been dead," commented J. T.

"That was my idea," Treadwell admitted, "but when I asked the boiler room superintendent, he laughed. 'They're doing about 230% just now,' he says. I asked what that meant. He explained that the boilers were being forced over twice as hard as they were rated to be!"

"Should think they'd have busted."

"I thought so too," laughed Treadwell, "and I swung round ready to beat it out of that boiler room before the explosion occurred, but the superintendent caught my arm and explained it didn't mean two and three-tenths the steam pressure, but that the boilers were changing water into steam two and three-tenths times as fast as it was once thought they could. Stokers. That was the secret. Mechanical stokers were doing the whole stunt!"

"Um," grunted J. T.

"You've always said mechanical stokers were a false alarm," went on Treadwell. "I don't see how they can be, if a concern like Detroit Edison uses them."

"Well," persisted Granger, "stokers are a big-plant proposition. Not for us. Not in a thousand years."

Treadwell pursed his lips. "I brought that point up with the superintendent there at Detroit. He said this particular make of stoker would go first rate in any sort of industrial plant, down to 500 horsepower or less."

"Bosh, he's probably—"

There is no space here to tell this story in full. The dramatic happenings that led to the adoption of a combustion system which made a new power plant unnecessary and solved the coal and labor problem at the Willow Valley Mills are told complete in a handsomely illustrated and bound book under the title of "What of It, J. T.?" This book is not only a fascinating story but, also, an illuminating lesson to the executive with an eye keen to reduction of costs and increase of output.

A copy of "What of It, J. T.?" will gladly be sent to any engineer or business executive. But please ask promptly. The edition is limited.

American Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
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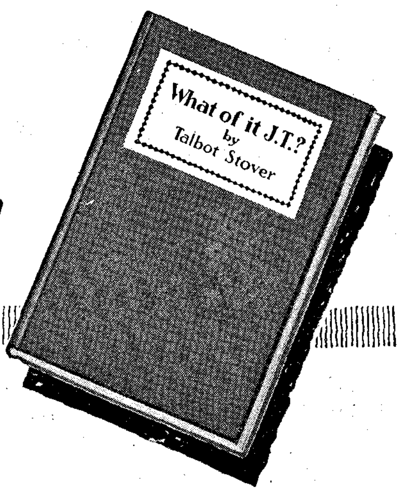


The Taylor Stoker

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

undoubted affections, especially fond of her keeper. At sight of him she begins to pace eagerly up and down, and when he enters her stall she rubs her gnarled and horned head against him, just like a pet cow. She is plainly jealous, too. Next to her are two pigmy hippopotamuses, and when the keeper goes to them she pokes her head through the bars and continues to rub up against him, trying to attract his attention back to her.

In her jaw is a scar, the result of a surgical operation performed on an abscess. She was wrapt in a mattress and two and a half pounds of chloroform and a half-pound of ether used before she was anesthetized. Some animals, after an operation where anesthetics are used, awake with a permanent grudge against the human race. Not so with Victoria. Mr. Thuman drest and packed the wound for weeks afterward, and she offered no resistance. Like many other animals, she seemed to know that some beneficent reason lay back of what had been done for her.

Even Peter Murphy, the hippopotamus, accepts medicine as something intended for his betterment. Now and then he suffers from a sore throat, which has to be swabbed with iodine. On such occasions he opens that cavern, his mouth, and holds it open until the operation is over.

All animals show strange likes and dislikes for other animals and birds. There are about the park a number of birds which have become practically tame, or are tame by nature, and which now and then jump over into the pens of the elephants or of the rhinoceros or hippopotamus. All the animals, Peter Murphy especially, seem heartily to dislike the peacock, and will rush at him and kill him unless he gets out of the way in a hurry. Perhaps, not being an object of beauty himself, Peter resents the intrusion on his premises of so gorgeous a creature.

Some time ago, tho, a mother-goose with a dozen goslings strayed into Peter's pen. Straightaway Peter was interested; not in a resentful way, but as an observer. Remember, he's a huge monster, tipping the scale at two tons! Imagine him patiently following the mother-goose and her goslings round and round his pen, his enormous head close to the ground, studying the young ones closely. The mother, of course, was in terror, but Peter meant no harm. He continued his study of the goslings as long as they remained, followed them to the fence, and saw them leave with apparent regret.

Appealing, then, the rhinoceros and hippopotamus come to be, but no one, not even the keepers, has ever accused them of being overstocked with brains. They are the lowbrow dwellers in the elephant house. For if we are to confer the degree of Ph.D. on the chimpanzee, we must hand to the elephant at least the degree of Master of Arts.

CRUELTY IN SHIPPING ANIMALS—A kindly warning against carelessness in the shipping of pet animals is given in the letter of an expressman, L. C. Young, to *Our Dumb Animals* (Boston). We quote the letter in full:

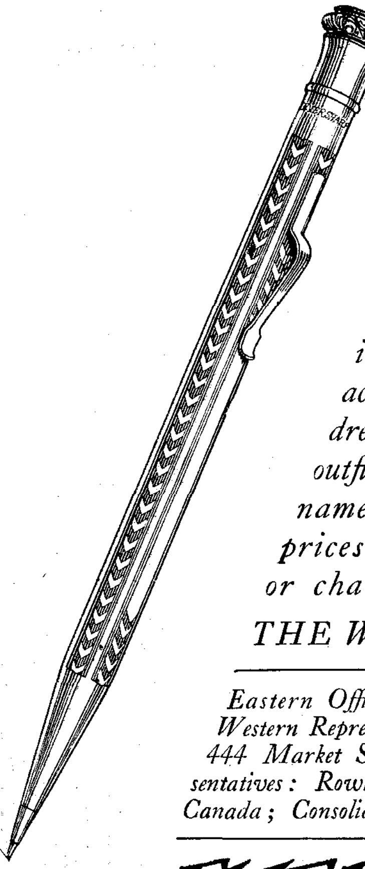
> Most of those who read your magazine are actively interested in animals, and at one time or another have occasion to ship them through express companies. A few words now may save many a child's heart-ache for its lost companion.
>
> All through the winter I witnessed examples of cruelty to animals in transit. In most cases the shippers themselves were guilty. Half-size crates and baskets were too often used to confine full-size animals. Sometimes the station employees pitied the little animals enough to take time from their own duties to exercise them. It is certain they always gave vent to their feelings.
>
> Again, rabbits, puppies, etc., were continually sent from the Far West to New England. During the cold spell in February scores of valuable pets died in express offices or in the cars. Cold or hunger was given as the reason. Is it not surprizing that human beings will send a crate of rabbits from Colorado to Maine and not provide sufficient food for the trip? And then they wonder why "Bunny" died!
>
> The express company does not provide food *en route*. When an animal travels a long distance and arrives safely, it is because some rough, kind-hearted workman gives it food from his own dinner-pail. More than once I have contributed, and I'm not the only one.
>
> If this article is printed it may strike the right nerve along the spine of a careless, ignorant shipper.

MONKEY TALES FROM INDIA AND JAPAN

THE monkey is a god in India, but he holds no very exalted place in the estimation of the Japanese, for all they tell weird tales about him and use him as a subject for art. In India, however, Hanuman, the monkey-god, is a great favorite, says *The Japan Chronicle* (Tokyo). When the king of the demons had carried off Sita to Ceylon, it was Hanuman with his hordes of monkeys who built a causeway across the straits; and the monkeys were Rama's chief allies in the battle by which he overthrew the demons and rescued his wife. There is hardly a temple in India without an image of Hanuman somewhere upon or within it, and there are a vast number of temples dedicated to him. Says the writer:

> The monkey is very much in evidence in Japan, but he excites no such veneration as this, tho one of the odes in the Kojiki was written by a monkey. We may leave it to the poets and the soldiers to decide whether it is a greater thing to write an ode or to lead an army. Much will doubtless depend upon the ode—and the army. Generally speaking, in spite of the learned ape who wrote the ode, the monkey has no very great reputation for cleverness in Japan. The one that cheated the crab out of a rice-ball and gave a persimmon-seed in exchange, displayed only the most rudimentary and inefficient sort of cunning, and the fact that a monkey was Momotaro's first follower was of no significance.
>
> The Japanese magazines at this time of year give various anecdotes concerning the animal whose year is about to begin. We may take three examples, told with detail as tho true, but appearing in a magazine of fiction, *Shin Shosetsu*. The reader must use his own judgment as to whether he believes them.
>
> First is a tale of Shinano Province. In a certain village, of which the name is given, so we may take it that it exists, there lived a farmer and his wife, who had a female monkey and its baby. One day when the farmer's wife had put a big boiler on the fire, she went out, and the baby monkey, playing around in her absence, fell into the boiling water and was scalded to death. Discovering what had happened, the farmer's wife was horror-stricken, but could only weep beside the weeping monkey-mother. The farmer returning offered sententious consolations, pointing out that the whole affair was a deplorable accident for which nobody could be held responsible, and offering the monkey her freedom—in fact, advising her to roam over her native hills and seek such consolation as she could find. The bereaved mother thereupon held up the cover of the boiler, as tho to say: "Had this been in place, my child could not have fallen in the water." The farmer and his wife were so cut to the heart that they did not make the obvious retort: "If you had been looking after the kid properly it would not have been anywhere near the boiler." But perhaps we are to suppose that the mother-monkey was kept tied up and had had the distress of seeing the tragedy without power to interfere. Anyhow, the farmer and his wife could do no more. The mother-monkey picked up the corpse and silently left the house. The farmer followed far off to see what she would do, and, behold, when she came to a bridge, she clasped the dead child to her bosom and leapt into the flood—which is the Japanese equivalent for a happy ending.
>
> The next story is of a hunter who shot a big monkey in the forest, and brought home the body, which he hung up in his house not far from the fire. After his day's exertions he went to bed and soon slept. But presently his sleep was disturbed by some gentle noises. Coming to see who was there, he found two little monkeys, evidently the offspring of the dead monkey, who alternately warmed themselves at the fire and clasped the body of their parent in a vain attempt to reanimate it, placing their little hands over its wound as if to try and stanch it. The hunter was so affected by this act of filial piety on the part of the monkeys that he straightaway abandoned his manner of life, and became a devout Buddhist, and passed the rest of his days in prayer and the inculcation of precepts regarding mercy.
>
> The third tale is historical—a story of the Ashikaga period. The Ashikaga shogun had a rebellious relative who, he discovered, was plotting against him. He accordingly sent more or less of an army against him, which besieged his castle. The defenders fought bravely, but among the assailants there was a mighty man of valor, who slew seven of them right off. Things were beginning to look rather sick for the rebellious cousin, when suddenly a tame monkey belonging to the castle flew at the mighty man and gouged out both his eyes, seeing which, the assailing army fled, and the castle was saved—at any rate for the time being. From all of these stories the reader may draw what moral he pleases. It is evident that the story-tellers attribute a high degree of intelligence to monkeys, and think them fully capable of setting men a good example.

The monkey seems to have made no particular impression on the old Hebrew writers, we are told. Monkeys were merely one of the curiosities which Solomon bought



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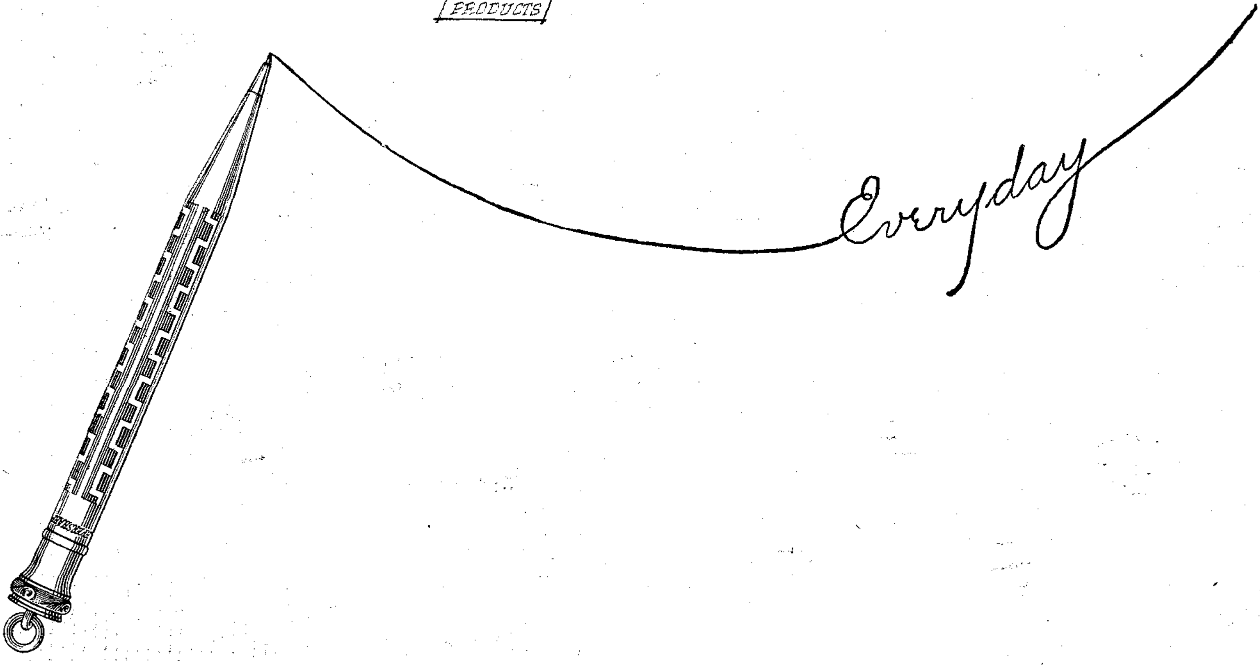


BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

to amuse his foreign wives. But later on they receive more attention, and *The Japan Chronicle* lists some of the occasions on which they appear in fiction:

> *Shylock* was frankly contemptuous. He would not have parted with *Leah's* ring in exchange for a wilderness of monkeys. In Wandering Willie's tale (that model of what a short story should be) in Sir Walter Scott's "Redgauntlet," one of the larger apes plays a great part. Thomas Love Peacock made an orang-outan the hero of a novel, showing to the complete satisfaction of himself and the reader how one of the larger anthropoids could quite efficiently fulfil the duties of a Member of Parliament (for a pocket borough) and do all that is required of a gentleman. Mr. Kipling has a terrible story of one of the anthropoids who had too much ego in his cosmos, and who murdered the wife of his owner in consequence. And there is Edgar Allan Poe's tale of the simian murderer of the Rue Morgue. In fiction, again, there is Mr. Seton Merriman's fancy about the monkeys owing their strength to the eating of a particular plant. There is some romance in the scientific literature of the monkey—in du Chaillu's discovery of the gorilla, for instance, in Professor Garner's attempts to establish diplomatic relations with them, and in the searches for new species, especially of the larger kinds. Also belonging to the literature of the monkey is the story of the great debate on evolution between Huxley and "Soapy Sam" Wilberforce, when, in reply to a jeering inquiry from "Soapy Sam" as to whether Mr. Huxley were related to a monkey on his father's or his mother's side, Huxley electrified the audience by replying, "I would rather confess to relationship with a monkey than own connection with a man who uses great gifts for the obscuring of the truth."

But while the monkey will be found in literature in countries where it is known only as a foreign curiosity, Japan has almost a monopoly of the monkey as an art subject, and the writer says:

> There are two distinct types in Japanese art—the purely conventional monkey with a frill around his circular face and the realistic kind. The father of the realistic kind was Sosen, a pupil of the great Okyo, and it is said that his faithful portraiture of the monkey made such an impression on all beholders that it created an art revival throughout Japan in which even the humblest craftsmen participated. The makers of picture post-cards are said to be rather hard put to it for the devising of suitable designs for the Year of the Ape, but they reproduce a great number of monkey pictures, besides creating some grotesques of their own. But there is something rather unpropitious in the monkey, in spite of his being chosen for the representation of the lesson that one should neither listen to, look at, nor speak evil, and it is somewhat difficult to represent him in a really popular way. In their devotion to the monkey as an art motive, Japanese artists felt none of that repugnance to the poor relation which colors Europeans' thoughts about the monkey. Foreigners may be descended from such creatures, but the Japanese are descended from the gods.

WHO TOLD THE BEAVER HOW TO MAKE A DAM?

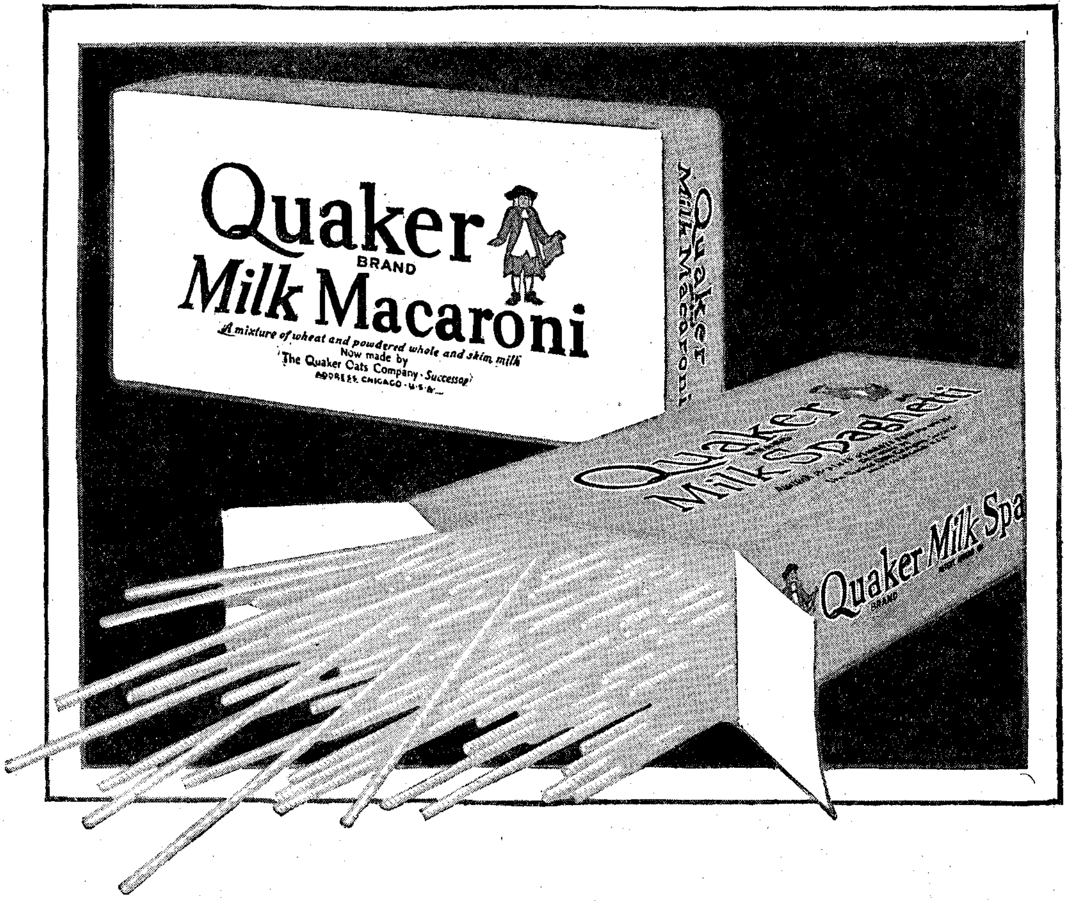
TEETH, paws, claws, and a flat, scaly tail—those are all the tools the beaver has. How did he learn to build a bridge, set up a dam, cut down a tree? Who made him understand how a tree will fall, how to dig canals and fill them with water, how to transport his goods by river and field, how to calculate for stress and strain as men have learned to do? One would look for a high type of brain in such an animal, but the sad fact is that the beaver is merely an engineering specialist—outside his particular line he is only a rather obtuse rodent. Nature has taught him to fell his trees and build his cities and engineer his waterways as she has trained no other member of the animal kingdom, and Ernest Bryant, a natural historian, writing in *My Magazine* (London), traces the probable process of this education:

> How did he begin it all? In some time of peril, we must suppose. Once upon a time beavers roamed free above ground, but increasing competition and the multiplication of animal foes seeking to devour him drove him to the water. All the animals that have taken to life of this sort have been urged to it by danger or hunger. It was not safe for him to come out of the water and lie high and dry. He had to tunnel himself a hole in the bank. He lived among mud and mire which caked his lovely coat and made life almost insupportable, and so long ages of scratching and combing at his fur would bring him his reward in the shape of a double claw on the second toes of the two hind feet, a beautiful provision enabling him to keep his coat glossy and fine and healthy.
>
> Then, as Nature never wastes an idea, but uses it again and again in quite unrelated forms of life, she signalized his diving exploits by fitting the beaver, as she has fitted the hippopotamus and the whale, with valves enabling him to seal his ears and nostrils under water, and gave him a lung capacity for the storage of great quantities of oxygen for use in diving.
>
> So the beaver took to the waters. We may imagine, then, that one day a burrow from the water, running up near the surface of the bank, was broken open perhaps by the claws of a searching flesh-eater. A beaver would repair the damage by filling up the breach with twigs and branches, and the device would be a success. It would screen the entrance and give ventilation to the burrow when the riverway into the home was covered by water. In that way, science supposes, the idea of the lodge, the ambitious home of the beaver family, began. Then would come the dam to check the flow of the stream. In felling a tree some beaver would perhaps let the branches drop across the water; the tree would lie there; silt and vegetation and branches coming down-stream would become entangled in the fallen boughs, and there would be created a natural dam. From such an accident may have sprung the idea of the dam the beaver now designs. To what have those primitive beginnings led? To something far higher than some men, the bushmen of Australia, have even yet dreamed of designing. The beaver is ahead of whole tribes of human beings living in this world at this moment!
>
> Columbus set out in little ships to find the New World; the beaver sets out to find his new world on four short legs and four broad, sharp-clawed feet. He goes up-stream or down-stream, wandering on and on in answer to that strange impulse which possesses every kind of life. He may settle soon, or he may be filled with ambition which will carry him through rocky defiles and mountain gorges until he finds the land of his dreams. Should he pass cultivated lands, he will claim a traveler's right to a mouthful of fruit and corn, otherwise he will eat his fill of twigs and bark from the trees that line his route. At last he comes to his golden valley, where every prospect pleases.

For this ideal site two things are essential—timber and water. The other conditions the little engineer can mold to his masterly will, and Mr. Bryant tells us how he goes about the business of adapting his building to those conditions:

> Well, here is our wooded stream, a hundred or more feet wide, running to waste. To-day it may be low and tranquil; to-morrow a freshet of storm-water or melting snow from higher up may come swirling down and make the stream a torrent. That will not do for the beaver. He knows his needs; he must have a constant level of water. He must have depth so that when winter comes there shall be no solid freezing to the bottom, for when Jack Frost is out and the trees are like pillars of iron, not to be gnawed, the beaver must dive down to the bottom of the water and bring up meals of twigs and branches which he has anchored there.
>
> That is the first essential for the future, and so, as a human pioneer pitches a tent or raises a hut on the site of his work, the beaver burrows a tunnel in the bank for rest and shelter by day, and at night sets out on his task of making a dam and laying up food-store. If the water runs between steep banks cut in the soil, he will erect a barrier from side to side, making the junction with the banks mainly of mud and stones and boughs and twigs; but if the banks slope easily and afford good prospect of holding, and if the stream is of gentle flow, then he makes his dam almost entirely of wood.
>
> The wooden dam acts, not as a complete stoppage, but as a sieve, holding up a considerable quantity of water, and making a pool behind it, yet allowing a continuous running away of surplus water, which strains through the network fence. But the stream may be a swift current, and in that case twigs and branches will not do; the beaver must have a rampart. This must be mainly mud and stone, with logs and twigs fastened in it, so as to withstand the scurrying waters.
>
> The beaver even makes provision for tremendous rushes of water by providing what we call sluices, carving out openings of varying depth and width at the top of his dam, so that when the water rages down and mounts high against the face of the dam, the sluices are a ready way out and over.
>
> Now, obviously every particle of material must be carried, in the first place, to the site of the dam; later, as the dam grows, driftwood will be caught and used on the spot. But at the beginning the beaver must cut and carry for himself. He selects trees from six to eighteen inches thick and fells them with his powerful teeth. He bites in a ring, chip by chip, about a foot from the root, cutting away big pieces

MILK—*the great enricher—makes a new Macaroni and Spaghetti*



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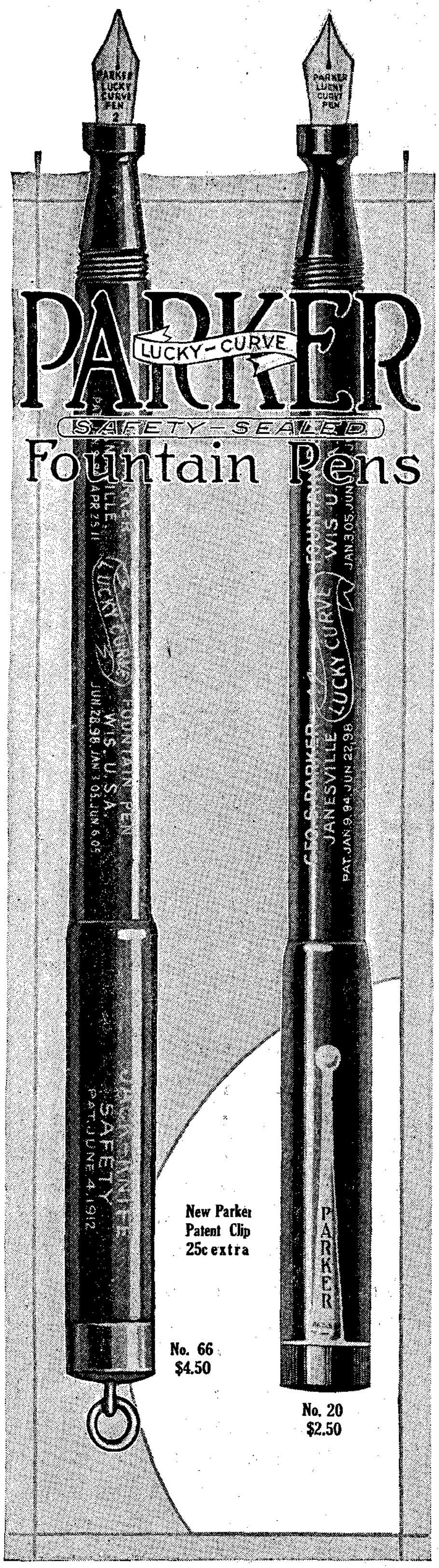

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

in such a manner that the incision he makes all round presents the shape of a large hour-glass. Generally, he so directs his efforts that the tree falls toward the stream. But he is not any more infallible than we are. Sometimes he makes his cut too deep in a wrong direction, in which case the tree falls where he did not expect, perhaps entangled in the branches of another tree. Waste labor that, but no matter; he begins afresh on another tree, and brings it down. Then he cuts off the bough, strips off its bark, and cuts the trunk into lengths of from three to six feet, according to its thickness. Where the ground is smooth and level, or sloping toward the water, he pushes the wood forward, balancing himself on his hind legs, presses his flat, scaly tail on the ground, and, using it as a lever and guide, grips the object with his forepaws. When the water is reached he swims with the wood to the dam, where the log is fitted in position by his nimble paws. It may be placed on top and cemented into position with mud; it may be carried to the bottom of the water to give firmness to the lowermost foundations of the dam.

Mud is collected from the bottom of the stream, or from the banks, and borne bowl-fashion in the front paws held beneath the chin. Stones weighing as much as six pounds are carried in the same way; logs, twigs, mud, and stones, all are hugged, pushed, and patted into position by the beaver's handlike paws.

And so little by little the dam rises, as surely, as accurately as a work of man's. It may be a quarter of a mile long, twigs and branches right across—mud, stones, and wood in a straight line; or, still more wonderful, where it proves impossible to restrain the waters by a straight dam, the artizan curves the dam, building it in the form of a bow, with the outward face of the arch facing up-stream, so opposing a strengthened resistance to the rush of waters. What savage man ever thought of doing such a thing as that? asks the writer, and continues:

Even then the force of the water may be greater than the beaver wants his dam to oppose. It seems almost unbelievable, but in that case he will build breakwaters up-stream to relieve the pressure, slowing down the pace of the water before it reaches his pool; or he may build a second and smaller dam lower down than the big one. This, of course, has the effect of making a second pool below the first, which causes a rising of water between the two dams, so that, as water presses outward in all directions, the thrust of the fluid upon the rear of the main dam serves to equalize the pressure of the water leaping down upon the face of the chief structure.

It is in ways like this, the elasticity of plans to meet varying conditions, that men see reason and calculation in the work of the beaver. If the beaver always built one sort of barrier, as hive bees build always one form of cell, we should say that the whole thing is sheer instinct, but there seems to be a calculation for every set of difficulties. The schemes are not always successful at first, but the failures are few, so few that geologists, by cutting through stratum upon stratum of old beaver cities, are able to declare that the beaver's work has gone on successfully upon these sites for a thousand years.

But let us imagine that the dam is growing and the trees diminishing in the vicinity of the beaver's stream. Each new tree comes from farther inland, and the work slows down and becomes increasingly laborious; or the ground is rough and broken, and transport by the little paws that push and tug is almost impossible.

What can the beaver do now, poor thing? It can cut a canal. The beaver knows that water-borne traffic is easier than traffic over rugged land, and he digs canals at water-level, which the river fills, and to this canal he rolls and pushes his log, which floats down to the dam. But perhaps the land rises, and water will not flow upward. Very well, the beaver digs a canal across the face of the rise, constructs it in the shape of the bow, with the outer curve down-hill, so that it will catch water coming down, and then he cuts a straight canal running down from the center of the curved channel. The curved canal is a rain-water catchment; the straight canal, running through it like an arrow leaping from a bow, carries the water down-hill and bears the logs with it, for the beaver brings his wares and plumps them into the little stream and propels them in triumph.

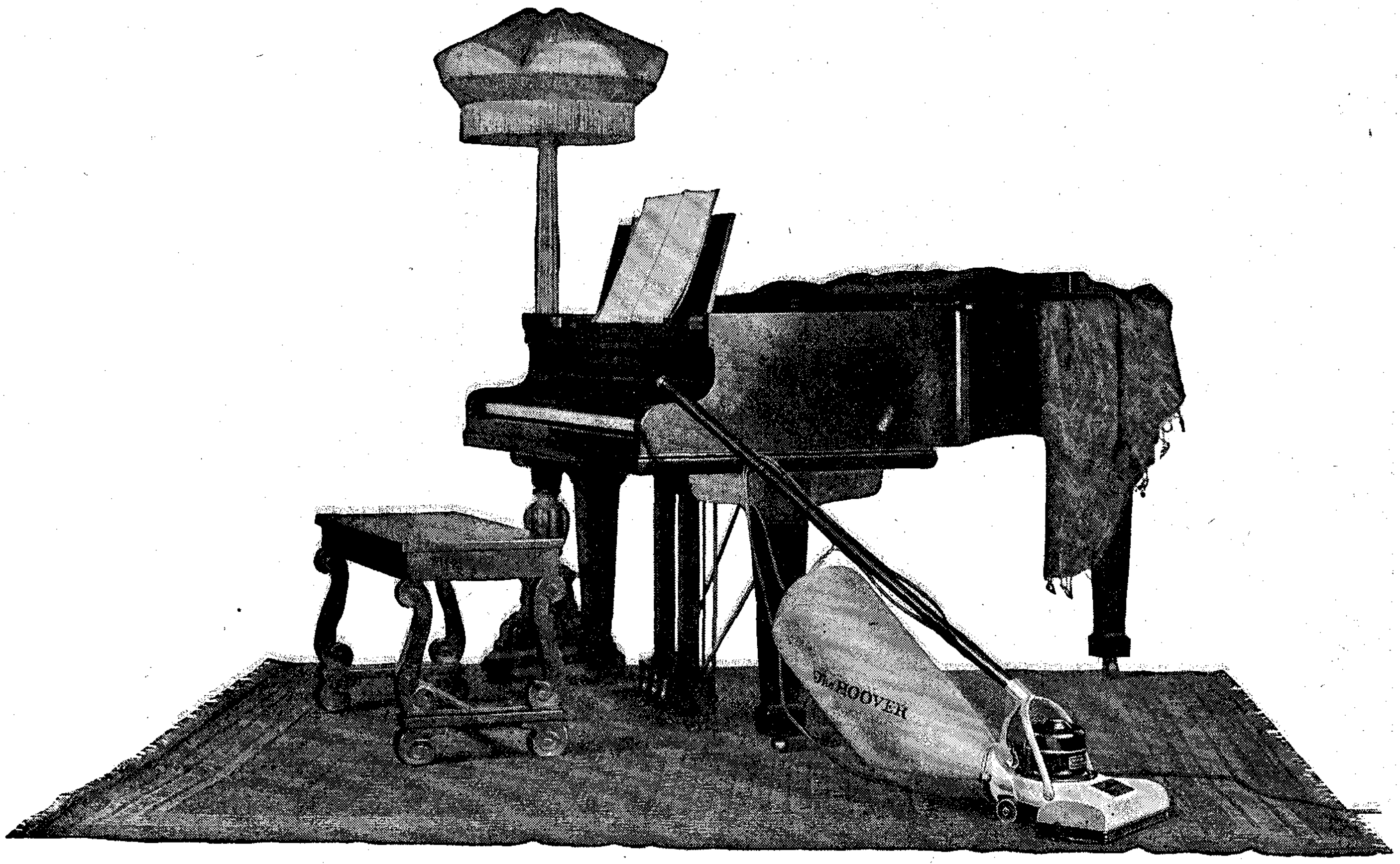
So much for dams and canals. There remains the beaver's lodge. This may be built on an island in the middle of the pond formed by the dam, or on a high bank, or on a shelf. There is a type of architecture for each, and certain touches of individuality are found in all. In any event, the approach is by tunnels which open out below the surface of the water.

The tunnels rise and open into the lodge above, the floor of which is at such a height above high tide that it is always dry and cozy. The building is of mud, branches, and twigs, firmly welded together. In the case of the shelving bank, the lodge is built out over the water, its outer wall built up from the bottom of the pond. The other may rise a few feet back from the bank, but is approached by a tunnel with its mouth hidden by water. At first the domed main chamber of the lodge may be comparatively small, but repairs are constantly made. These take place from the outside, the old cracked mud and decayed wood being torn out and replaced by new. In this way the lodge grows larger and larger, until finally it measures seven or eight feet wide, often ventilated by an outlet neatly hidden by a mound of brushwood.

The building and repairing take place in the autumn. All is neatly plastered over with mud, and winter freezes everything hard and snug, so that there is no admittance from the landward side.

Here, in the lodge, the beaver passes the day, coming out at night to work and play. He eats and works and romps the summer nights away, but he thinks of the morrow, and of many barren morrows, when there may be no cutting of fresh food, and prepares for these by laying up stores of twigs and bark and choice sections of spruce and willow. As the lodge can not store enough, the bulk is hidden below the water, fastened down so that it shall not be washed away, nor rise and float to waste.

When winter grips the land, and makes the surface of the stream solid, there is depth enough of water to afford the beaver a way to his larder. He is not very active during the cold time, but he



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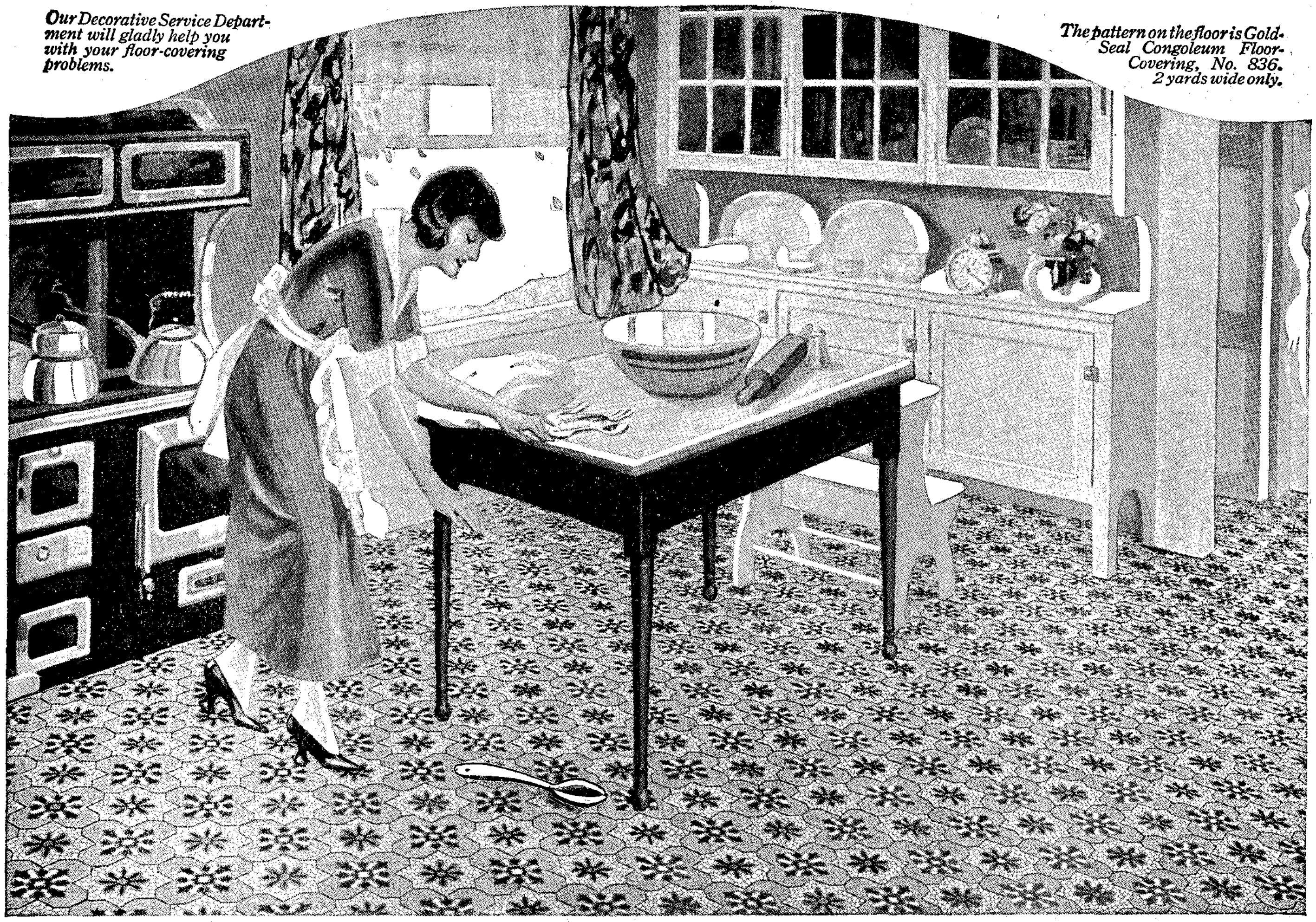

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

ats, and when appetite stirs him he cuttles out of his living-room, down the vell-trodden tunnel, shuts his ears and ostrils, dives, and comes back with a neal to eat at leisure in the lodge. There is thick, warm fur dries, his neat comb mooths away the clinging mud, and e is again a gentleman of leisure and ppearance.

These are things produced by an animal's nind, with only teeth and paws for tools, nd they are too stupendous in conception and result to be the product of hat blind instinct which impels along nly one path, by only one method. he beaver seems to reason it out, to nticipate the morrow, to build for it, and o store for it; and truly, among all ving creatures, it may stand out and laim that it is a citizen of no mean city, he city it builds for itself to the astonishment of every man who has ever thought f it.

MAKING FRIENDS WITH WILD WATER-FOWL AND GAME-BIRDS

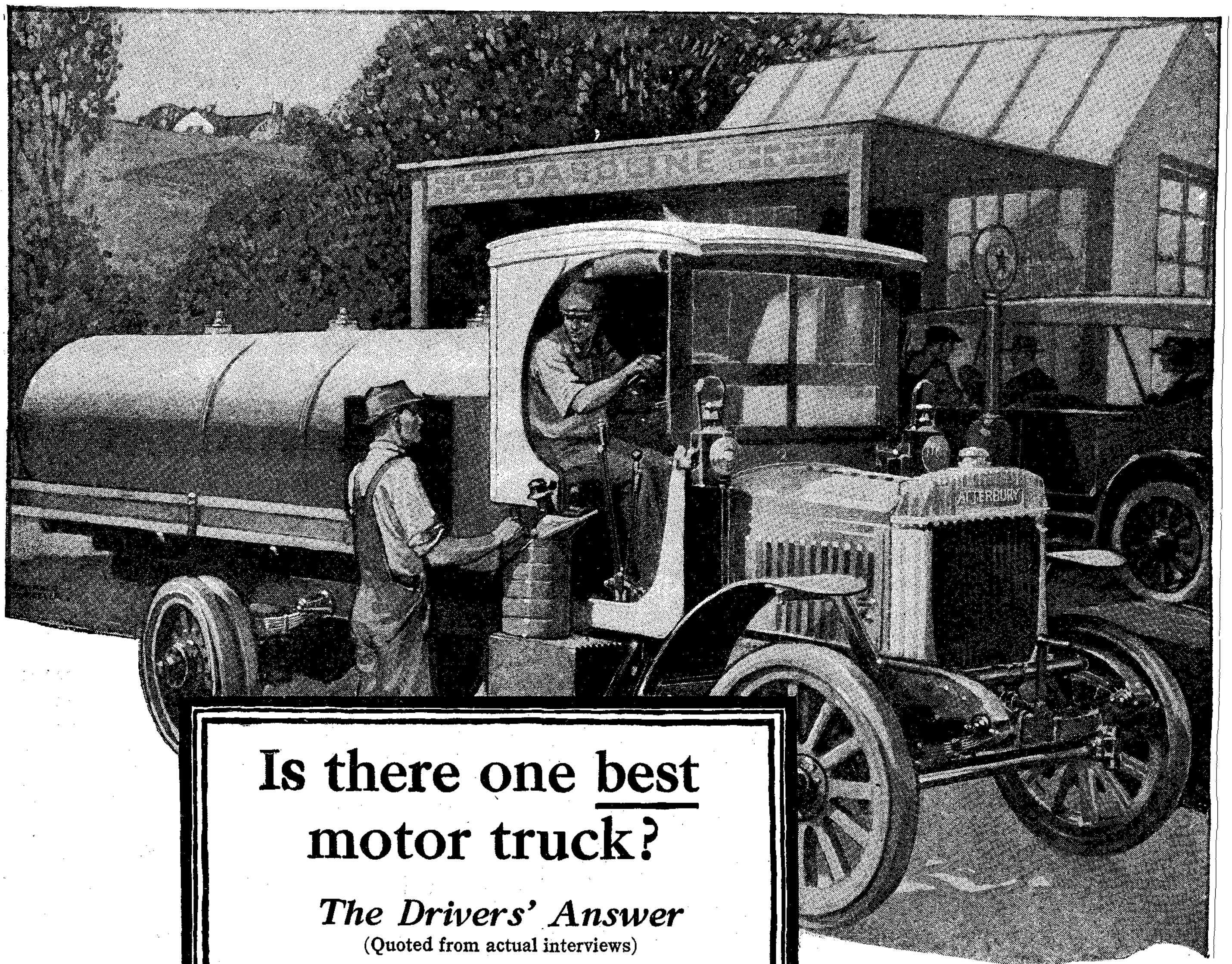
WHY does the sportsman like to hunt wild birds? The initiated know that the whir of the grouse, the crackling of e pheasants, the bleating of the snipe, nd the whistling wings of the water-fowl" ombine to hypnotize most red-blooded mericans and lure them forth from business and profession for a day or a week the great outdoors. The tramp through e woods fragrant with witch-hazel, the ull with the oars through the marshes, e simple living while roughing it, and, ove all, the excitement of matching one's its against those of the wild folk, furnish form of recreation that gives new life to e tired business man. But as year after ear he goes back to the same place, and his experience grows richer, it often appens that he brings back less game. is first years in the woods, says A. A. llen, assistant professor of ornithology in ornell University, were spent entirely in e quest to kill, and he learned little except how poorly he could shoot. But with owledge, the hunter's respect for wild e has grown, and he has often allowed a se old grouse to rise without firing and ay even follow the same bird for hours at time from the mere enjoyment of watching it and studying its moods and ways of eeting or of avoiding his approach. And, nally, he has begun to long for the company of the wild birds at other times than ring the hunting season. If he has a w acres of land about his home, and if is lucky enough to have a stream or ond, he may, if he wishes, see his favorite ild fowl dotting the waters, he may sit on s porch and hear the grouse drumming in e copse near by, or watch the gorgeous ck pheasant strut across his lawn or the inty bob-white lead her brood of youngers through his garden. Even if his ounds are limited to a city yard, he may t indulge in a pair of dainty teal or elegant wood ducks. The writer had only four acres of rough land, a large part of that given over to house and garden, but he tells in *American Forestry* (Washington) how he is able to enjoy the wild life of the woods and meadows from his windows:

On a little pond made by damming a small stream, seven species of wild ducks float about unconcernedly or occasionally disport themselves diving or showing off their plumage to the more demure females. A pair of mallards busy themselves along the shore with a brood of twelve youngsters; a pair of wood-ducks go in and out of a nesting box built for them above the water, and a pair of green-winged teal are nosing about a far corner of the enclosure as tho they would like to start housekeeping of their own, and one never tires of watching the canvasbacks and redheads and scaup-ducks diving for the grain in deep water. There is a low cliff at one side of the pond, where the phœbes nest, with a stone wall along the top where one can sit and look down into the water and follow the movements of the ducks as they nose along the bottom. Their wings are held close against their sides while their great paddlelike feet churn up the water behind them and their bodies seem coated with a silver plating of air-bubbles. Not the least of the pleasure which one derives from these water-fowl pets is the tameness which they develop. They swim toward any one approaching the pond and follow him around, and some will even eat from his hand. Of course the majority have the feathers of one wing clipt so that they can not fly, tho in the late summer when they have renewed their quills they often rise from the pond and circle over the trees. Indeed, it has always been our custom to let them fly until the approach of the hunting season makes it advisable to curtail their freedom for their own sakes as well as for ours. Last fall, however, one little green-winged teal was not clipt until after the hunting season had been in full swing for over a month. Each morning and evening it rose from the pond and circled over the house directing its flight toward Cayuga Lake or the Inlet Valley abounding with hunters. Each time we held our breath until we again saw its dark form silhouetted against the sky.

There is a snow-goose that stands like a marble statue at one side of the pond until the drake mallard notices his proximity to the mallard duck. The mallard has a pugnacious disposition, and lowering his head he starts toward the goose, of whose timidity he has already learned. The goose has longer legs than the mallard and can run faster, but the mallard can help himself along by flapping his wings. A comical race ensues, the goose, with his head thrown back and his chest up, strides up the bank with his wings held close to his body. A few feet behind him, and with his head lowered close to the ground and his wings desperately fanning the air, comes the mallard drake. Across the yard they go and up the hill through the vineyard where the mallard soon finds himself handicapped and ceases pursuit to stand guard on the path and not allow the goose to return. The snow-goose is a gentle bird compared with the Canada geese and makes a better pet, for when the Canada geese begin to nest the old gander is almost dangerous to have around, so fierce does he become. One needs to arm himself with a club when he approaches them to hold him off or he may suffer from numerous bruises inflicted by the bony knobs that are borne on the bird's wings. The writer was once taken off his guard while feeding these strenuous pets and felt the effect of a rather severe drubbing for a week after. They are interesting birds, however, especially when they are nesting, for the gander is a most devoted mate. All day long he stands guard by the nest while the goose incubates, accompanying her once or twice a day to the pond to eat and drink. For five weeks he is thus attentive until the eggs hatch, and then he is even more proud and more pugnacious in the defense of the youngsters. No matter how versed one is in the ways of the water-fowl he is continually being surprized when he lives with them year in and year out. He learns new things about their habits and calls that he did not know existed; the changes in plumage that are so difficult to study in nature without the killing of a great many birds open up like a book to read as he passes the pond each day. The courting performances that one can observe in nature only at great distances take place within a few feet of his eyes, and the varied calls that are ordinarily so confusing explain themselves in a very simple way.

If one hasn't a pond, he can still have an enclosure and keep a few upland game birds, says Professor Allen. Pheasants are easy to raise on a small scale, and one can get the eggs gratis from the Conservation Commissions of many States if he will promise to liberate the birds when they are grown. It is even more interesting to watch the young game-birds develop than it is to have the old birds about, we are told, and a book like that written by H. K. Job on the propagation of wild birds will give the principles involved so that with a little experience one might start in a modest way in the business of game farming or at least the raising of a few pheasants for pleasure, and the writer continues:

The ring-necked pheasant is the one most commonly and easily raised and is always the one best to begin with because the stock is the least expensive. If one wishes still more showy birds, however, the golden, the silver, the Lady Amherst, and the Reeves's pheasants are nearly as easily managed. Pheasants are, however, nearly always wild, untamable birds and their young are very much like them, lacking entirely the friendly confiding natures of our native bob-whites and grouse. The most lovable of all the young birds with which I have ever had any experience are those of the ruffed grouse. They seem absolutely devoid of fear from the time they are hatched and seem to enjoy being handled, for they cuddle into one's hand in a most trusting manner. As they grow older, they seem to crave human companionship and like nothing better than to climb all over one. One young bird that I raised to maturity demanded human attention, and, if I neglected to play with him when bringing feed, he would fly at me as tho enraged and tug at my trouser-leg until I gave him the attention that he wished. Our native grouse and quail are much more difficult to raise in captivity than are the pheasants and one should not plan to experiment with them until after he has learned the rules with pheasants. When he is prepared to do so, however, he has a wonderful storehouse before him with which to enrich his life and make more dear to him than ever the days spent in the woods and fields in search of game.



Is there one best motor truck?

The Drivers' Answer

(Quoted from actual interviews)

"My Atterbury has any truck I know of beat a mile."

"If you could see as many trucks as I do stalled on hills which our Atterbury takes with ease, you would understand what I am talking about."

"The Atterbury is the only truck I know that will stand hard punishment without showing it."

"On grades that would take the heart out of most trucks, our Atterbury goes through without a quiver."

"I've driven a half dozen makes of trucks and the Atterbury beats them all for satisfactory service."

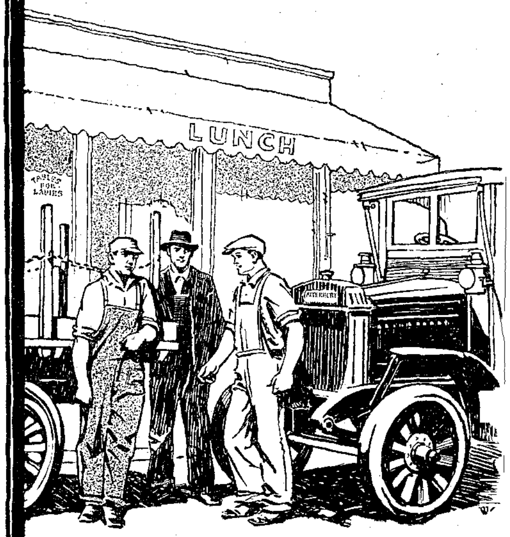
"The fellow that drives an Atterbury learns to have confidence that his truck can pull through when almost any other truck will fail."

Perhaps these drivers are a trifle over-enthusiastic (as Atterbury drivers are apt to become).

But the man who drives an Atterbury every day—who sees it take hard punishment without faltering, sees it "pull out" where other trucks have to be *pulled out*, sees it work month after month without requiring a single adjustment—that man can hardly be blamed for his conviction that *there is* one best truck.

ATTERBURY MOTOR CAR COMPANY
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Capacities
1½, 2½, 3½
and 5 Ton.



SCENE—Most any big city. TIME—Noon hour
CHARACTERS—Atterbury Driver and Other Drivers.
ATTERBURY DRIVER: "Come on boys—I'll show you a *REAL* truck!"

ATTERBURY

MOTOR TRUCKS OF MAXIMUM SERVICE

WHAT INSECTS EAT

INSECTS appear to select their food largely by instinct. This selection s important not only to the insect itself, ut to the farmer, when some one of his rops happens to be the traditional and ereditary food of some insect species. Vhat foods insects pick out and why they ick them are discust in *The American Vaturalist* (Lancaster, Pa., July) by Dr. harles T. Brues, of Harvard, with special eference to the larvæ of butterflies and oths. Insects that feed on plants do so ostly in the larval stage, but the food-lant is really chosen by the insect mother, ho lays her eggs on the plant of her choice. enerally the larvæ could not migrate to ny other plant even if they wanted to. ut Dr. Brues believes that the material hoice always corresponds with the liking f her children—a fact in itself remarkable hen we consider that mother and offspring re in different life-stages and do not have e same tastes. Dr. Brues says that some ecies of insects have a single food-plant, thers a fixt group, while still others are discriminate. Nearly all prefer plant od, and ninety-nine per cent. of these live flowering plants, mostly on the foliage, tho a few subsist on flowers, roots, fruits, eds, or woody tissue. Some cases exist here vegetarian insects have become rnivorous. Says Dr. Brues:

"Isolated cases occur where certain spe- es have departed very strikingly from eir more conservative relatives. Among ese the most interesting are those which ve become carnivorous. Thus, we have the Eastern United States a small but- rfly, *Feniseca tarquinius*, which feeds on plant lice occurring on alder. In r Southwestern States there occurs also moth of the genus *Epipyrops*, which feeds on homopterous insects. . . . A still rther and more extraordinary modifica- on is in the larva of the British butterfly, *ycæna arion*, which is herbivorous in its rly stages, but enters the nests of ants prey upon the ant-larvæ during its final riod of growth. Other scattered cases of edatory caterpillars are known, including her butterflies and moths of several milies. . . . Of interest in connection ith this is the fact that certain phyto- agous caterpillars may become tempo- rily carnivorous, quite regularly or under e stress of circumstances. Thus, the ry abundant and destructive corn ear- orm commonly lays a number of eggs on e silks of a corn-ear, altho nearly always ly one caterpillar finally survives in the terior of the ear, where it does most of s feeding. Here the elimination is due a cannibalistic instinct of the caterpillar hich results in the disappearance of the cess individuals, notwithstanding the fact at there is food enough for a considerable ries in a single corn ear. . . . . .

"The habit of certain tineid moths, in- uding the clothes-moth and some of its latives, to feed upon wool and other ma- rials of animal origin is well known, and her non-domesticated forms of the same group exhibit similar food-habits. . . . The bee-moth, a commensal in the hives of the honey-bee, subsists upon beeswax and bits of refuse said to contain about twenty per cent. of nitrogenous matter. Practically all of the caterpillars that subsist on foods of animal origin are more or less closely related.

"In spite of the similarity of their foliage to that of the flowering plants, ferns do not commonly serve as food-plants for insects. They are, in fact, strikingly immune from insect pests of all sorts. This is hardly what might be expected from the long presence of this group of plants, their enormous development in the past, and their persistence at the present time in quite considerable abundance. Why they should be so sparingly selected as food-plants does not seem to have been adequately explained. . . . . . .

"There is a general tendency, much more pronounced in some groups than in others, to select plants of very specific families or even genera. . . . The fixity of the instinct to feed on only certain kinds of plants is all the more extraordinary, for we can not readily dismiss it as a physiological or nutritional necessity.

"An interesting light upon the effect of the environment in influencing the selection of food-plants is furnished by several widely distributed species and genera of butterflies. Thus several species of *Vanessa* have quite identical food-habits throughout the entire holarctic region. . . . Still more interesting in this respect are the butterflies of the closely related genera *Catopsilia* and *Callidryas*, which restrict themselves to the leguminous genus *Cassia*. The well-known genus *Papilio* supplies some similar peculiarities in that several world-wide groups of the genus are restricted to certain closely related groups of plants. On the other hand, one North American species, the common *Papilio glaucus* is known to affect food-plants belonging to no fewer than fifteen different families of plants. With such constancy in the most remote quarters of the globe among related species of this genus and with one species in a single region regularly developing on the most diversal plants, we must believe that the fixt instincts of some species are not to be led astray by the many temptations offered even by the varied plants of widely separated zoological regions, while those of other species are so loose that they restrict their owners only to a comparatively very small extent. Such conditions certainly point to instinct as the determining cause of food selection, rather than physiological adaptation to specific kinds of plants."

In spite of many exceptions and variations, the fact stands out clearly, Dr. Brues concludes, that the butterflies and moths show a very fixt instinct to select definite plants for larval food; that many are extremely precise in this respect, some less so, and others quite catholic in their tastes. Furthermore, there is much to show the existence of a so-called "botanical instinct" in species, genera, and even families, whereby evidently related plants and these only serve as food. A few species have departed from the general habit so far that they have become carnivorous. He goes on:

"It has been claimed that the food-habits may be modified experimentally, in that caterpillars reared on a strange plant (where they could be induced to select it) give rise to moths whose progeny more readily accept the new plant. It is very difficult to accept such evidence, at least as having any general application, without very clear and incontrovertible proof. . . . . . .

"With a knowledge of the specificity of proteins in different living organisms . . . has come the suggestion that the dependence of . . . insects upon specific plants rests upon a physiological basis, and that particular proteins or vitamins are an actual necessity for growth and development. A survey of the field does not seem to bear out this supposition, however plausible it may appear at first sight. . . . . .

"There is much in the behavior of certain species to suggest that food-plants are selected on the basis of odor by the parent female and also accepted on the same basis by the larvæ. Experiments with cabbage-butterflies . . . show that these insects are attracted by the mustard oils present in these plants, and it has also been shown that caterpillars will feed on other plants which have been treated with one of these oils. The distaste of mosquitoes for oil of citronella is well known, as is also the attractiveness of this same substance for fruit-flies of the genus *Dacus*. . . . . . .

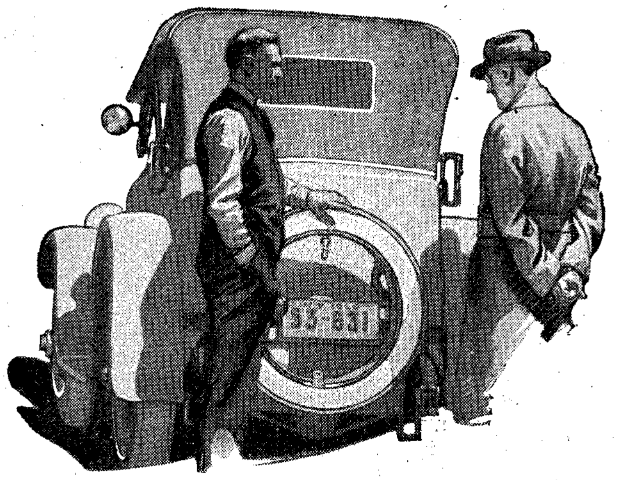
"Very recently McIndoo has published some observations showing that caterpillars readily react to the odors of several essential oils and to those of various plants. This, taken together with the fact that *Pieris* will feed upon strange plants treated with mustard oil, would suggest that odor is an important factor in the selection of food-plants. . . . . . .

"On account of the very close biological association between insects and plants in many ways it is true that the two have been mutually specialized until they have become highly modified in reference to one another, but this is not the case with food-plants, as no benefit ordinarily accrues to the plants and any idea of parallel evolution must be restricted to a development of undesirable attributes on the part of the plants and adaptations on the part of the insects to overcome such barriers to feeding."

In conclusion, Dr. Brues says that he believes it to be proved that the selection of food-plants by the lepidopterous insects so far mentioned must be considered as dependent upon one or several of a number of factors. Among these he includes the following:

"1. The odor of the plant, and also its taste, which is no doubt closely connected with odor. . . . . . .

"2. Some attribute of the plant, perhaps an odor but far less pronounced to our own senses than those mentioned above. . . . Undoubtedly there is some attribute of such plants which insects can recognize in a general way and not as a specific characteristic of some single plant species or genus. The 'botanical instinct'



"Night and day that spare tire is losing mileage"

How one dealer advises his customers to prevent this loss

NO sensible man would drive around for months with his engine exposed to all kinds of weather.

But lots of them seem to think a tire will stand anything.

After they have carried a spare for six months or so in the sun and heat and rain, without any protection, they find it won't wear the way they think it should. Then they blame me for selling them a bad tire.

But as a matter of fact exposure rots rubber just as surely as it rusts steel.

How exposure injures tires

Conservative estimates show that an unprotected tire, good for 6000 miles when new, loses on the average 2000 miles of life if carried for 12 months as a spare.

Everywhere, on city streets or country roads, you see spare tires being carried around with no protection from the weather. In America alone 5,000,000 tires are deteriorating according to the estimate of responsible authorities. Figure out what this immense waste costs the motorist in dollars and cents.

Protect your tires from mileage waste

There is only one way to prevent this wastage.

Tire manufacturers protect their tires with heavy wrappings before they leave the factory. The motorist must continue to protect his tires at all times from the damaging effects of light, heat and air.

A new discovery saves spare tire mileage

Nitrex has been developed by the chemists of the Sterling Varnish Co., as a protective coating for spare tires. It is put on with a brush and dries instantly. Its hard, smooth, jet-black surface repels water, sunlight and oil, and affords perfect protection for the tire. It can be washed repeatedly without injury.

When the tire is finally put in use the Nitrex chips off with the bending of the shoe. Live and resilient, the rubber underneath resists wear with all the toughness the tire maker put into it.

Will add to the smart appearance of your car

Users have found that the glistening black of Nitrexed tires harmonizes well with the color scheme of any car.

Unlike tire cases, Nitrex never wrinkles, never tears, never looks weather-beaten. Neither does it allow rain and wash water to seep in and damage the rubber. Nitrex, being a liquid, needs no tugging and pulling to get on or off.

Absolutely will not hurt the rubber

The materials used in the manufacture of Nitrex have been found absolutely non-injurious to their tires by the United States Rubber Co., the Fisk Rubber Co. and the Goodyear Rubber Co. Nitrex is endorsed by hundreds of car owners, chauffeurs and dealers all over the country. Get a can today and Nitrex all your spare tires. Your dealer can supply you.

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The protective coating for spare tires

NITREX
FOR AUTOMOBILE SPARE TIRES
A "Sterling" Product
The Sterling Varnish Co
Pittsburgh Pa.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

of some caterpillars that has frequent
been commented upon would appear to
an exaggerated power of recognition
this sort.

"3. A similarity in the immediate e
vironment or general form of the foo
plant. The effect of something of this so
is seen particularly in . . . caterpillars fee
ing mainly on trees or shrubs, such as t
gipsy-moth, *Cecropia* moth, etc. . . . . .

"4. Apparently chance associations th
have become fixt, whereby diverse plan
are utilized. . . . On account of their co
paratively rare occurrence these seem
be analogous to structural mutations, alt
they appear to be strictly modifications
instinct."

LIGHTING MINES BY WHOLESAL

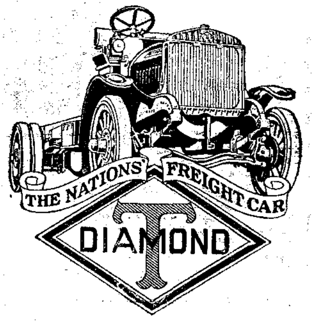
THE good lady who was pleased to h
that electric lights had been install
in the Luray caverns, because they w
thus made accessible by night, would dou
less be equally pleased to learn of the pr
ress made recently in lighting mines.
general, mining has not kept pace w
other industries in this matter of lig
There is no reason why a miner should
enjoy as favorable conditions in this resp
as a factory worker. We habitually thi
however, of the miner as working in fee
light. The best coal-mines, we are told
H. F. Barnes and J. H. Kurlander, of
Edison lamp works at Harrison, N. J.,
now lighted throughout with electrici
and the peculiar conditions that obtain
coal-mines, for instance, have been stud
so that lamps and reflectors may be s
cially adapted to them. Their article
pears in *The Electrical Review* (Chicag
To quote and condense their article:

"The original method of lighting for
miner employed the ordinary tallow can
or small oil lamp. The illumination giv
by these flames was meager and was o
adaptable to non-gaseous seams.

"Sir Humphry Davy, in 1815, p
duced a practical safety-lamp. Most sa
ty oil-lamps used at the present time
modifications of the principles embod
in his original lamp. He inclosed
flame with a thin wire gauze, which p
mitted the light to pass through, but
fered such a large radiating surface to
hot gases that before they filtered thro
the gauze they were well below the point
ignition. Such lamps were in universal
when the electric-cap lamp was introduc

"General lighting, such as is necess
at switch-points, shanties, the foot of
shaft, etc., was taken care of by the
of open torches. Later, when electric
was introduced into mines for the purp
of hauling, a few carbon lamps were
tached to the trolley-wire at the bottom
shafts and other important points. In
majority of mines the lighting has p
ceeded very little beyond such a stage a
in this particular the coal-mines are far
hind other branches of industry. V
little thought is apparently given to
spacing of lamps, and those in comm
use are of the carbon-filament type.

"Even in these modern times conditi
are encountered in mines which would
be tolerated in any other industry. T



Meeting a Crisis

This era of under-production—to which are attributed currency inflation, high commodity prices and economic conditions in general — is ascribed by astute students of industry to the post-war shortage of transportation facilities.

Traffic congestion entails interrupted and uncertain flow of manufacturing materials. This in turn prevents the maintenance of production schedules. It breaks down systematic, carefully planned, economical manufacturing methods. In consequence, production costs are increased.

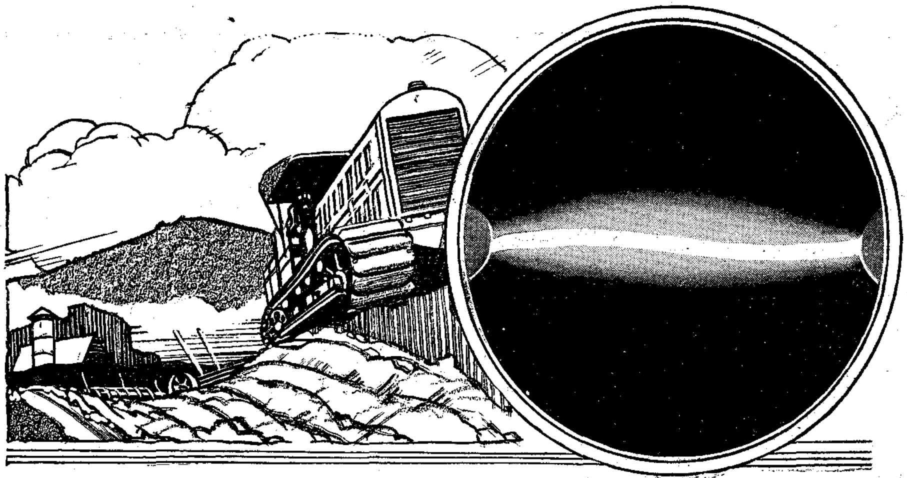
The situation cannot but grow worse unless the railroads are helped to operate their inadequate facilities at high efficiency. Every auxiliary means of transportation must be utilized to the fullest extent. Motor trucks must, more and more, be called upon to avert a disastrous breakdown.

Keep the Traffic Moving

Diamond T Motor Car Co.

Builders of "The Nation's Freight Car"

4505 W. 26th St. Chicago, Illinois



The white hot spark you want when you want it—and every time!

What's my "pleasure" car got to do with a farm tractor?

Everything, if you will come right down to sound principles.

In the first place, nine cases out of ten your car is used more for *utility* than pleasure.

Next, the very thing you *want* is what the farmer *gets* from his Eisemann "mag" on tractors large or small. He must have white hot "juice" all-day-every-day, high or low speed, over rough or smooth ground, light or heavy soils, rain or shine.

You want what he bought in the Eisemann "mag"—

The simplest, the most economical, the absolutely dependable form of ignition.

Ignition is the heart of your engine, no matter what it's used for.

So a tractor *has* got a lot to do with your car—ignition that won't lie down is the kind every gas engine should have.

Sparks

21. Can you get there and back without lights or starter? Sure!

22. Can you get there and back without ignition? You can not.

23. Should ignition be independent of lights and starter? Certainly! If you want absolute dependability.

24. How? By insisting on a "mag."

25. Who was the pioneer of the modern, efficient "mag"? Eisemann

(To be continued)

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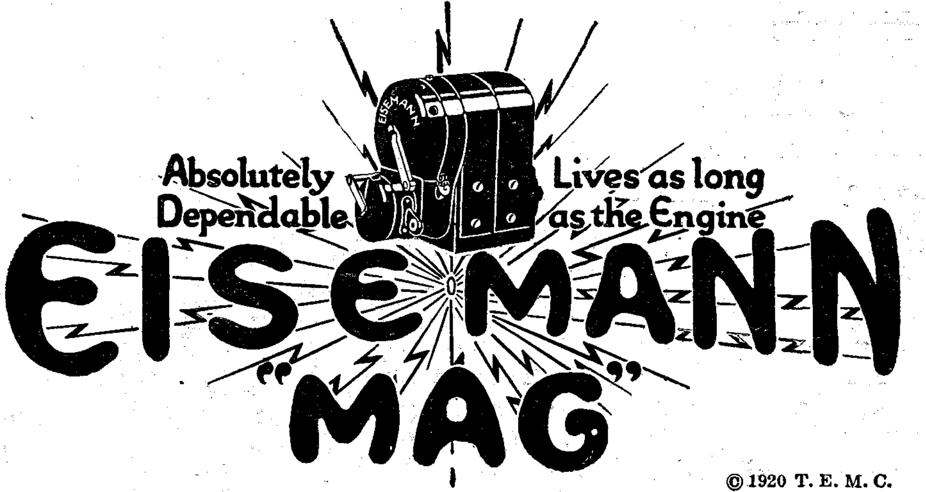

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

passageways are very often entirely without artificial lighting, and in many breakers of the dry type it is impossible even in the middle of the day to see more than a few feet ahead.

"Such conditions should not be tolerated. As will be pointed out, an accident or an injured worker will cost the operating company many times the value of a lighting installation and its maintenance in working conditions over a long period. With modern lamps and reflectors there is no excuse for conditions which are almost typical of the 'dark ages.' Mine lighting has not kept pace with modern science and the practise has advanced very little beyond that of centuries ago.

"From the standpoint of safety proper lighting is of importance in any industry, but is vital in mines. There is very little doubt but that a large number of the accidents and fatalities occurring in coal-mines and surface workings could be prevented if sufficient light were used. From the time a man enters a cage to descend into a mine until he reappears from the shaft he is in constant danger. The sources of danger are innumerable and most of them can be offset by a reasonable degree of care and caution on the part of the miner together with light enough to enable him to see where danger may be lurking. This is particularly important, for miners become so accustomed to working under such conditions that they are apt to grow careless, not even exercising a reasonable degree of caution. The more discernible an object or obstruction is the less likelihood there is of a workman being injured by such an obstruction.

"Increased outputs from industrial plants are always obtained with modern high-intensity lighting. It is obvious that some sort of artificial light must be supplied in the mine, otherwise production would be at a standstill. A proper amount of light would do away with fumbling, peering, loss of time due to enforced caution, and a general slowness of motion. Uncertainty of movement is eliminated where lamps of such wattage are used as clearly to render visible objects within the working area.

"One of the most serious problems encountered by the operating department, when substituting modern lighting for the inefficient systems in use, is the theft of lamps. The small sizes are taken by the miners to use in their homes. General lighting with larger lamps overcomes this difficulty to a certain degree and is one of the features decidedly in its favor.

"If a miner sees a larger and brighter lamp in some other part of the mine than that with which he is working, he is very likely to remove it and use it himself.

An educational campaign is regarded by the writers as probably the most effective solution of the problem. Welfare work, making use of the stereopticon lantern, both for educational and entertainment purposes, means a step forward toward eliminating this spirit. Lighting is an essential part of the safety equipment, and the removal of a lamp from a socket may be the cause of a fatal accident to a fellow worker. The price of the lamp hardly warrants the taking of such chances with human life. The workers must be shown that lights are installed for their own safety

Diamond Fibre

the Universal Raw Material

Its TENSILE STRENGTH

Certain of Nature's creatures are endowed with strength to tear and rend. Man's problem has been to create a material resisting these same forces in a machine-made world. The answer is Diamond Fibre, the universal raw material. ¶ Diamond Fibre gives to the manufactured articles of which it becomes a part, its high tensile strength, 12,000 to 15,000 pounds per square inch. High compressive, shearing and dielectric strength, combined with light weight, machinability, attractive appearance and economy, are additional qualities, making it an ideal raw material. ¶ There is a place in your manufacturing problem where Diamond Fibre may improve your product and decrease your production costs. Tell us your problem and let us co-operate. Write for booklet "Diamond Fibre and Its Uses."

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In England: Diamond Fibre Company, Ltd., London
Branch Factory and Warehouse: Chicago, Ill.
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Furnished in sheets, rods, tubes, and machined parts of every description

A FEW USES
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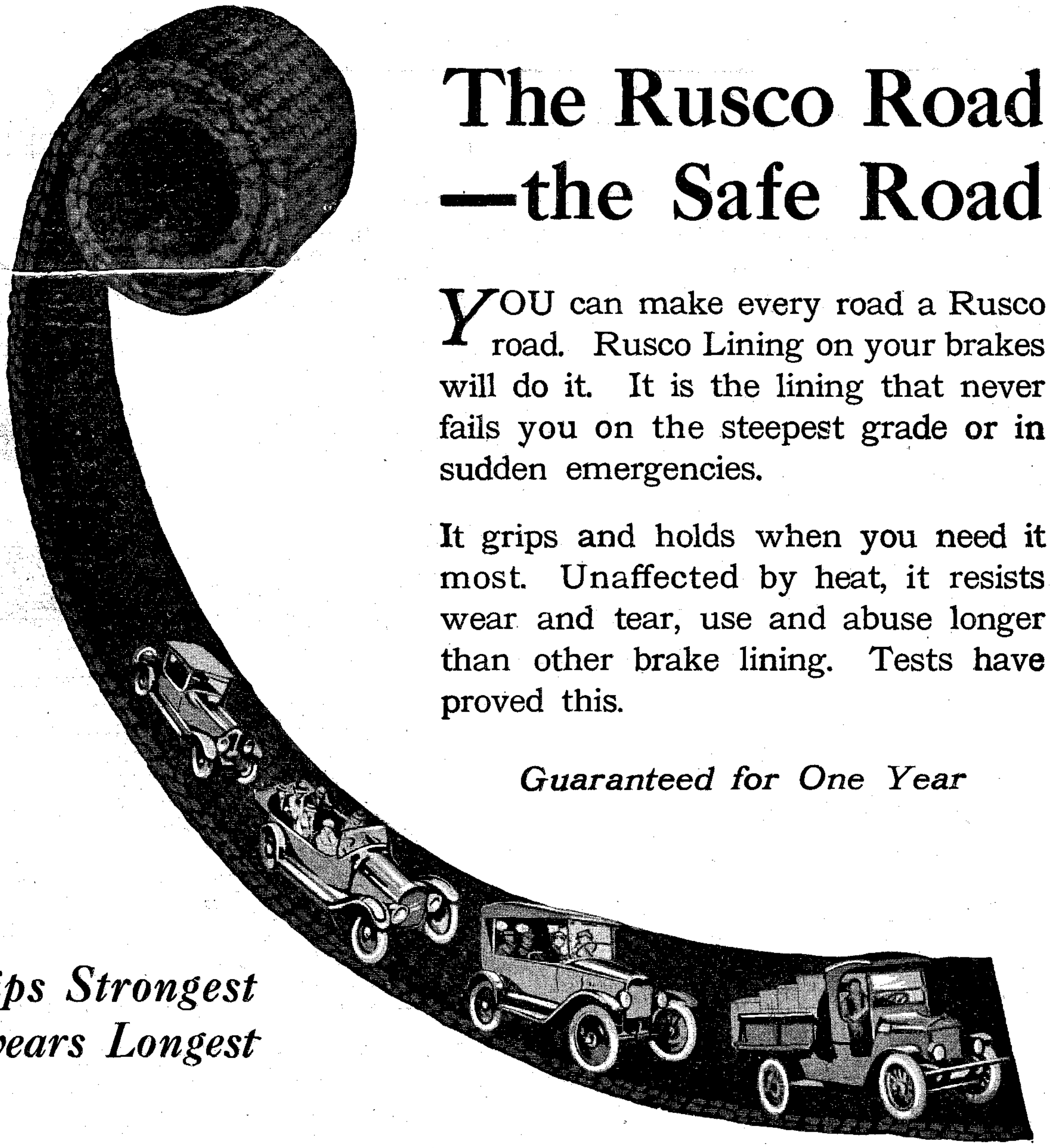
Electrical Insulation, Parts for Automobile Ignition Systems, Switch Bars, Bushings, Knobs, Punched parts, etc. Track Insulation for Automatic Block Signals, Washers and Discs, Valves, Billiard Cue Tips, Toys, Combs, Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., etc.

RUSCO
BRAKE LINING



The Rusco Road —the Safe Road

YOU can make every road a Rusco road. Rusco Lining on your brakes will do it. It is the lining that never fails you on the steepest grade or in sudden emergencies.

It grips and holds when you need it most. Unaffected by heat, it resists wear and tear, use and abuse longer than other brake lining. Tests have proved this.

Guaranteed for One Year

Grips Strongest
—wears Longest

THE RUSSELL MANUFACTURING CO.
513 RUSSELL AVENUE, MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

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ATLANTA, 60 S. Forsyth Street
CHICAGO, 1438 Michigan Avenue
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Southwestern Representatives: WARE SALES CO., Dallas, Texas

RUSCO RUSCO RUSCO

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

d convenience. The better illuminated
e working area, the greater will be the
tput of coal and the larger their income.
quote further:

"The interior of the mine presents a
oblem which is radically different from
at encountered in other industries. In-
ad of having large areas with relatively
h ceilings there are long passageways
elve to fifteen feet wide and but six or
ven feet high, sometimes extending for
les. In the ordinary building depen-
nce is had on the walls and ceilings for
lection and diffusion of light. In the
al-mine, with its jet-black surroundings,
brightness of the light sources must be
pt at a minimum, for with the dark back-
ound a bright light source becomes
nding.

"It is necessary, first, to install suffi-
ntly large lamps to provide adequate
mination, and, secondly, to arrange and
uip them so that glaring conditions are
oided. This latter condition is helped
the walls in the vicinity of lamps are
itewashed to prevent the great contrast.
flectors also serve in hiding the lamp
lf.

'If maximum production is to be secured
is evident that good lighting should be
vided in the headings on the working
es. On the other hand, it is scarcely
cticable to run wiring to these parts of
mine.

'The electric cap lamp is found most
irable. This consists primarily of a
p mounting, battery, and suitable con-
tions. Storage cells are most generally
d in connection with the outfit. These
of the lead or alkaline type and in-
sed in nickel or aluminum casings for
tection."

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEMORY

VITHOUT memory we should not be
rational beings. In fact, conscious-
s and memory are practically the same
ng. One is being aware of what we
and of what happens to us, and the
er is being aware that these things have
urred in the past. But much that we
the present is really past, being what
just occurred. We think we can sing
une and be conscious of it; yet most of
tune is in the past, being the part we
ve just sung. A melody is a sequence
sounds, and only a tiny bit of one sound
be present in consciousness—the rest
ll memory. In *The Journal of Labora-
y and Clinical Medicine* a contributor,
ning himself "V. C. V.," assembles in an
icle on "The Chemistry and Physiology
Memory" the latest discoveries and spec-
tions on the machinery by which memory
ffected. Much of what he gives is too
hnical for quotation here, but the fol-
ving chemical analogy may prove inter-
ing. Says this writer:

'The sum total of mental processes
ich alone is representative of the values
t differentiate human existence from
t of its humbler associates might be
nd, upon analysis, to be composed of a
up of memory-ideas, through whose coordination and cooperation thought is made effective. No thought is possible which does not derive its material from memory-ideas. No memory-idea is possible which has not at some previous time entered consciousness as a corresponding sensation. Sometime, somewhere, an impulse that had its origin in an effective stimulus in the external world entered the brain by way of the sensory paths, produced a sensation, and, tho its effects may have long since disappeared from consciousness, left a record which has never been completely eradicated and upon which our thoughts—through our memories—become conditioned. Pillsbury says: 'Memory, imagination, reasoning are limited in the qualities that they make use of to the bare materials of sense. They may recombine them, they may make use of the sense materials in new ways, but they can add no new qualities.' Hence memory resolves itself into the conscious experience of awareness of a group of centrally aroused sensations, sensations already existing in the central nervous system, retained as a result of changes produced in the nerve-tissue by some previous stimulation. . . . . . .

"It is held by some that memory is a universal function of organized matter. Any change that may be suffered by any substance tends to persist. Every sight and every sound leave impressions on the brain. When subsequently the same or a similar sight or sound is perceived it touches the same spot, as it were, in the brain.

"The reproduction or revival of previous impression may take place by an act of will or by similar impressions or associations of the original impression. When a revival takes place by a repetition of the same sensory impulse we probably have a repetition of the same process in the same nerve elements. When one revives a memory in ideation only there is also a repetition of the same nerve process in the same nerve elements that took place when the object was originally before the eyes. In addition, we have the laws of association; namely, that memories are recalled by the recurrence of sensations, or revival of memories associated with the original memories, through contiguity, succession, similarity, or contrast.

"When we recognize an old memory, we locate it in time, and we do this by mentally determining its relation to the present time; in fact, we could have no idea of time if it were not for memory; all would be present; we would have no past, nor could we anticipate the future.

"Another conception of the nature of the change induced in nerve-cells as a result of previous stimulation has been suggested by Matthews. According to this investigator, there are reasons for believing that when a nerve-cell is touched by an impulse a change in its chemical composition or in the arrangement of its molecular structure is produced. An interesting and highly suggestive parallel is drawn by Matthews between the *manifestations* exhibited by linseed-oil and brain-cells. One of the chief constituents of the brain-cell is cephalin, which contains unsaturated fatty acids of the linoleic acid type. Linseed-oil likewise contains linoleic acid. When linseed-oil is exposed to light or ultra-violet rays in the presence of air in a closed flask provided with a mercury manometer, for the first twenty-four to thirty-six hours, nothing seems to happen. Then slowly the oil begins to oxidize, and it oxidizes at a constantly accelerating pace so that the oxygen is used up in the flask and the negative pressure may be measured by the manom-

Make This Test

Clean Your Teeth Without Grit
as Dentists Do

WHEN we perfected Drucker's Revelation Tooth Powder fourteen years ago, we asked DENTISTS ONLY to TEST our claim that it was made WITHOUT GRIT. Year after year we have personally told thousands of dentists of the MERITS of "Revelation" and demonstrated its properties, with the result that the PUBLIC DEMAND for this powder has grown by leaps and bounds.

Last year we sold 1,000,000 cans of "Revelation." This great volume of business was remarkable, for it was created without spending a cent for advertising. It was created only BY DENTISTS, who had tested "Revelation" and told their patients of its Cleansing and Prophylactic Properties, its freedom from grit.

GRIT is dangerous. It cuts your gums and opens the way to infection, which softens your gums, makes them bleed and causes them to recede from the sensitive necks of your teeth, encouraging Pyorrhea. A tiny speck of GRIT under the gum margin may cause an irritation that will develop into a pyorrhea pocket which will wreck your teeth and your health.

Have White Teeth

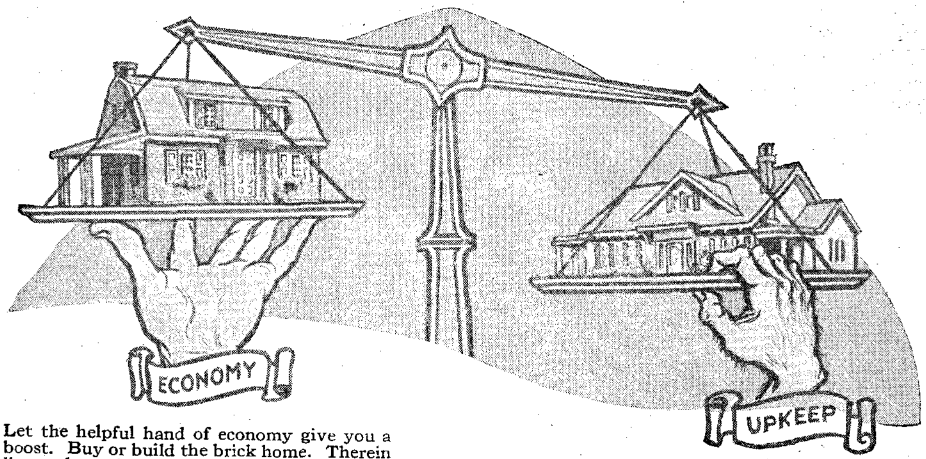
Place a small quantity of "Revelation" in your hand. Wrap a clean handkerchief or piece of sterile gauze around your finger. Dip this into water and then into the powder, and rub any stain on any tooth. See how easily the stain is removed. Or, brush all your teeth with "Revelation" and see how quickly they are made pearly white.

Fermentation causes 90% of all tooth and gum troubles. The Prophylactic Property of Revelation Tooth Powder arrests fermentation at the same time that its Cleansing Property removes the fermentative film which causes tartar and decay. You must remove the cause—WITHOUT GRIT—to overcome tooth and gum ailments.

Your druggist now has Drucker's Revelation Tooth Powder or can get it easily from his jobber. Or we will supply you by mail. Regular price 35 cents, with guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Made only by

August E. Drucker Co.
SAN FRANCISCO
BRANCHES
NEW YORK and CHICAGO



Let the helpful hand of economy give you a boost. Buy or build the brick home. Therein lies real comfort. Free from fire, frost, flood, wind and decay. Cool in summer, warm in winter—dry always.

Remember—

The Architect's Estimate Does Not Include the Cost of Upkeep

Let us consider that *you* are a prospective home owner. You have arrived at the point of buying or building—you are undecided between a brick home and a house that has to be painted.

Right here do you justly weigh the two? If you do, the brick home will be your choice without question.

Nearly everybody—whether buying or building—pays for a home on time payments. With a fixed monthly allowance—a common brick home, even though it may be higher in first cost, is paid for with fewer payments than a home that has to be painted—the fixed monthly allowance to include payments on purchase price, interest, insurance and upkeep.

It will pay you to send for our pamphlet containing a practical example which conclusively proves these statements.

The home builder may satisfy himself that a beautiful solid-wall brick house—the safest and driest—is the easiest to pay for in the first place, the most economical to own and maintain forever.

Whether you intend to build now or later, ask us for these detailed figures. They will be sent without obligation.

This National Educational Campaign is sustained by the Common Brick Industry of America. Address the Secretary-Manager, 1314 Schofield Building, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

With every building operation it pays to consult an architect or engineer. Ask them about brick—they'll tell you.

Demand Brick with this Trade Mark
Your Guarantee of Quality

For Beauty with Economy build with Common Brick

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

eter. It is as tho the oil had to be taug by the light to oxidize itself and lea to oxidize better and better. It may shown that the oil possesses something h a memory. If after sixty hours' illumin tion, when the oil is oxidizing at a fair rapid rate, the illumination is discontinue it will be found that the oxidization longer waits twenty-four hours before b ginning, but the stimulation of the lan is effective within an hour or more; the acts as tho it remembered the teaching a previous illumination, and now oxidiz at a more rapid rate."

These phenomena in the oil, we are tol have been found to depend on the pers tence in it of an intermediary product oxidation which in its turn stimulates f ther oxidation. It is just possible th some such product forms in the bra but the whole matter is still very obscu

HIGH PRESSURES IN INDUSTRY

THE advantages of performing certa industrial processes under very h pressures was emphasized recently in report to the French Academy of Scienc by Georges Claude, abstracted in T *Scientific American Monthly* (New Yor The speaker asserted that the difficulty obtaining these superpressures, and operating under them, had been grea exaggerated. He said that ordinary h pressures could be multiplied by ten w little additional trouble and that the hig pressures should always be used wh they would conduce to economy or better results, as is the case more oft than is generally supposed. Already, M Claude tells us, modern science and ind try make extensive use of high pressur They are useful in the refrigerating ind try, in the liquefaction of gases or th compression, in furnishing motor-pow in the artillery, in submarine operatio and in many chemical reactions, or to sol various mechanical and physical proble It is, therefore, he says, of the great possible interest to know whether so va able a resource is already exploited to full possible extent, or whether, on the co trary, we may look for improvements this line. He continues:

"The artillery makes use of pressures from two thousand to three thousand mospheres, and certain physical investi tions . . . have extended such press to what is at present the extreme limit eleven thousand atmospheres. But in th cases the employment of high pressure essentially discontinuous and for infinit short periods of time, or else the press exerted is in some sort static and opera upon an extremely reduced scale.

"As a matter of fact, most indust make use of hardly more than twenty thirty atmospheres; and when the ind try of compress gases or that of the liq faction of air was obliged to contempl the production and daily utilization of la masses of gas under a pressure of from o

ACME
TRUCKS

Solve the Problem of Transportation

Lack of transportation ties up a country's commodities and capital. Move these commodities and you release capital.

Let the motor truck shoulder a portion of the railroad's burden. Then commodities can move and release money.

Therefore aid and encourage the purchase and use of the motor truck in your community to handle the short haul, allowing the railroad to concentrate equipment and facilities on the long haul.

This will solve the transportation problem.

Send for "Pointers to Profits"

Acme Motor Trucks in 1, 1½, 2, 3½ and 5 ton models

Acme Motor Truck Company, 274 Mitchell Street, Cadillac, Mich.

Seal of dependable performance

ACME
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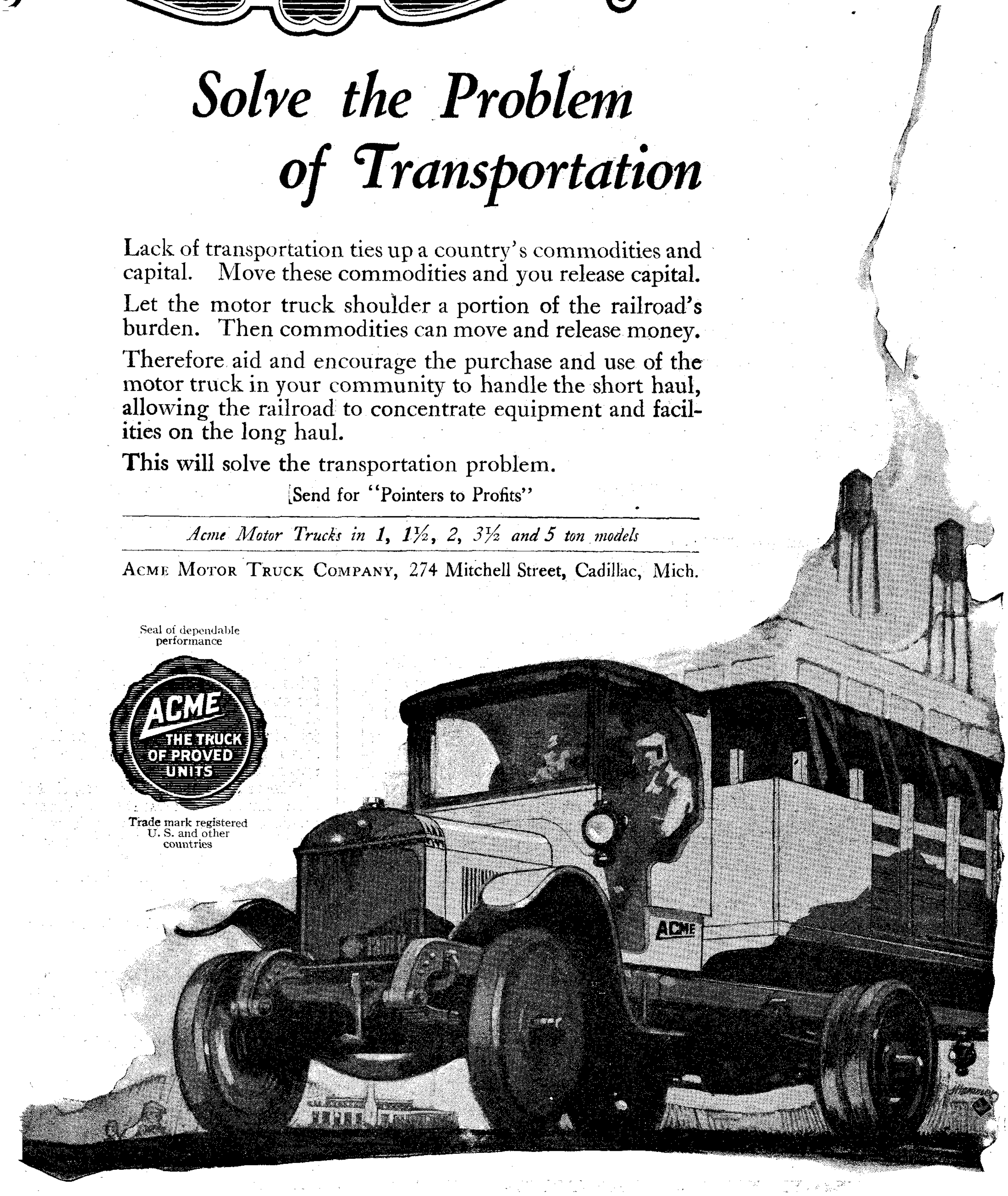
OF PROVED
UNITS

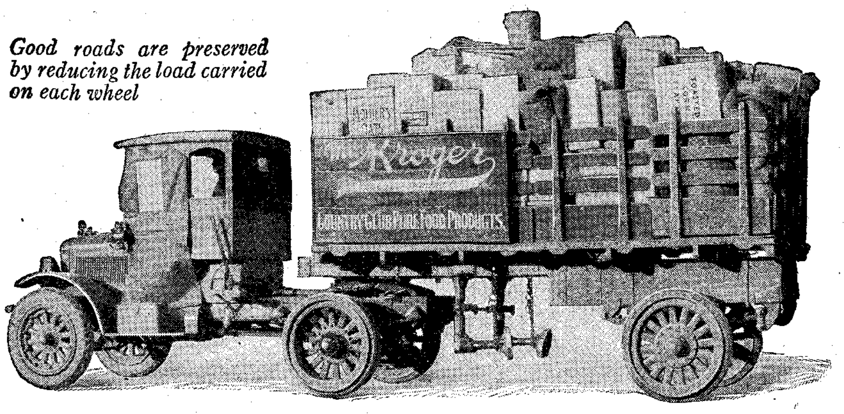
Trade mark registered U. S. and other countries



Trailmobile

Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Good roads are preserved by reducing the load carried on each wheel



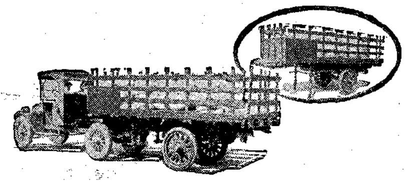
Cost-Reducing Modern Hauling

TO get the utmost return from your hauling equipment you must adopt the principle of the locomotive and the freight car. You must load up in the absence of the truck and driver and thus keep the greater part of your investment in hauling equipment constantly moving under load and constantly earning for you.

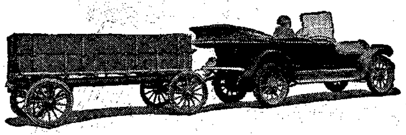
Trailmobiles can be loaded or unloaded in the absence of the truck, reducing costly idle standing time. They double truck capacity and double the efficiency of the driver's work. They increase ordinary operating and maintenance costs for the truck only about 12½ per cent.

Trailmobiles are sturdily built to haul full loads under difficult conditions at truck speeds. They have many special features of design that increase efficiency and reduce operating and maintenance expense. They are trailers of the highest quality in every respect.

Trailmobiles are made in a wide variety of types and sizes which adapts them to substantially every hauling requirement.

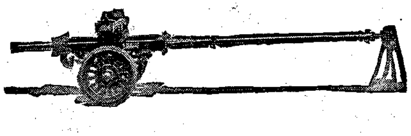


Semi-Trailmobiles for use with short wheel-base trucks are equipped with an exclusive fifth-wheel mechanism which makes coupling automatic. They are made in 2½ ton, 4 ton, 6 ton and 10 ton sizes. This is ideal equipment for city hauling.



Light four-wheeled Trailmobile of 1,250 lbs., ¾-ton and 1-ton capacities are used with passenger cars or light trucks. Lumber dealers, farmers and buyers of farm produce do all their hauling with them and they are used in many other businesses, as a rapid and efficient means of delivery.

Heavy-duty Four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use behind trucks of the usual wheel-base are made in 1½ ton capacity one-way, 2 ton, 3½ ton and 5 ton capacities one-way and reversible.



Pole Trailmobiles for logs, poles, pipes and loads of great length are made with adjustable chock blocks, length compensating springs, and other important mechanical features in 1½-ton, 3 ton, 5-ton and 7-ton capacities. In each case the truck carries an equal load.

Our transportation engineers will be glad to help you.

The Trailmobile Company

2911 Robertson Avenue, Oakley, CINCINNATI, OHIO

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

hundred and fifty to two hundred atmos pheres, this was thought such an enormou increase that it was estimated that suc pressures would be almost impossible t exceed. This opinion is still very generall held, and it is not without interest to poin out that when 'Badische Anilin' Compan was obliged to explain to our commandin officers the stupendous installation of th Haber process made by them in their fa tory at Oppau, they did not fail to la great stress upon the difficulties which the had been obliged to overcome, such, fo example, as these involved in the dail compression of large masses of hydroge at two hundred atmospheres. I wish establish the fact here that this idea quite unjustified; not only is there no re difficulty in compressing gases at muc higher pressures, but the most ordina common sense is sufficient to show that is both easier as well as more advantageo to make use of a pressure of one thousan atmospheres, for example, than of one one hundred atmospheres. . . . It is well-known fact that leather collars, tho useful accessories in the production pressure, function all the better the high the pressure is. . . . . . .

"A compression installation with a capa ity of one thousand atmospheres diffe from a corresponding installation with two-hundred atmosphere capacity, mere by the addition of one or two very sm cylinders, and the law of isothermic co pressions . . . requires only three cylind to compress at one thousand atmospher a substance which already required t cylinders to compress it at one hundr atmospheres.

"In order to apply such pressures, may be remarked that the difficult thi is evidently not the construction, in t apparatus which produce or employ the of walls sufficiently thick safely to re such pressures. The only really diffic thing is to make the joints tight enoug But it must be remembered that no m ter whether the pressure is one hundr atmospheres or one thousand the joi must be perfectly tight, since the small leak entails losses which can not be allow

"Furthermore, it is easier to make a tig joint for one thousand atmospheres th for one hundred, for with an equal yi of gas at a given power of installation t joint is much smaller because of the en mous reduction in the volume of apparatus. . . . . . .

"There is no doubt, therefore, that si such important advantages, thermo namic and other, can be made availa by very high pressures, when any giv special problem requires such pressur there should be no hesitation in hav recourse to them."

Mr. Claude was not content with de onstrating the general advantages of h pressures. In a later report he brings the value of such pressures in the synth manufacture of ammonia. He says:

"The German method of the direct s thesis of ammonia has proved that a p sure of two hundred atmospheres is su cient to insure in practise the compl combination of the gases taking part the reaction. It may seem unreasona therefore, to employ a pressure of one th sand atmospheres instead of two hund atmospheres. . . . . . .

It is of course scarcely reasonable to expect that LaFayette's performance should conspicuously eclipse that of every other fine car.

Automobile building has reached a state where quiet, smooth and reliable mechanical action is not the private possession of any one manufacturer.

The accustomed motorist will, however, find in LaFayette certain superiorities of behavior that he has not enjoyed in other cars he has owned.

He will find, for example, a surety and effortlessness of operation, a resistance to depreciation and fatigue, such as are new to his experience.

Driving the car, he will feel an uncommon security as he takes the corners and abrupt curves, even at great speed, without sway, pitch or roll.

He will note that the wheels follow the undulations of the road without bouncing, while the body rides poised as in flight above the sensitive springs.

On hill or level he will enjoy, in every duty to which he puts the car, an instant, invariable and strainless response to his commands.

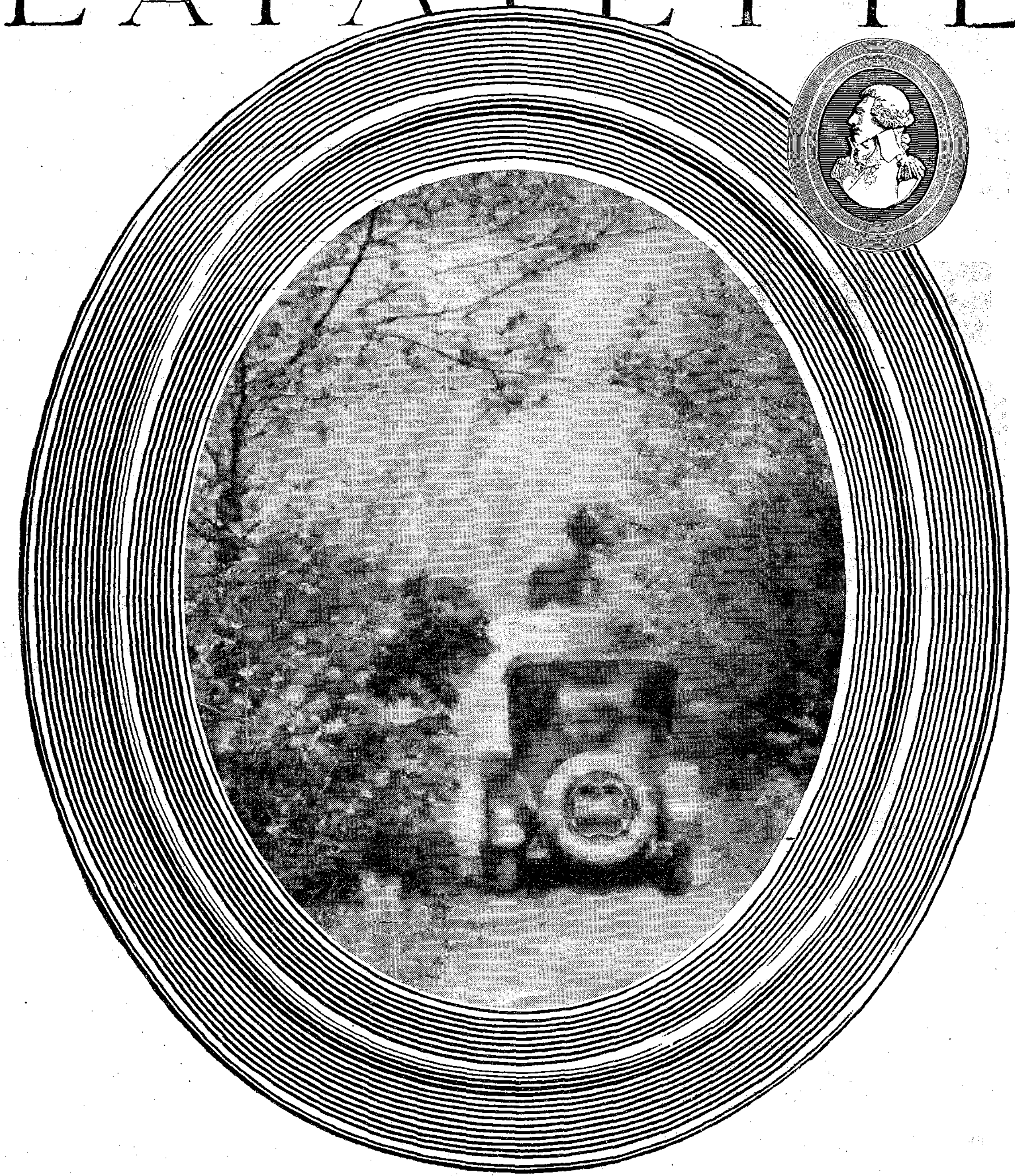
Braking hard or softly, he will feel the car float to a gentle stop without chattering of brake-bands or the familiar drum of rear wheels on the earth.

Every element in the competent action of LaFayette is a natural consequent of the expert engineering that produced the car.

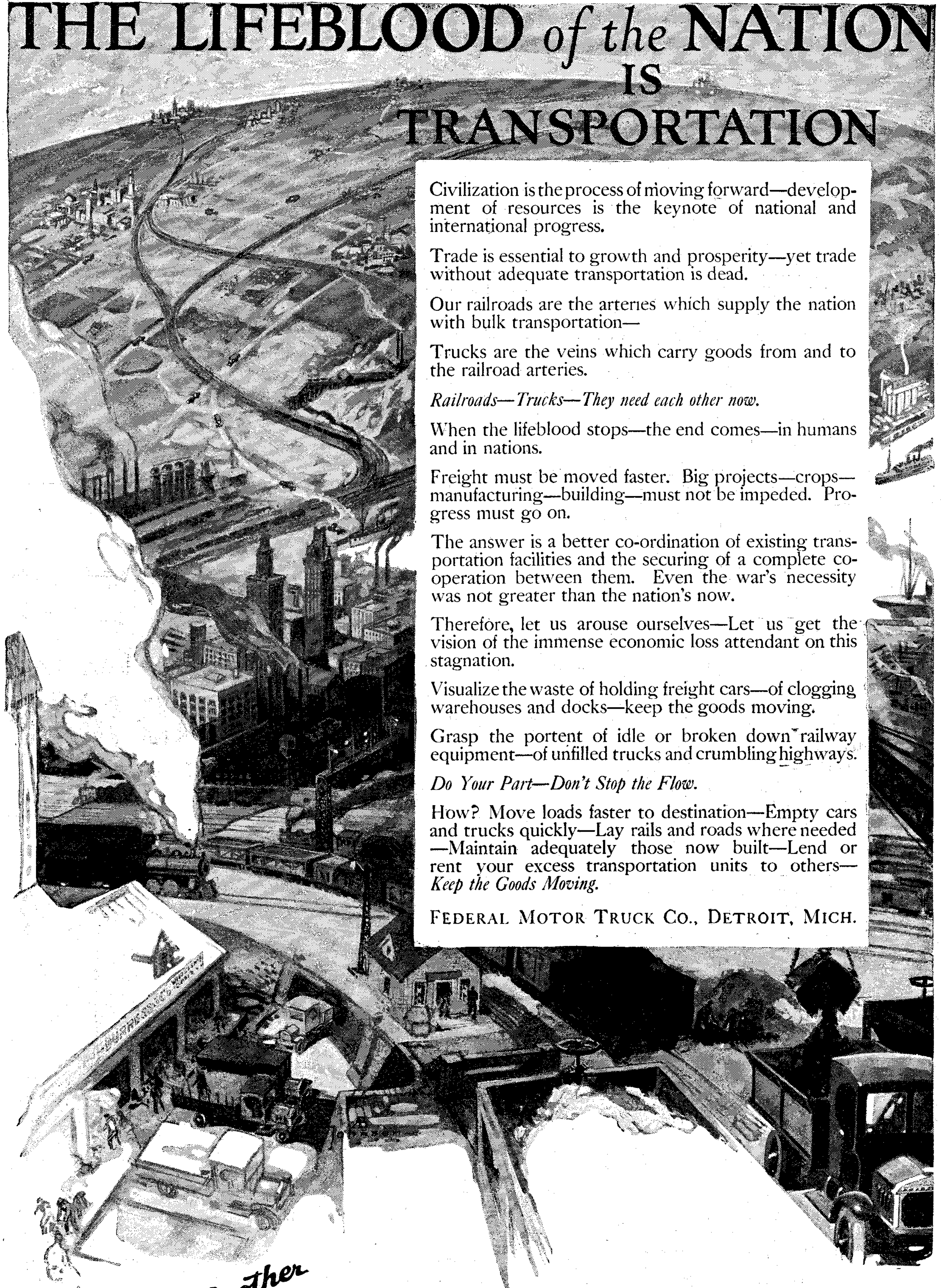
How agreeably this engineering translates itself into actual performance, you will know when first your LaFayette moves forward under your control.

LAFAYETTE MOTORS COMPANY at *Mars Hill* INDIANAPOLIS

LAFAYETTE



THE LIFEBLOOD *of the* NATION IS TRANSPORTATION



Civilization is the process of moving forward—development of resources is the keynote of national and international progress.

Trade is essential to growth and prosperity—yet trade without adequate transportation is dead.

Our railroads are the arteries which supply the nation with bulk transportation—

Trucks are the veins which carry goods from and to the railroad arteries.

Railroads—Trucks—They need each other now.

When the lifeblood stops—the end comes—in humans and in nations.

Freight must be moved faster. Big projects—crops—manufacturing—building—must not be impeded. Progress must go on.

The answer is a better co-ordination of existing transportation facilities and the securing of a complete co-operation between them. Even the war's necessity was not greater than the nation's now.

Therefore, let us arouse ourselves—Let us get the vision of the immense economic loss attendant on this stagnation.

Visualize the waste of holding freight cars—of clogging warehouses and docks—keep the goods moving.

Grasp the portent of idle or broken down railway equipment—of unfilled trucks and crumbling highways.

Do Your Part—Don't Stop the Flow.

How? Move loads faster to destination—Empty cars and trucks quickly—Lay rails and roads where needed—Maintain adequately those now built—Lend or rent your excess transportation units to others—*Keep the Goods Moving.*

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK CO., DETROIT, MICH.

10th Year
FEDERAL
The Tenth Year
FEDERAL
TRUCKS

This tag is the sign of the Tenth Year Federal

Another

FEDERAL

One to Five Ton Capacities

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

"[But] in order to secure with a pressure of only two hundred atmospheres the combination of eighty to ninety per cent. of the reacting gases, the latter must be repeatedly passed over the catalyzer. . . . With a pressure of one thousand atmospheres, on the contrary, three passages of the gases may suffice. . . . Furthermore, . . . a much greater amount of heat is liberated. Because of this autoreaction is secured an apparatus of very low power, and so much heat is disengaged, indeed, that it may be relied upon to furnish a good part of the motor-power. . . . . . .

"In the second place, the use of superpressures renders it very easy to remove the ammonia after each partial catalysis. . . . . . .

"The liquid form in which the ammonia is obtained by means of the superpressure process saves, therefore, a large portion of the excess energy expended in this process. . . . The ammoniacal solution obtained in the German process, which must be distilled in order to vaporize and rectify the ammonia, necessitates expenditure of heat, a complication from which the superpressure process is free. . . . . . .

"If we attempt to calculate all the ways of economizing energy made possible by this new process we find that it is not only superior in all probability as respects the cost of installation as well as in its simplicity and the possibility of employing small units, but also, perhaps, as regards the special consumption of energy."

WHAT IS SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT?

THAT the British workman is absolutely opposed to "scientific management" as a system of industrial organization, for reasons that will prevent its permanent success "in any civilized land," is asserted by an English psychologist, Mr. C. S. Myers, in an article quoted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, July 21). Mr. Myers asserts that "scientific" management is not scientific, and that it needs to be modified and controlled by "psychological management." To all of which *Engineering and Contracting* replies editorially that Mr. Myers has allowed himself to be led into confusing one particular scientific system of management with scientific management in general. Mr. Myers says, in the editor's first quotation:

"Scientific management has made a great contribution to the future improved organization of industry and commerce. But without the cooperation and guidance of men trained in the principles of psychology and physiology, the merely mechanical innovations advocated by the engineering or other technical expert are fraught with great danger and are liable to lead to disastrous results. Scientific management needs to be supervised and controlled by psychological management."

Upon which editorial comment is made as follows:

"When carefully analyzed this conclusion is absurd. Psychology is a science, hence 'psychological management' must be scientific management. How did it happen, then, that an apparently intelligent writer made such a blunder? Two reasons may be given for his error: 'First, lack of training in logic, and especially in the part of logic relating to definitions. Secondly, confounding a narrow system of management (that of F. W. Taylor) with the science of management in general.

"After the expression 'science of management' had been coined, Taylor seized upon it as a name for what had been previously known as 'the Taylor system of shop management.' Taylor reprinted his original paper on 'Shop Management' (1903), with no fundamental changes, in book form under the title of 'Scientific Management' (1911). Three years after the first code of laws of management had been published the terms 'science and management' and 'management engineering' had been coined. But such publicity has been given to Taylor's 'Scientific Management' that it is not surprizing that many people regard 'Taylor's system' and 'scientific management' as being synonymous. 'Taylor system' is unquestionably scientific, but it is not, and never was, coextensive with the science of management. It was no more a science of management than Faraday's discoveries were a science of electricity. In fact, Taylor originally called his system of management an 'invention,' a new combination of four old elements. An invention may be scientific, but a science it can never be.

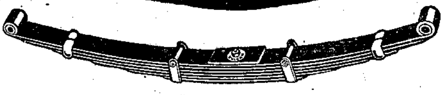
"Taylor failed to see that by generalizing the four methods that comprised his 'system,' and by similarly generalizing all other successful methods of management, a code of laws of management could be produced. He failed also to see that such a code of laws when accompanied by proof of their truth and data for the application would constitute a science of management. Naturally he did not avail himself of the principles of psychology, for he was not trying to produce a science of management, but was merely expounding the Taylor system of management. Consequently when any one confounds the 'Taylor system' with the science of management, there results such absurd conclusions as the one above quoted from Mr. Myers's article.

"Taylor himself was not wholly blameless for this confusion, for he not only accepted without protest the title of 'father of the science of management,' but he adopted without acknowledgment the term 'science of management' as if it were his own creation. His disciples have, however, gone even further, boldly claiming as his the conception of and the name for his new science. Were it not for this disregard of the facts there would be to-day no such revulsion of feeling toward scientific management as is voiced by Mr. Myers thus:

"'Of recent years efforts have been made to introduce from the United States into this country a system of industrial organization known as "scientific management." These efforts have not been successful. The British workman is absolutely opposed to scientific management, and the cause of this attitude is not hard to find. It has arisen partly because a system which has met with some temporary success in one country and has been introduced without modifications into another, where the conditions of labor are obviously different. But a more fundamental cause of failure is that scientific management as originally advocated can not be expected to be generally or permanently successful in any civilized land.'

"What Mr. Myers is really attacking is not scientific management, but the Taylor

When Your Springs Break — put on VULCAN
QUALITY
The Replacement Spring

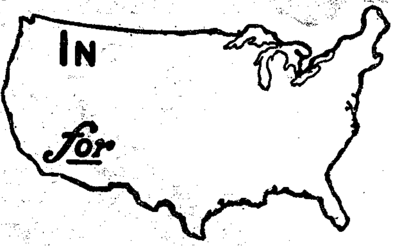


Our name-plate on every one

FREE ROAD MAP

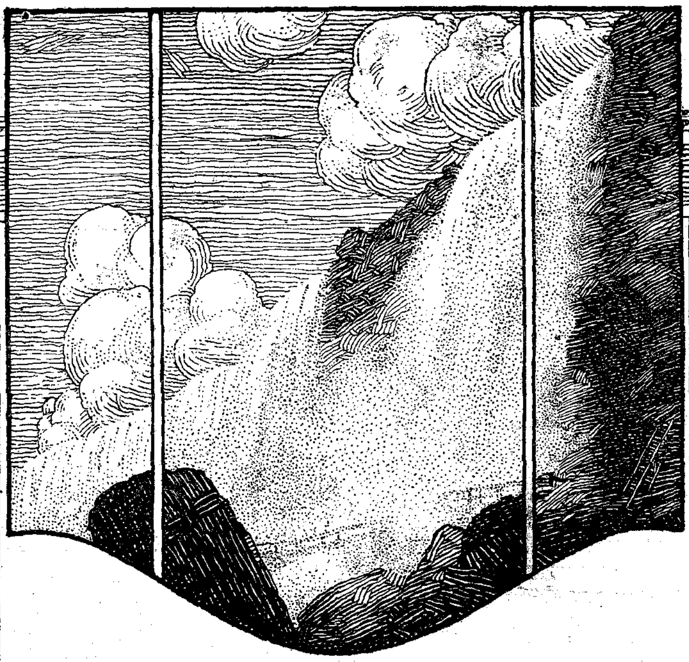
Your Name

Address



Fill in on the map the four missing words of our slogan which has appeared in the map in recent VULCAN advertisements in issues of this magazine, and mail in with your name and address plainly written and we will gladly send you gratis a useful marked highway map of your district, size about 24" by 30".

Jenkins Vulcan Spring Co
Richmond, Indiana.



POWER

fresh from Niagara

The energy of Niagara is used to give USL Batteries their original stock of vitality.

To conserve that vitality for your use we ship USL Batteries "Dry-Charged."

An ordinary battery is no sooner completed than it goes to work internally. It thus deteriorates during shipment and thru the months on dealers' shelves.

But a USL "Dry-Charged" Battery simply rests until a USL Service Station puts it to work for you by unsealing and filling it with electrolyte solution.

It's as though your Battery came to you immediately after its final operating test at the factory—fresh from Niagara.

1700 USL Service Stations have an *actually new* battery for your car.

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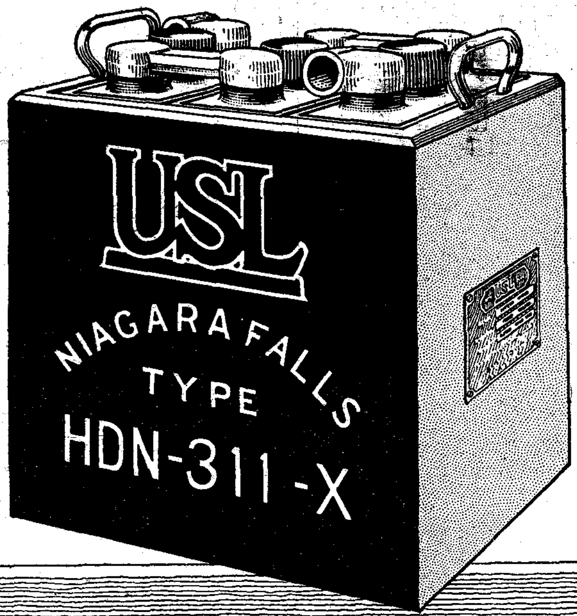


SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

system of management. In fact, his very remedies for industrial ills are based on psychology, and are, therefore, scientific. The British workman opposes piece-rate systems of payment, whether the Taylor sort or any other. But the workman does not deny that the output of workers increases when they are paid in proportion thereto. In other words, he does not deny the truth of this fundamental law of management. What he really fears is that in the long run he will not be permitted to secure his share of his increased output. Here it is that the psychologist may step in to advantage, and show managers how to dispel the fears that lead workmen to oppose increased output. But if psychologists are able to bring about this change of feeling, and if they can announce methods whereby others may accomplish the same results, then those very methods will become part of the science of management.

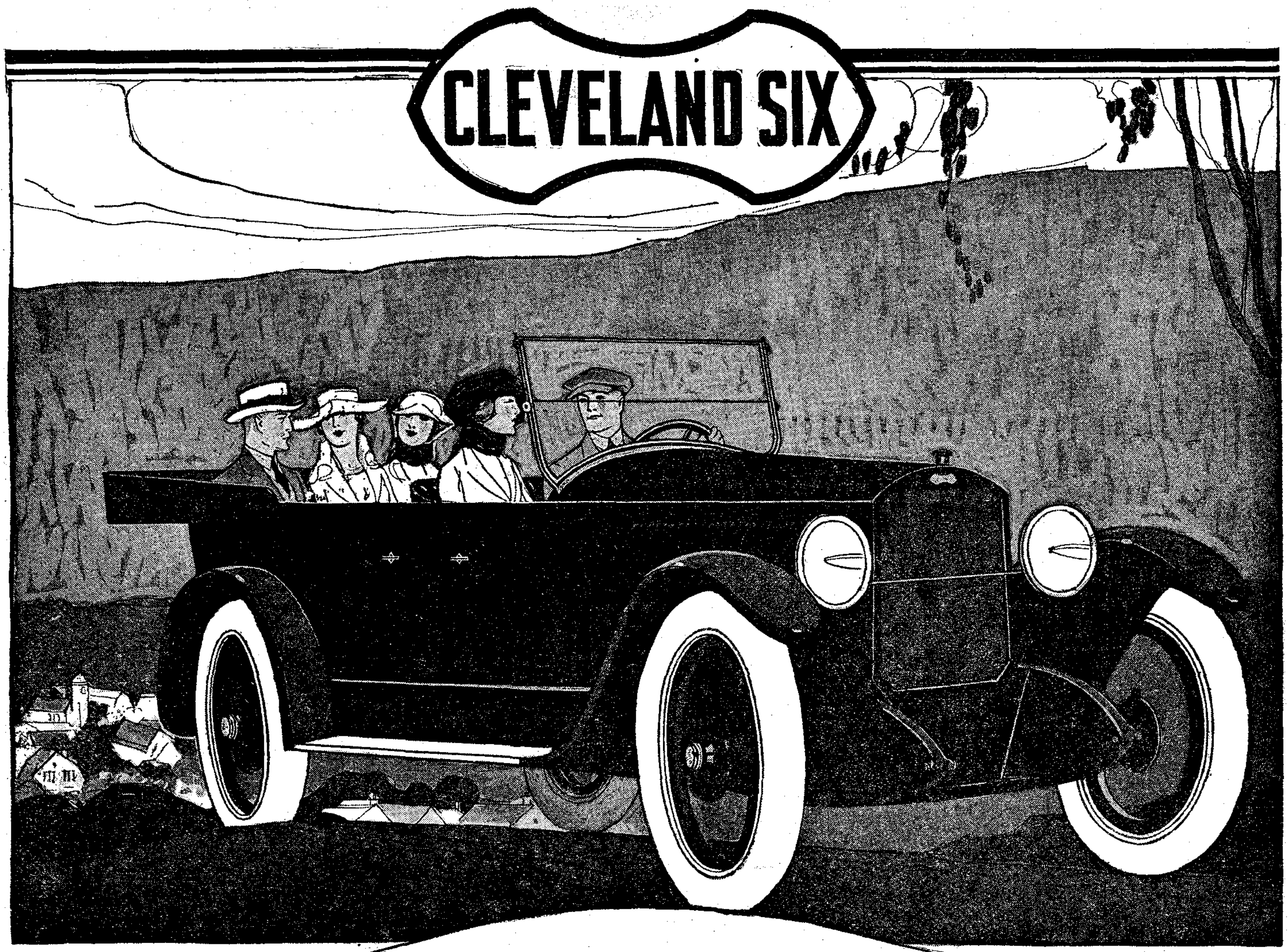
"Taylor's attitude toward those who proposed any changes in his 'system' was one of intense antagonism. He inveighed against all methods of payment other than the 'Taylor differential piece-rate method.' His was not the attitude of one whose aim was the development of a new science, but rather of one who was defending a new invention against all rival inventions. So it came about that during his lifetime his 'system' was violently opposed, largely because of his own violence in denouncing other managerial systems, and now, after his death, we often see scientific management derided because it is confused with the narrow 'system' that bears Taylor's name."

WHAT DOCTORS ARE FOR

QUACKERY and scientific medicine will divide the honors in the United States, with the odds in favor of quackery, unless medicine is reformed in the near future. This is the opinion of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, director of the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City and late Commissioner of Health. The relative importance of the physicians' various functions, Dr. Goldwater thinks, is not generally understood, owing to the emphasis wrongly laid in medical education on the treatment of definite diseases. The prevention of disease and the care of the well are relatively neglected. The medical profession must realize its power, which is great, and prepare to exercise it by studying habit, character, and environment. If it does not do this, with the purpose of restoring the old leadership and influence of the "family physician," now supported by health departments, hospitals, nurses, and health visitors, his kingdom will pass to quacks, no matter what he may accomplish as a scientific investigator. Dr. Goldwater sets forth these ideas in the answers to a series of questions. He asks:

"What are the most important services that physicians can render?

"*Answer.* They are four: the first is to conserve the health of the well; the second, to detect and, when possible, to arrest incipient disease; the third, to restore the



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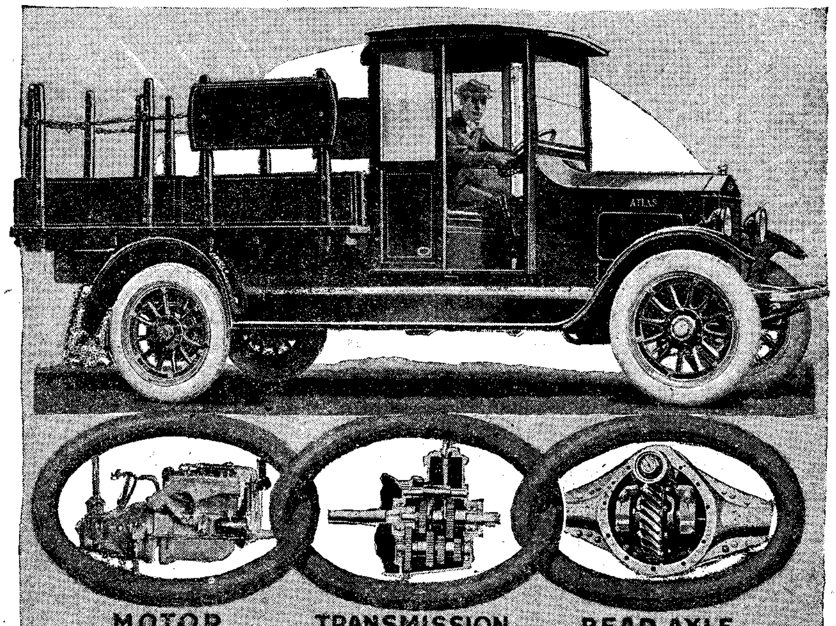

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3. *Atlas Worm-Drive Axle.* A triumph of engineering—cantilever truss housing of pressed steel; proper gear ratio to utilize the motor's full power; readily accessible; foolproof in adjustment because of its three-point bearing.

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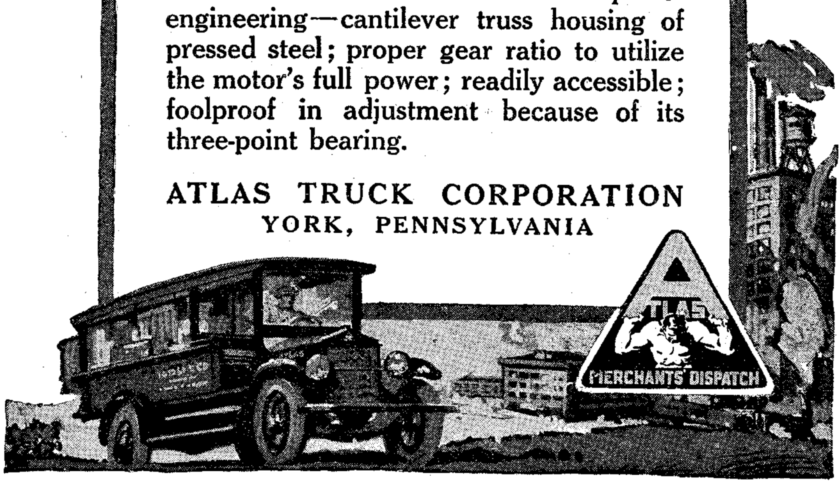


SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

sick to health; and the fourth, to ease the sufferings of those who are sick, injured, old, or feeble.

"*Question.* Is the relative importance of these important functions generally recognized?

"*Answer.* It is not. In the medical schools the attention of instructors is fixt mainly on diseases having a definite pathology; it is to the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases that most time and thought are given. . . . The brief courses that are given in preventive medicine and personal hygiene do not begin to do justice to these subjects.

"*Question.* You will nevertheless concede that remarkable progress in preventive medicine has been made in this country within the memory of men now living?

"*Answer.* True; but for this the medical schools can claim only part of the credit. A large part of what has been accomplished has been due to the efforts of sanitary engineers and social workers, untrained in medicine. Moreover, the progress that has been made is not enough. . . . Certain communicable diseases have been either stamped out or brought well under control; while others, including the virulent and frightful pandemic disease that in 1918 destroyed from eight to ten million lives, continue utterly to baffle science. Then there are such diseases as syphilis, gonorrhea, and malaria—theoretically in the 'preventable' class—and diseases susceptible either to arrest or control, such as tuberculosis, cancer, and diabetes, diseases of the heart, blood-vessels, and kidneys, diseases of the digestive tract, or of the nervous system, the actual control of which is far from satisfactory, owing to the lack of personal cooperation.

"*Question.* To what do you attribute the want of cooperation? Are people not properly instructed in regard to the transmission or causation of such diseases?

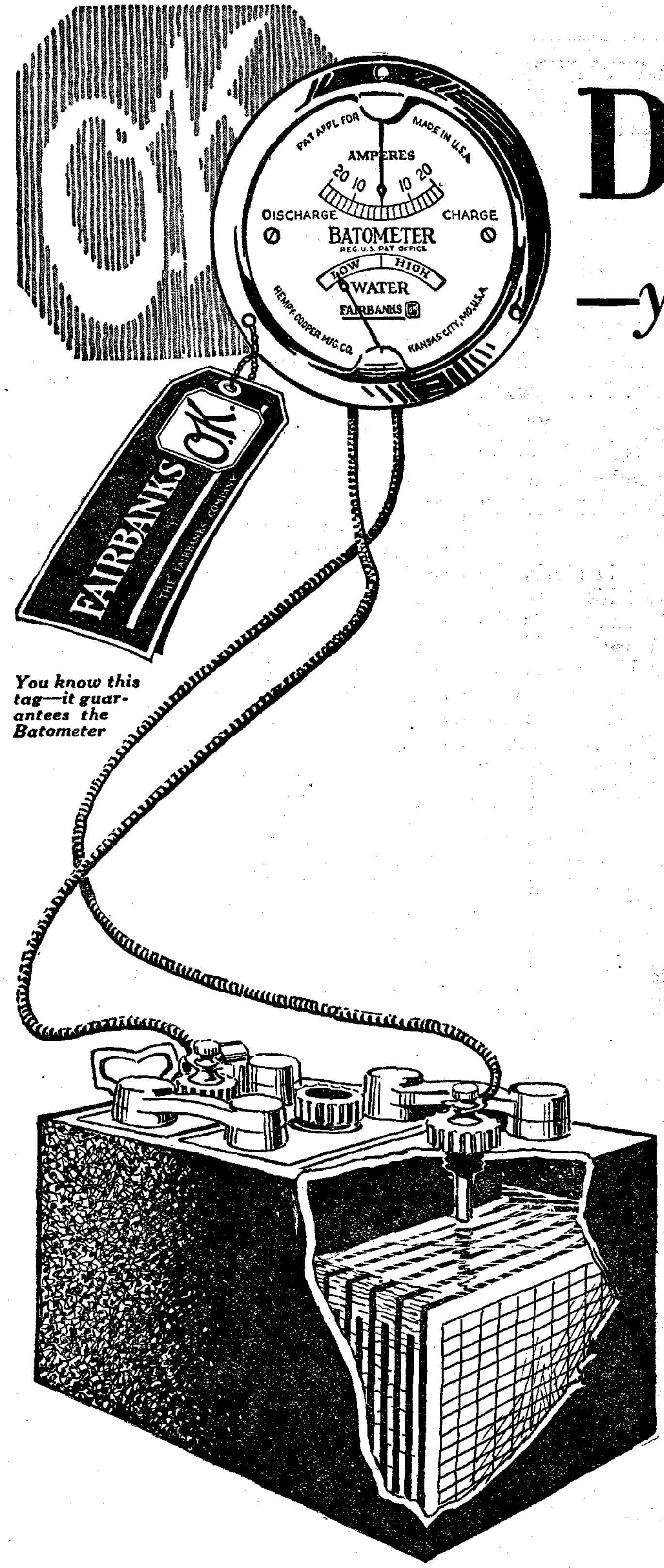
"*Answer.* They are not. Physicians, who alone can do this teaching as it should be done, whose potential power to control and direct the conduct of men is greater than that of any other class, of whom it may be said that they hold the key to happiness itself, are themselves not properly taught; they scarcely realize the splendid opportunities that are theirs.

"*Question.* You appear to have in mind the further accentuation of public-health education. If the efforts heretofore made have been unsuccessful, there must be a reason. What is it?

"*Answer.* Health organizations, both public and private, have attempted to educate large numbers of people by means of tracts and lectures. . . . Health departments, unfortunately, can not through existing machinery sufficiently influence the average man. As for private organizations which are active in the health movement, they are successful in their teaching only in proportion to the volume of their personal work, which is far from being adequate. Meanwhile, the great mass of the medical profession fail entirely to adopt the point of view or the methods of health conservation.

"*Question.* You say that most physicians contribute nothing to health conservation. Are there any typical exceptions?

"*Answer.* The physician who is doing most to guard the health of his clients is the old-fashioned practitioner who watches over whole families."



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You cannot forget your battery if you have a

BATOMETER

on the instrument panel. This new indicator shows unmistakably when you should drive up to your service station and have your battery looked over.

Two flexible leads from the meter are connected to lead electrodes mounted in caps which replace the filling caps of the two end cells of the battery. These electrodes are projected into the cells almost to the tops of the plates. When the level of the electrolyte falls enough to uncover one or both of the electrodes, the circuit is opened and the needle flies over to the "low" end of the scale. If the needle reads "low", even when there is enough electrolyte, it means overdischarge.

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INVESTMENTS ◆ AND ◆ FINANCE

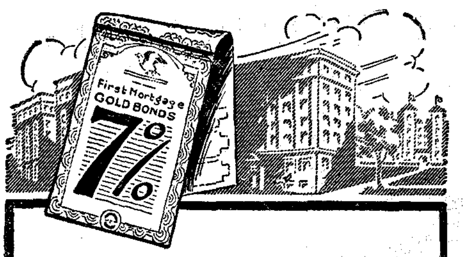
EFFECT OF STOCK-DIVIDENDS ON PRICES

SINCE the Supreme Court ruled that stock-dividends are not taxable as income, there has been a rush on the part of successful corporations to declare dividends in the form of additional stock. What effect will this development have on commodity prices? Dr. R. Estcourt, writing in *The Annalist*, declares that a close examination of the subject "will reveal consequences not generally taken into account outside high financial circles." This writer proceeds:

> When a dividend is paid in stock, the stockholder's investment of his money is controlled. He has no option as to its disposal, as in the case of a cash dividend. The money is invested for him in stock of the corporation paying the dividend. One result of this is that the corporation must either increase its output or increase its prices to obtain the profits necessary for maintaining its established rate of dividend on the increased capitalization. If the output is to be increased a certain amount of added labor must be drawn from other employments by the attraction of increased wages. This alone will result in raising prices in other fields of production.
>
> On the other hand, if the increased amount necessary to provide dividend on the added capital is to be obtained from the same output as formerly, prices of the product of the particular corporation must be raised. Assuming the article to be one in general demand, the effect of raising prices will be to appropriate a greater portion of the spending power of the public, thus reducing demand in other directions.
>
> Orthodox economists would say that this falling off in demand would cause a lowering of prices of the other commodities. Such was the case in the era of free competition that has passed away. In these days the profit necessary to "survive" is added to the overhead charges before the balance is struck. The controlling board of the combination then regulates the output so as to bring the supply slightly below the demand, and thus obtains the price that will produce the settled rate of profit. The operation of the old law of supply and demand has been subverted by modern administrative methods.
>
> There is one advantageous psychological effect in the payment of stock-dividends. When a shareholder finds himself in possession of a large amount of ready cash he is apt to indulge in extravagant expenditure, but when he finds himself the holder of stock he will be more likely to limit his expenditure to spending the interest only. Also, if he sells the stock the capitalization instinct will tend to prevail, and he will be more likely to reinvest the whole of the resulting fund than if he had received it in cash in the first place. Thus the sale of his new shares might attract the surplus of others who would not have previously been considering investment, and as he also would be disposed to reinvest the money so realized in other undertakings rather than to devote it to increased personal expenditure, the net result would be to add to the general investment fund and provide increased capital for new ventures that might result in increased general production of commodities. If this increase in the investment fund resulted in lowering the rate of interest, the required profits would be obtained from larger sales at a reduced price. This would be an argument in favor of stock-dividends as tending to keep a larger amount in the free investment market by diverting it from personal expenditure.
>
> Two of the most notable stock-dividends in recent times have been in automobiles and oil, industries that are closely allied. In so far as the former resulted in increasing the price or the output of automobiles it withdrew money from investment in the production of things more necessary to existence. Probably the increase in price would be most generally beneficial as not entailing any inroad on the labor available for other industries while absorbing more of the spending power of the extravagant classes, and thus preventing them from overconsumption or waste of necessaries, in which process they are perpetually engaged in raising prices.
>
> If the oil stock-dividend increased the cost of supplies necessary to the automobile industry it would operate in the same way as an increase in the price of automobiles. On the other hand, if it resulted in greater production of supplies it would boost the sale of automobiles with the same effect on the amount available for general expenditure as would be produced by an increase in price. But whereas an increase of price in oil products might prevent extravagance in other directions, and so lower the amount available for boosting the price of necessaries, an increase of output would cheapen the general production of necessaries by making less costly farm-tractors and other sources of power dependent on oil.
>
> Under the competitive conditions that formerly prevailed, on which conditions the orthodox economic teaching is based, the increase of capital or of the fund available for investment produced a lowered rate of profit and so benefited the consumer. But under the modern conditions of combination and regulation of output the rate of profit has come to be a fixt charge, and the price obtainable and requisite to produce this profit is only limited by the ability of the consumer to pay, in no way by his willingness.

Generally speaking, stock-dividends would seem bound to raise prices, for "a general irresponsible increase in the capitalization of industries under conditions of profits being made an overhead charge must gradually lower the value of money, which is the same thing as increasing prices." Dr. Estcourt concludes:

> If general increased production, which always proceeds to meet increase of population, should not at former prices produce the profits necessary to pay dividends on the increased capitalization, then it would be necessary to add to the selling-price sufficient for that purpose. In that case the result would be a rise in the price of commodities. The question would appear to be how to make the payment of stock-dividends and consequent increase of capitalization coincide with a corresponding increase of production sufficient to provide



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ESAU, THE SKILFUL HUNTER, HAS RETURNED

by Richard J. Beamish

WHEN the world war drafted men by millions from farm and factory the habits and occupations of whole communities were twisted topsy turvy. New trades were born. Old arts and practices were revived.

Esau, the mighty hunter was reborn and came again into the birthright surrendered so long ago to Jacob.

Into the forests went thousands of hunters and trappers after skins to keep warm the men exposed to the bitter cold and sweeping storms of Northern Europe; the aviators flying the icy upper levels of the air.

That was the beginning of the great hunt, the most determined, the costliest and the most successful fur forage this old earth has ever known.

Then women took up the demand for fur where the fighting men laid it down. Not since man emerged into civilization has there been such a hunting and trapping as that which woman inspires today.

Prices for fur have soared beyond all precedent and previous imagining.

"Esau, the skilful hunter, has returned. He sets his snares and his price. Fair woman clamors for the choice of his kill — and you, Messieurs, must pay your share of the toll."

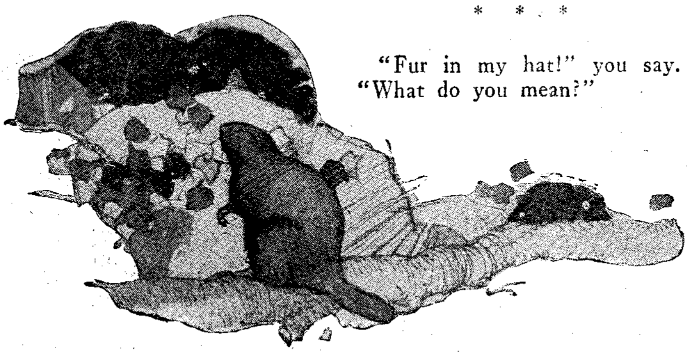
Esau brings the furry pelts of his kill into the highest market of all time. Modistes and milliners of world-wide authority have set the fashion in furs. Dressmakers and furriers have carried the fashion into every community and stratum of civilized society.

The fur fashion has also been set for men. Custom tailors and makers of ready-to-wear have snapped up all the suitable fur they can get for fur collars and linings of overcoats and reefers. Fur caps and gloves are in unprecedented demand.

The return of Esau has driven sky-high all fabrics into which fur enters.

Beaver, Nutria, Hare, Rabbit —soft, fine furs always in high favor with Madame, are precisely those furs on which the maker of fine hats must also rely, because of their supreme felting quality.

So your next derby or soft hat must pay a considerable tribute to Madame's love of fine furs.



* * *

"Fur in my hat!" you say. "What do you mean?"

Exactly that! Every good hat worn by men is *felted fur*. Examine your Stetson under a microscope and you will see neither warp nor woof, but a fine, close-meshed material, denser, softer, more durable than any product of loom and needle.

The felting process is one of the most interesting and least known of all industrial fabrications. Every filament of fur consists of a central shaft with tiny barbs extending along it, opening toward the tip of the filament. In the making of Stetson Hats, the furs best adapted are the Beaver, Nutria, Hare, Scotch Rabbit and pelts of like fineness.

The fur is cut from the hide by knives revolving like the blades of a lawn mower.

The fur fibres are weighed, so many ounces to a hat and the filaments are now ready for felting.

They are fed into a machine which blows them under high pressure into a chamber containing a finely perforated copper cone about three feet high.

Through the perforations comes sufficient suction to catch the filaments after they have been whirled madly around the chamber by the blast, their barbs having meanwhile meshed and locked as they whirled.

A skilled worker opens the chamber and finds adhering to the cone a film so tender that a careless touch will break it. He removes the cone with the fur felt upon it, carefully wraps it in flannel, places a metal cover over it and plunges it into hot water to shrink and compact the felt.

Then follows the coloring with dyes of the highest quality, the shaping and trimming, the stiffening with India shellac, the finishing touches of finest leather and silk—all of which have climbed to record-breaking costs since the war.

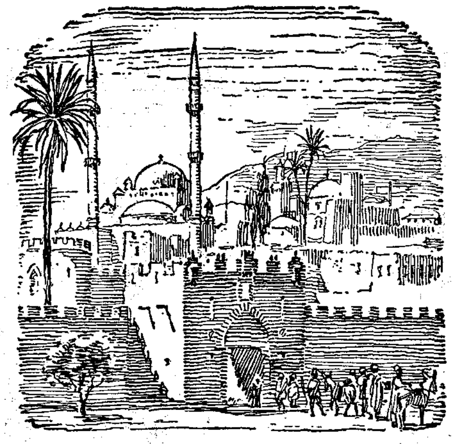
Every Stetson is hand finished, just as every Stetson shape has been designed by artists who have studied heads, the temperaments, the facial conformations, the callings and the preferences of mankind.

* * *

Fur in a hat! Nothing but the best fur if it's a Stetson. And the quality is maintained, even though fur prices have increased to ten times the pre-war level, and Beaver and other fine furs used in a Stetson are obtained only after arduous search and high bidding.

Esau, the skilful hunter, has returned. He sets his snares and his price. Fair woman clamors for the choice of his spoils and you Messieurs, must pay your share of the toll!

Now if you want to know more about the inside facts of Hat Quality, The John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, will be glad to send you the little book, "The Making of a Stetson Hat"—showing how these fine Stetsons are made of the furry pelts brought home by Esau, the hunter.



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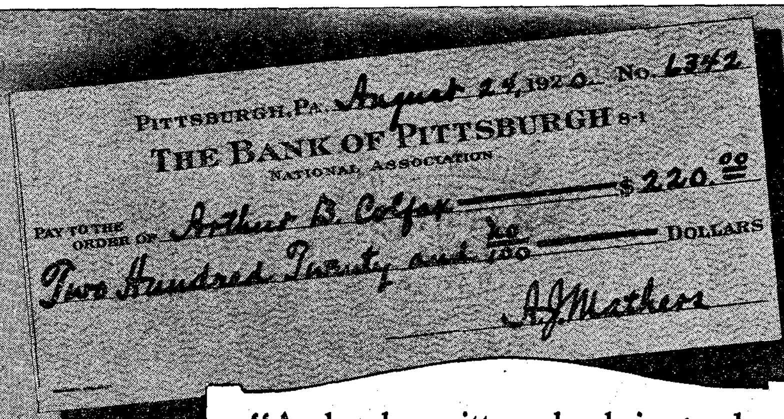

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the profits necessary for maintaining the fixt charges, which must include dividends on all stock at the old rate. If equilibrium can be maintained between the profit due to increased production and the amount necessary to pay the regular dividend on the increased capitalization resulting from stock-dividends, then the payment of stock-dividends would not necessarily add anything to the cost of living.

HOW A MAN OF TWENTY-ONE CAN PLAN TO HAVE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND AT SIXTY

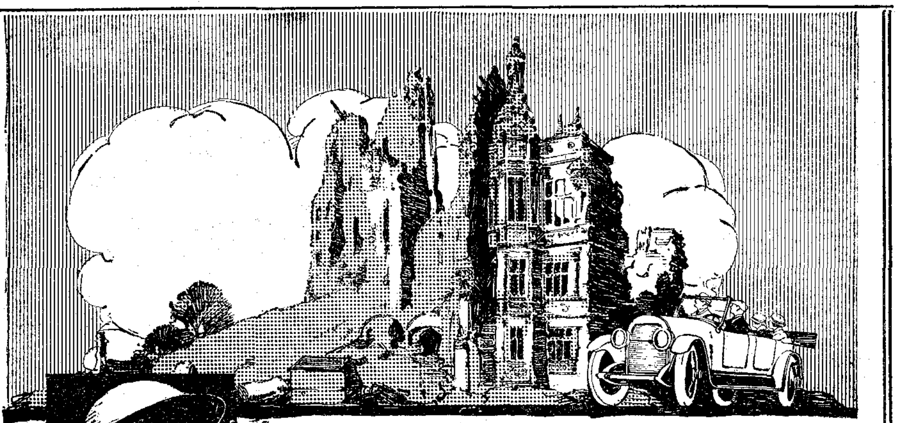
AN engineer, Mr. Henry McCoy Norris, figures by mathematics in an article in *The Magazine of Wall Street* just how a young man who starts to earn his own living at twenty-one can arrange things so as tc have two hundred thousand dollars to retire on before he is sixty. We have not the space to quote Mr. Norris's elaborate an somewhat abstruse calculations, but th table printed below shows the exact income the individual must receive each year what part may be spent, and what par must be invested if the goal is to be won A table like this, says the writer, "facilitates analysis, develops vision, inspires increased effort, depicts the degree of efficiency which it is necessary to attain fror year to year, breeds fixity of purpose, administers to the physical needs, promotc prudence in making investments, curb extravagance, exerts the steadying infl ence of a gyroscope, and deprives one of th last vestige of excuse for failure." Witl out guaranteeing that the plan justifi such an enthusiastic claim, we may no that under it the young man can sta with a salary of $805 a year, that a raise $395 a year is the largest increase he mu have, and finally, that eleven thousa dollars a year is the maximum salary l must be paid. This is Mr. Norris's tabl

Desired Assets	*Required Savings*	*Annual Expenses*	*Age*	*Required Income*	*Investment Returns*	*Required*
25	25	780	21	805	...	
84	59	1,026	22	1,085	...	1,
200	116	1,276	23	1,392	6	1,
391	191	1,531	24	1,722	12	1,
675	284	1,790	25	2,074	30	2,
1,072	397	2,049	26	2,446	48	2,
1,600	528	2,309	27	2,837	78	2,
2,278	678	2,569	28	3,247	114	3,
3,125	847	2,827	29	3,674	162	3,
4,159	1,034	3,083	30	4,117	216	3,
5,400	1,241	5,336	31	4,577	282	4
6,866	1,466	3,586	32	5,052	306	4,
8,575	1,709	3,833	33	5,542	402	5,
10,547	1,972	4,073	34	6,045	570	5,
12,800	2,253	4,310	35	6,563	696	5,
15,353	2,533	4,542	36	7,095	840	6
18,210	2,857	4,782	37	7,639	1,002	6
21,434	3,224	4,973	38	8,197	1,188	7
25,000	3,566	5,200	39	8,766	1,392	7
28,941	3,941	5,407	40	9,348	1,614	7
33,275	4,334	5,608	41	9,942	1,806	8
38,022	4,747	5,801	42	10,548	2,136	8
43,200	5,178	5,987	43	11,165	2,436	8
48,828	5,628	6,165	44	11,793	2,760	9
54,925	6,097	6,334	45	12,431	3,108	9
61,509	6,584	6,497	46	13,081	3,492	9
68,600	7,091	6,651	47	13,742	3,800	9
76,216	7,616	6,796	48	14,412	4,304	10
84,375	8,150	6,934	49	15,784	5,322	10
102,400	9,303	7,181	51	16,484	5,862	10
112,303	9,903	7,292	52	17,195	6,438	10
122,825	10,522	7,393	53	17,915	7,050	10
133,983	11,158	7,486	54	18,644	7,704	10
145,800	11,817	7,565	55	19,382	8,388	1
158,291	12,491	7,635	56	20126	9,120	11
171,475	13,184	7,704	57	20,888	9,888	11
185,372	13,897	7,757	58	21,654	10,704	1
200,000	14,628	7,800	59	22,425	11,550	1

THE "PRICE-PREVAILING" JOKER

ONE important factor which perhaps has not been recognized by the gen- ral public as it tries to fix the responsibility or high prices is the growing practise of elling materials to manufacturers on the 'price-prevailing" basis. This plan, we re told by the writer of the leading article n the current number of *The Purchasing gent*, benefits only the seller. The prac- ise and its results are described as follows the magazine mentioned, which is the fficial organ of the National Association of urchasing Agents:

> The advertising department sends you a equisition for fifty reams of coated paper tock for the new catalog which is being sued. You send out the usual inquiries nd wait for returns. On the following ay two or three of the concerns call you p and tell you that they are unable to bid. 'ou telephone around and finally locate a oncern that agrees to send a salesman to alk the matter over.
>
> He wanders in late in the afternoon. He hows you a few sample sheets of grades hich he has in stock and which could not ossibly be used for the half-tone illustra- ons the advertising department has pre- ared. Finally, he gets down to brass acks. He will place your order with the ill for delivery in five months. That is e best he can do.
>
> You get the advertising manager on the ire, hold an animated conversation with im in which he utters some new thoughts oncerning the general inefficiency of pur- hasing departments, and finally you wring ut of him the statement that the catalog not going into the mails until the first of e year anyway, and the delay can there- re be tolerated.
>
> Then you sharpen your pencil to talk rms with the salesman. You ask him hat he is going to charge for the paper, eanwhile trying to figure out how you can et him to come down a fraction of a cent. ut he has got the drop on you.
>
> "Price prevailing at time of shipment," e says.
>
> That is all there is to it. He does not now what the price will be. It might be ne cent or ten cents above the present arket. The one thing that is sure is that will be higher than the present price. he mill is not going to take any chances n the price question. It will book your rder and charge you what is considered to e the right price when the goods are shipped. you don't care to place your order on is basis the mill should worry. Some ther customer can be found who will agree the terms.
>
> Paper is not the only commodity that is eing sold on the "price-prevailing" basis. is about time that a concerted attempt as made to abolish such terms of sale. he general run of manufacturers have to stablish prices on their goods. They could ot sell them otherwise. They should have he reasonable protection of knowing what eir raw materials are going to cost.
>
> If the manufacturers who are quoting ese terms were obliged to buy all of their wn materials on the same basis there would e less objection to the practise. It can be ken for granted, however, that the pur- hasing departments of these manufac- urers are just as keen as other buyers to ave definite prices established on their urchases. It is certainly unfair for a few mited industries to put into effect terms f sale which they would unquestionably



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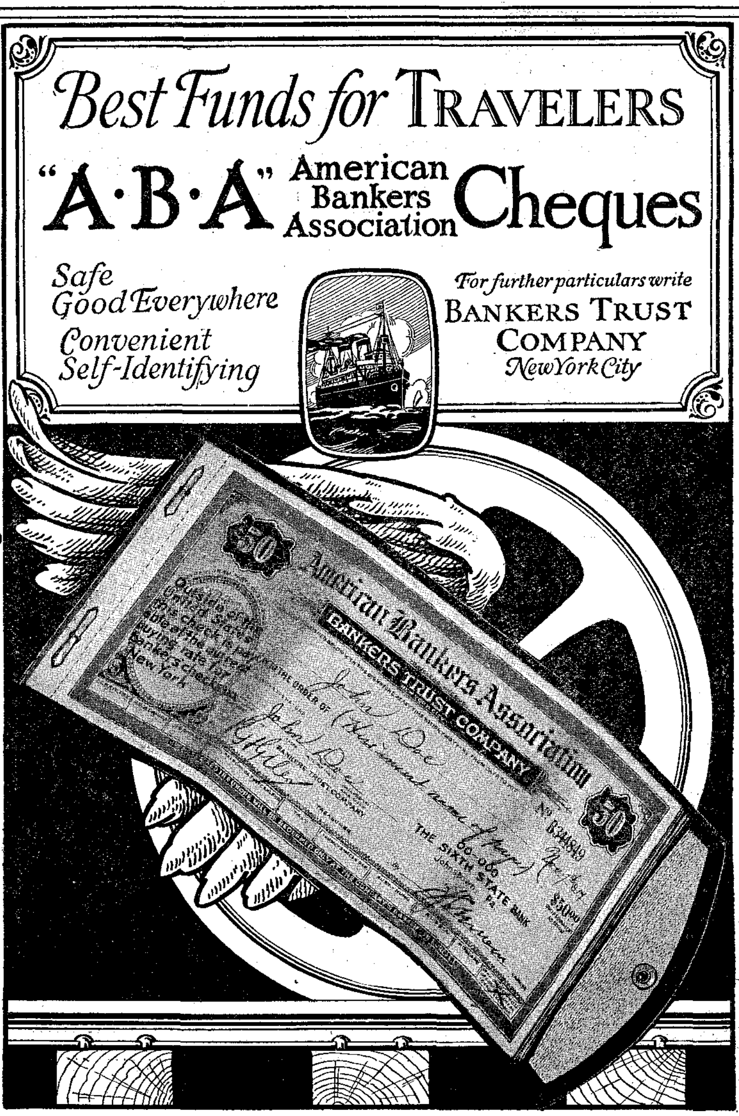

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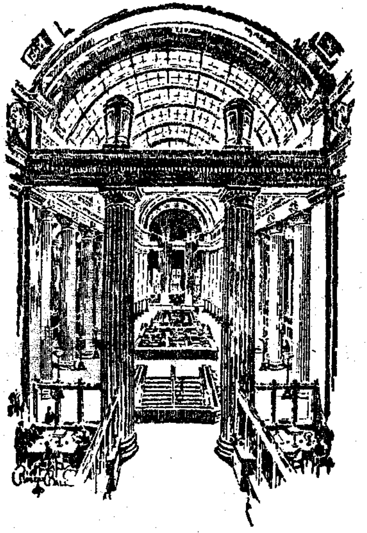

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Famous Lecturer and Editor
Tells You

How to Train the Mind

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"IT happens that there lies now on my desk just the book that I can recommend to those who want to know 'just what to do' in order to improve the quality of their mind.

It is 'How to Build Mental Power,' by Grenville Kleiser, published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Ask your bookseller to look it up for you.

Kleiser is a natural born teacher, with a knack of getting at precisely the difficulty in the learner's mind.

The table of contents of the book includes these subjects: How to Develop Concentration, How to Put your Mind in Order, Rules for Clear Thinking, How to Find Facts, Practical Plans for Study, The Development of the Will, Building a Retentive Memory, How to Analyze an Argument, and so forth.

The author not only explains how to get these results, but gives practical exercises, diagrams and drills.

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It is a good book for anyone, but especially valuable for those whose opportunities for schooling have been limited."

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By GRENVILLE KLEISER, is a new and *different* book, explaining this vital subject in a new and better way. Not only does it tell you *what* are the characteristics of the trained mind—*it also shows you by specific instructions and exercises just how you may develop these characteristics in yourself.* Dozens of such all-important subjects as these are covered:

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

refuse to allow all of their own sources c
supply to name.

No manufacturer who sells his goods a
"price prevailing" is running his plant o
a day-to-day scale. If his purchasing dc
partment is any good at all he has a reason
able stock of materials which cost an amoun
which is definitely known. There is n
reason, therefore, why a definite sales-pric
should not be given. No reason, that i
except a desire to "soak" the customer a
that he can be made to pay.

Protests in individual cases have n
effect. The only recourse seems to be t
wait until the market takes a turn and the
refuse to allow the manufacturer to name
definite price. There will be no attractio
in "price prevailing" to the manufactur
when prices start to fall. The buyer
goods, tho, will then have an advantage i
terms. It would be fair play to keep trac
of the markets and to load up on the "pric
prevailing" basis when prices do go dow
as they will some day.

Meanwhile, the particular benefit of tl
"price-prevailing" joker in contracts is th
the only one who knows how the prevaili
price is determined is the seller of the good

HOW THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE HELPING TO PAY OFF THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

THE British Government is making
popular appeal by display advertis
ments in the press to induce the Brit
people to help pay off England's share of tl
Anglo-French loan—which falls due ne
October—by purchasing Savings Certı
cates. One of these advertisements, e
titled "Britain Repays!" is quoted as fc
lows in a bulletin of the Bankers Tru
Company of New York:

> In 1915 we borrowed jointly with Fran
> one hundred million pounds in the Unit
> States. The loan falls due October ne
> It has been decided that the whole of t
> money raised during the next three mont
> by the sale of Savings Certificates shall
> devoted to paying off this country's sha
> of the loan.
>
> The repayment of this debt will ass
> to rectify the present adverse Americ
> exchange. It will help to reduce prices
> all the essential commodities which we i
> port from the United States of Ameri
> It will be a striking proof to the world
> Britain's power of recovery after the wa
> By paying the loan in this way the cou
> try will owe this money to you and yo
> fellow citizens. Interest on it will go
> you instead of to America.

INCREASING YIELDS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF SECURITIES

EXTRAORDINARILY high comn
dity prices and the tremendous
mand for money "which were ushered
by the war, as well as the inflation con
quent on the flotation of about twenty-fi
billion dollars' worth of United States Gc
ernment securities, have deprest bond valı
to such an extent that every high-gra
issue of seasoned long-term bonds is to-d
on the bargain-counter," we read in a
cular of a Scranton (Pa.) brokerage hou

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

THE first look tells the smarter, *more graceful difference of* Silvertown Cords; the first ride, their *easier-running difference*; the first check-up on mileage, their *lower-cost difference.*

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Silvertown
America's First CORD TIRE

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TRADE MARK

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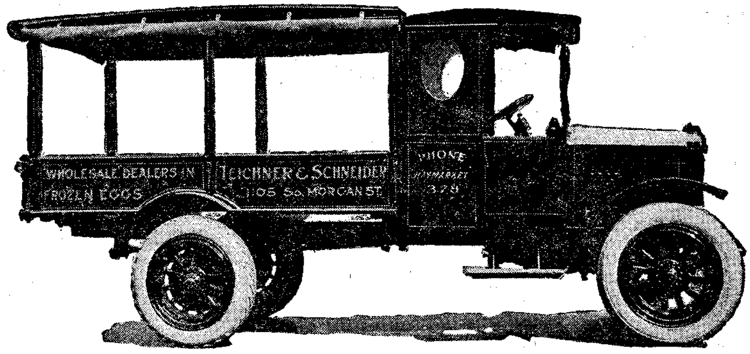
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Green Bay, Wisconsin

Dealers:* *You can build permanent business with Oneida Motor Trucks, because they always make satisfied users

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GREEN BAY, WIS. U.S.A.

ONEIDA

ELECTRIC TRUCKS GASOLINE TRUCKS

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

quoted in *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.* The yield rate at which these bonds are selling on the exchanges of the country is reflected, we read further, in the rates at which the very best of the new issue are being offered. These statements are emphasized by a tabulation of the average yields of new security issues of various types, showing the movement of the price of capital in recent years.

Year	*Municipals*	*Rails*	*Public Utilities*	*Indst. Bonds*	*Indst. Pfds.*
1920	5.07%	6.88%	7.51%	7.56%	7.82%
1919	4.62	5.96	6.30	6.57	7.25
1918	4.54	5.79	5.66	6.46	7.19
1917	4.22	5.10	4.91	5.97	6.98
1916	3.97	4.75	4.46	5.26	6.48
1915	4.35	4.89	4.81	5.57	6.83
1914	4.28	4.92	5.01	5.96	6.88
1913	4.30	4.41	4.90	5.35	6.42
1912	4.15	4.26	4.80	5.18	6.16
1911	4.06	4.23	4.77	5.17	6.25
1910	4.00	4.21	4.79	5.25	6.23
1909	3.90	4.08	4.71	5.16	6.13
1908	3.82	4.35	5.11	5.90	7.09
1907	3.90	4.30	4.91	5.76	6.97
1906	3.60	4.01	4.56	5.18	6.32
1905	3.40	3.91	4.43	5.19	6.34
1904	3.35	4.05	4.60	5.81	7.33
1903	3.31	4.10	4.63	5.69	7.27

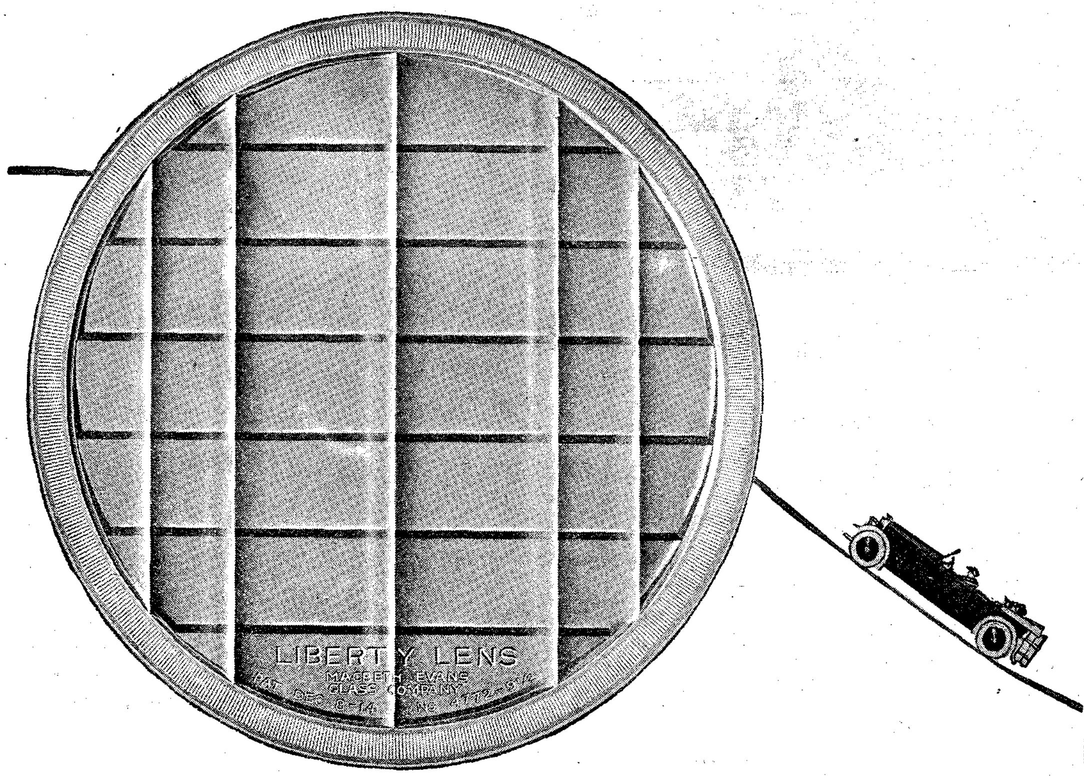
FIFTY-FOUR VARIETIES OF BANK-NOTES

IT might be possible to buy almost every one of the fifty-seven famous varieties of pickles made in Pittsburgh with a different kind of paper money. Everybody knows that we have numerous kinds of paper currency, national bank-notes, Federal Reserve notes, gold and silver certificates, and others. But, observes *The American Banker*, "it is doubtful if many realize that in all there are fifty-four different designs of various denominations," and it continues:

> Of ones, twos, and one thousands there are five kinds; of fives, fifties, and one hundreds, six kinds; of tens and twenties, seven kinds; of five hundreds, four kinds; of ten thousands, two; and of five thousands, one.
>
> Naturally, this makes counterfeiting easier, and Treasury officials are discussing ways to reduce the variety. This should include printing all notes of the same denomination in the same color, with a distinct and different color for each denomination. No one then would have to scrutinize a bill to determine its value, and there would be no possibility of raising a note of low denomination to a higher one.

DEBTS, TAXES, AND PRICES IN THE THREE LEADING ALLIED NATIONS—An idea of the relative financial strength of the three leading Powers of the Entente is gained by some figures which the Bankers Trust Company of New York presents in a recent bulletin. The figure for debts are of May 31; exchange rates, July 26; prices are those of May. The tax burden of Great Britain is for March 31; of France, July 15; of Italy, June 30. These are the figures:

	Public Debt, per Capita	*Tax Burden, per Capita*	*Increase in Wholesale Prices over 1913 Per Cent.*	*Fall in Exchange on New York Per Cent.*
United Kingdom	$848	$106	224	22
France	1,150	99	517	60
Italy	500	37	557	72



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Macbeth-Evans made the great lens in this famous statue. The same scientific skill produced the Liberty Lens.

THERE is an intimate connection between the record of the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company and their latest product—the Liberty Lens for automobiles.

The Company's half century leadership lights the way for other industrial leaders. The Liberty Lens lights the way for the owners of leading cars. Backed by its makers' reputation for superiority this splendidly efficient lens has almost in a night become standard equipment on more cars than any other lens! Convincing proof this of its excellence.

The Macbeth scientific mastery of prismatic light control has brought the world's nations to seek Macbeth lenses for their greatest battleships and lighthouses. The same experience and skill produced the Liberty Lens.

Safe as daylight

The Liberty puts abundant light where it is needed and where safety laws say it should be. It is legal everywhere. The prisms permit no rays higher than 42 inches, 75 feet in front of the car; no glare, but light in plenty *on the road;* 300 to 400 feet range ahead, and both sides of the road brightly lighted. It brings the comfort of daylight driving

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Branch Offices in: Boston; Chicago; New York; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; San Francisco; 720 Book Building, Detroit
Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada

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Daniels
Standard
Peerless
Hupmobile
Templar
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Stanley
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American
Cole
Paige
Moon
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Columbia
Sheridan

PRICES

Per pair	**$3.00**
Denver and West	**3.25**
Canada	**4.00**
Winnipeg and West	**4.25**

Standard Equipment on

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Pan American
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Paterson
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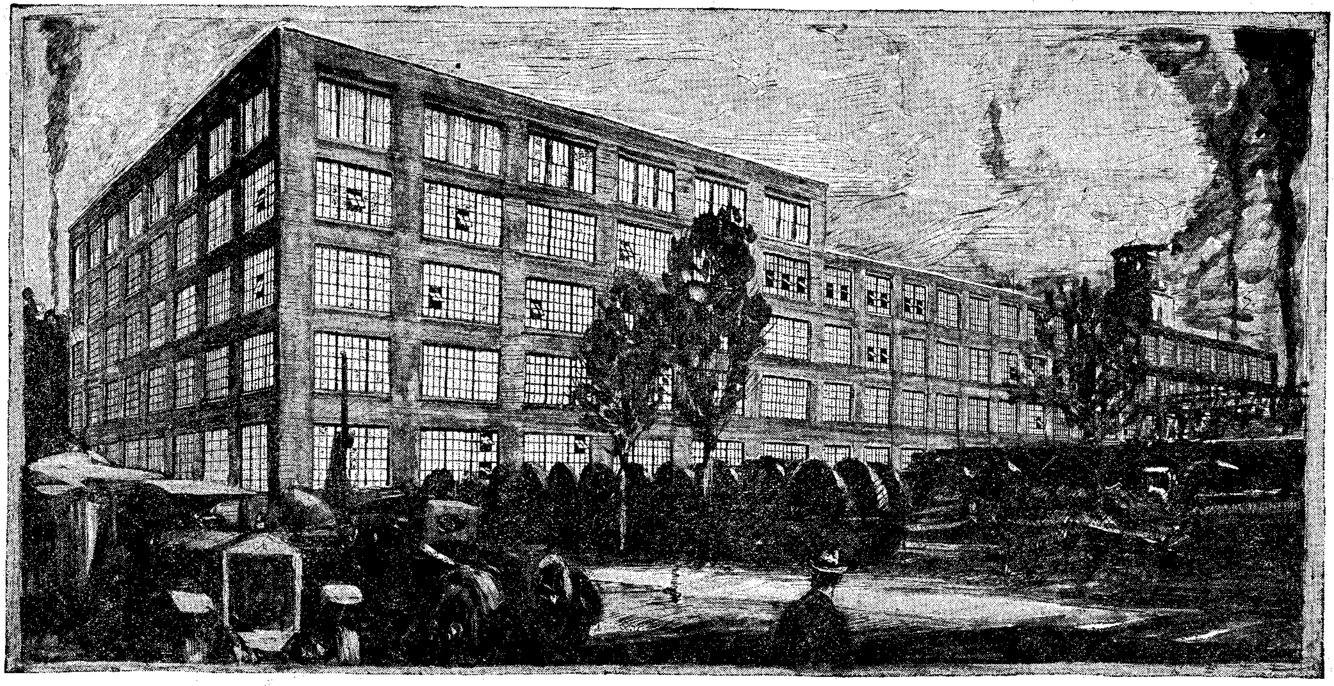
Premier

TRUCKS

Service Motor Truck
International Truck
Vim
Garford



This modern new factory of the Ohio Body and Blower Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, is an example of the multiplied thousands of America's finest industrial buildings in which workmen produce more and better in daylight through Fenestra WindoWalls

Osborne Engineering Co., Architects
The Sam W. Emerson Co., Contractors

WindoWalls—The First Steel Sash

FENESTRA, the first commercial steel sash manufactured in the United States, was introduced to architects and builders in 1908.

Based upon exclusive fundamental structure patents, manufactured to standards of superior quality and dependability, it was at once certified by our highest engineering authorities.

That within these first dozen years the manifold advantages and economies of Fenestra window walls for industrial buildings have revolutionized wall and window construction, is but a logical consequence.

And the superiority established in 1908 is reflected in the gigantic Fenestra enterprise of 1920—the largest steel sash manufacturing plant in the world, with completely stocked warehouses, sales offices and engineering organizations at all principal distributing points.

This comprehensive, experienced service is at the prompt convenience of all associated with or interested in building.

Detroit Steel Products Company
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Canadian Metal Window & Steel Products Limited, Toronto, Canada

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Fenestra
STEEL WINDOWALLS

Following is an abbreviated representative list of buildings now under construction, in which Fenestra WindoWalls are specified:

Fisher Body Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Thompson-Starrett Co., Contractors
Albert Kahn, Architect

Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Du Pont Engineering Co., Contractors and Architects

Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Massachusetts
McClintock & Craig, Architects
Tucker & Lewis, Contractors

Studebaker Corp., South Bend, Ind.
James Stewart & Co., Inc., Contractors

The California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Co., San Francisco, Cal.
A. A. Brown, Engineer

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
The Hunkin-Conkey Construction Co., Contractors

The American Chicle Co., Long Island, New York
Ballinger & Perrot, Architects
The Turner Construction Co., Contractors

The Hart, Schaffner & Marx Co., Chicago
The Walter Company, Architects and Contractors

CURRENT • EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

August 11.—Information reaches the French Foreign Office that Premier Lloyd George has approved the terms of an armistice between Poland and the Soviets in so far as they are identical with the communication recently handed him by the Soviet envoy Kameneff, which provided, among other things, for the reduction of the Polish Army to one annual contingent of 50,000 men and the demobilization of the present Polish Army within one month.

The French Government decides at once to prove its adherence to its former view by recognizing officially the government of General Wrangel in South Russia and sending a high commissioner to Sebastopol as the French representative.

The ring around Warsaw is tightening hourly, according to advices from Berlin. A great Russian army is concentrating barely ten miles from the German frontier with the apparent object of marching into the so-called Polish corridor and thus cutting off the railway lines and roads severing Warsaw from Danzig and the sea.

Poland issues a proclamation warning the world that if she is overthrown by the Russian Bolsheviki her fall will be due not only to "overbearing might," but to the indifference of a world which calls itself democratic.

August 12.—A great battle is being fought in the vicinity of Pultusk, about thirty-eight miles north of Warsaw, says a report from that city. Heavy fighting on various other parts of the front is reported. The Bolsheviki are continuing their efforts to cross the Sereth River, but have been repulsed with heavy losses.

All Poland is uniting in a defense of Warsaw. Hundreds of conveyances loaded with war-material, and driven by boys and old men are streaming through the Polish capital to the battle-front. All able-bodied men are placed in readiness for fighting and women soliders are hurrying from place to place acting as couriers.

The Franco-British Entente is almost at the breaking-point over the Polish situation, says a report from Paris. France affects astonishment that England should be anxious to make peace with the Bolsheviki and England is manifesting surprize at France's recognition of Wrangel.

August 13.—British labor at a meeting of its Council of Action in London pledges the labor of that country to a general strike in the event of the Government's attempting to declare war on Russia. This action can cause nothing short of a revolution in England if the Government takes action against Russia, it is said.

Conditions which Great Britain has stipulated as a basis for recognition of the Russian Soviet Government are made public in Paris. They include cessation of hostilities, repatriation of prisoners, an understanding concerning reparations for damages to property of private citizens, and acceptance by Great Britain of the Russian conditions concerning resumption of commercial relations between the two countries.

It is announced in Paris that the French Government has sent a note to the United States expressing pleasure that the French and American views on the Russo-Polish situation are "in complete accord." The French note says it was with the principles in mind enunciated in the American note that France recognized General Wrangel and decided not to approve the Soviet's terms to Poland unless they conform with these principles.

Terms of peace, believed to have been formulated for submission at the first meeting between the Soviet and Polish emissaries, are received in Washington. They provide among other things for a plebiscite to determine the future of Russian Poland and the right of unrestricted propaganda in this territory during the year which would intervene before the plebiscite.

Polish workers in the territory occupied by the invading Bolsheviki begin a general strike, says a report from Berlin. The peasants are hiding their food stocks to prevent their falling into the hands of the Russians.

A preliminary peace treaty has been concluded between the Russian Soviet Government and Armenia, says a report reaching London.

August 14.—An informal inquiry into the character and policies of General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia, is begun by government officials in Washington, to determine whether the Russian leader represents elements that may play a part in bringing about the ultimate reacceptance of Russia among the nations.

The Polish peace delegates who are to meet Bolshevik representatives to discuss an armistice and peace leave Warsaw for Minsk, where the conference is to take place.

August 15.—Russian Bolshevik cavalry enters Warsaw, according to information received in London from German sources.

A renewal of American intervention in Europe appears imminent, according to statements made in Paris, where it is affirmed that America, France, and Great Britain are conferring with the object of reaching an agreement for joint action in Poland.

Russian batteries from three sides are bombarding Warsaw with six-inch shells and the fall of the capital is momentarily expected, according to reports reaching London. The civil population has taken up arms and is making good its promise to "defend the city to the last gasp."

Concentration of large numbers of troops in the occupied zone of Germany is reported from Essen. German newspapers express belief that French troop movements along the Rhine presage a military expedition with Poland as its destination.

The Council of Action of British labor choose representatives to go to Paris to consult leaders of French labor and the chiefs of the French Socialist parties relative to their attitude toward Russia, for the purpose of obtaining a common understanding between the labor forces of France and Great Britain with a view to cooperating to prevent war against Russia.

Soviet Russia intends to seek an alliance with Germany to make war on France, and if this is successful to undertake a conquest of England and eventually America, according to information furnished by officials of the Bolshevik régime to a correspondent at Kolno, Poland.

August 16.—The commander-in-chief of the Russian fourth army issues a proclamation declaring that the Russians

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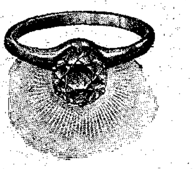

1 carat, $145.00

This one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in *Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold* setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price direct to you **$145**

A few weights and prices of other diamond rings

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Our free catalog illustrates all the latest style diamond rings, bar pins, diamond mounted platinum watches, etc.

LADIES' All Platinum Diamond Ring

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Six blue white perfectly cut diamonds set on sides of the ring. Large center stone is fine blue white color. Ring is exquisitely hand-carved and pierced.

WE REFER YOU TO ANY BANK IN BOSTON

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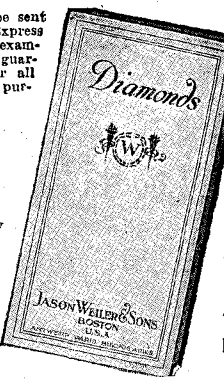

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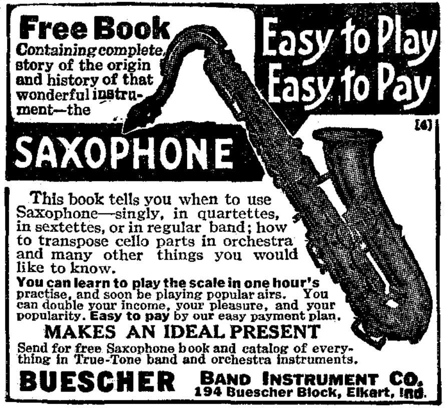

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

purpose to seize Danzig to prevent military aid being sent through that port to Poland and to occupy all corridors until the Entente consents to a revision of the Peace Treaty and the restoration of Posen to Germany, says a report from Berlin.

Two Polish counter-attacks have driven back the Bolshevik forces which were closing in on Warsaw, according to dispatches from the besieged city reaching London. The dispatches also declare that French assistance is rapidly nearing the Polish capital.

August 17.—A program of assistance to Poland against the Bolshevik menace is being worked out by the Allied Goverments, and the United States will cooperate fully in any plan that is formulated, according to information from a high quarter in Washington.

The Poles gain victories over the Bolsheviki at three storm-centers of the front, says a dispatch from Paris, and it is believed that Warsaw is no longer in imminent danger of capture by the "Reds." It is said that the Bolsheviki, particularly in the south, have suffered a heavy reverse and are now in full retreat.

FOREIGN

August 11.—America wins the Harmsworth trophy, the international motor-boat prize, through the victory of *Miss America* in the second series of races off the Isle of Wight. The winning boat is owned by Garfield A. Wood, of Detroit.

August 12.—Prime Minister Venizelos, of Greece, narrowly escapes assassination at the hands of a fellow countryman in Paris. He was shot in the left shoulder and the right thigh and taken to a hospital, where his condition is said to be as satisfactory as possible.

August 13.—Turkey designates this date as a day of mourning because of the alleged unfavorable character of the Turkish peace treaty.

The Government of Mexico sends seven thousand men to quell the revolt of Pedro Zamora in the State of Jalisco. Zamora revolted with about four hundred poorly armed men after having been ordered by the Government to present his force for muster following his presentation of greatly padded pay-rolls

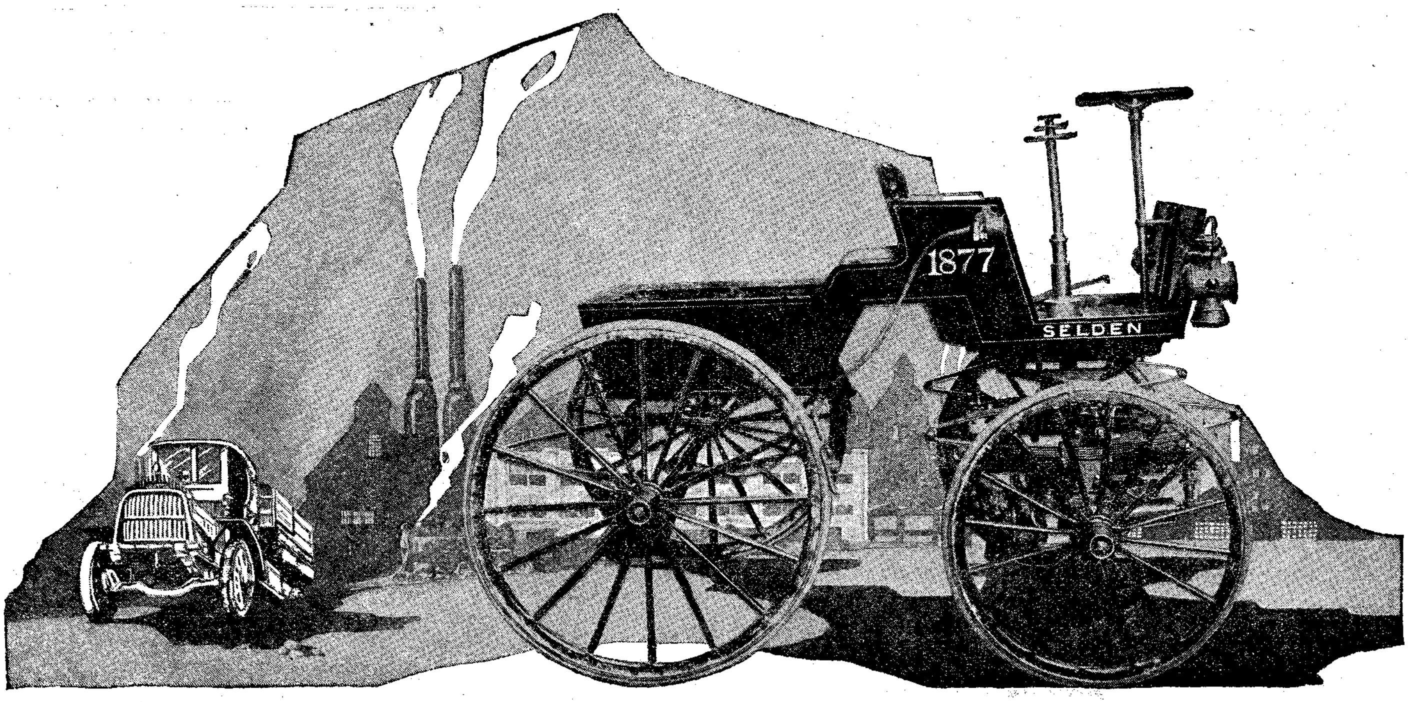
August 14.—Improvement of sentiment in Mexico toward the United States is reported from Mexico City as a result of information that Washington is considering the question of recognizing the present Government.

August 15.—New outbreaks of guerrilla warfare are reported from the South and West of Ireland. The city of Limerick is said to be burning, fires having broken out in many places after serious rioting.

It is reported from Athens that the authorities there have discovered an alleged plot to restore ex-King Constantine, involving the assassination of Premier Venizelos.

Owing to the high prices for imported coal, industrial Italy is turning attention toward the utilization of the latent power of the country's volcanic area, according to advices received by the Italian Embassy at Washington. A heating plant of this character, developing 16,000 horse-power, is reported to be operating in Tuscany and distributing electric current to a number of cities.

The seventh series of Olympic games opens at Antwerp.



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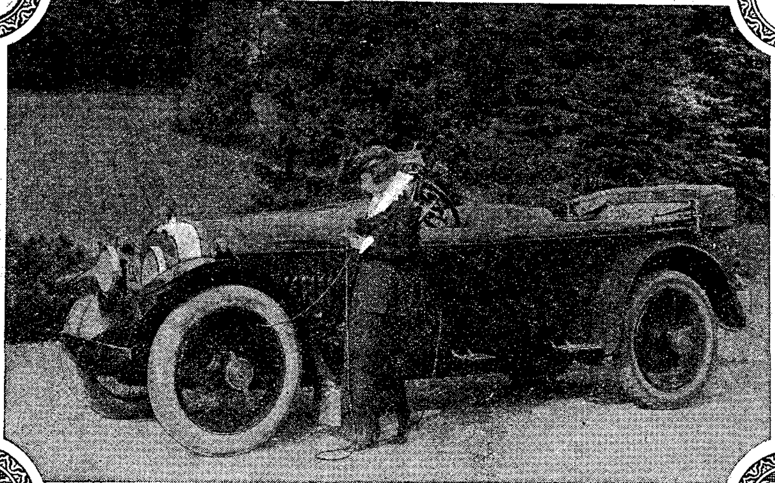

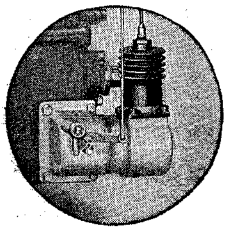

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

August 16.—Premier Lloyd George, in reply to a question concerning labor's ultimatum against war on Russia, declares in the House of Commons that any attempt to dictate the policy of the Government or Parliament by industrial action would be resisted by all the Government's forces.

Frank Loomis, of the Chicago Athletic Association, creates a new world's record at the Olympic meet by winning the 400-meter hurdle race in 54 seconds. In the hurdles and hundred-meter dash America won 32 out of a possible 44 points.

August 17.—The United States leads at the Olympic games by 69½ points after the third day's competition. Finland comes next with 34 points, followed by England with 19; Sweden with 13½, and France with 11.

The representatives of the Council of Action of the British Labor party, who came to Paris to ask the French labor unions to form a Council of Action similar to that in England, are requested by the French Government to leave soon after their arrival and depart for London after conferences with French labor leaders.

The Council of Action of the British Labor party issues a new manifesto declaring that the danger of war is not over and demanding a full peace, together with a resumption of trade with Russia.

A new cabinet is formed in Jugo-Slavia under Milenko R. Vesnitch.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

August 11.—Aaron H. Watkins, candidate of the National Prohibition party for President, is formally notified of his nomination at his home in Germantown, Ohio. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Watkins urges ratification of the Versailles Treaty with the League of Nations included, with proper reservations to safeguard American interests.

August 16.—Senator Harding announces that election of a Republican administration will result in complete reversal of the Wilson foreign policies. Commenting on foreign conditions in general, Senator Harding said: "I don't think it is practical for us to have a hand in that. We have always gone to the relief of people who needed our aid, but always we have done it without involving ourselves in responsibility."

August 17.—It is reported from Washington that President Wilson has decided to throw the whole strength of the Administration into the fight to elect Governor Cox. Virtually the entire Cabinet personnel is to be rushed out on the stump, with orders to take Secretary Baker's speech at the Ohio State Convention as the model of their addresses.

DOMESTIC

August 11.—The Government's drive on delinquent taxpayers has already resulted in the collection of nearly $4,000,000, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

August 13.—The Tennessee Senate by a vote of 25 to 4 adopts the resolution providing for ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment. The proposition now goes to the House.

Authority to increase express rates 12½ per cent. is granted the American Railway Express Company by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The increase, by unofficial estimates, will

There's Plenty of Food—
Let's Bring It to Market

The farmer is producing more per acre than ever before, by intensive, intelligent cultivation.

Therefore, what we need now is *intensive transportation* if we are to make the most of this nation's greatest asset—agriculture. The railroads are working at top speed to keep freight moving, and yet the city dweller must continue to pay high and higher prices for his sustenance. To cap the climax, our 1920 crop looks like a "bumper", but it must be moved to be useful.

In such an emergency the motor truck can be made invaluable.

It can aid the farmer to harvest his crops and move them when ready.

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And it can put these foodstuffs on the dealers' shelves in the cities more quickly than any other means of transportation.

To get the utmost value from motor trucks, it behooves farmer, manufacturer and distributor to maintain adequate hauling equipment and to use that equipment whenever and wherever possible. This can be done only by the intelligent purchase of trucks in every locality, and by the wholehearted cooperation of our financial institutions in providing the necessary capital for such investment.

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

add $35,000,000 to the annual income of the country.

August 14.—The Census Bureau announces that the State of Indiana now has a population of 2,930,544 persons, an increase of 229,668 since 1910. Announcement is also made of the populations of the following cities:

Portland, Oregon, 258,288, an increase of 51,074.

Dayton, Ohio, 152,559, an increase of 35,982.

Providence, Rhode Island, 237,595, an increase of 13,269.

Kansas City, Kansas, 101,177, an increase of 18,046.

August 15.—A far-reaching reorganization of the Salvation Army is announced, designed to meet the large demands made upon it since the war. Commander Evangeline Booth will remain as head of all the Salvation Army forces in the United States. For administration purposes the country has been divided into three territories, eastern, central, and western, with headquarters respectively in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Three thousand negroes in convention in New York City give their approval to a "declaration of rights," designed to stimulate the spirit of solidarity among the negroes as a race. The bill of rights declares the League of Nations null and void so far as the negro is concerned and demands equal rights and privileges all over the world. The declaration further deprecates the use of the word "nigger" and insists that negro should be written with a capital "N."

Fewer than one per cent. of the more than 24,000,000 men registered under the selective service act during the war have been found chargeable with wilful desertion, according to an announcement by the War Department. The actual figure is 173,911 against whom desertion charges have been recorded.

August 16.—The armored cruiser *Pittsburgh* and two destroyers are ordered by Secretary Daniels to proceed to the Baltic Sea to protect American lives and interests in that region.

Preparations for the sale of government-owned steel merchant ships will begin at once, according to an announcement of the Shipping Board. The Shipping Board fleet consists of more than twelve hundred steel vessels, for which bids will be received, at prices not lower than a fixed minimum.

Subscriptions to the last issue of Treasury certificates put out by the Government have been $50,000,000 in excess of the total asked, according to an announcement by Secretary Houston. The issue was planned to obtain $150,000,000.

August 17.—Active steps to limit the prices charged consumers for coal in various parts of the country will be begun soon by the Department of Justice, according to statements of the officials of the Department.

Forest fires have assumed serious proportions in Northern California, the Pacific Northwest and parts of Montana, according to reports from San Francisco.

President Wilson is said to be ready to recognize the present Mexican Government if the latter agrees to a proposal from Secretary of State Colby, submitted to the Mexicans, demanding that lives and property of Americans be respected, that indemnities be paid foreigners who suffered in the revolution, and that the Carranza decrees found confiscatory be abrogated.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Before and After.—Many a young couple agree to marry, and that's the last thing they agree upon.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Speeding Up.—"Oh! Mother! Willie's torn three leaves out of the calendar and made it Monday."—*Passing Show (London).*

Guess Who.—Friend—"I've seen a tall man going to your studio every day for a week. Is he sitting for you?"

Impecunious Artist—"No, he's laying for me."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Very Safe Bet.—Bacon—"They say when a man's ears are red that somebody is talking about him."

Egbert—"Yes; and he can just bet that somebody is talking about him if his nose is red."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Reason Enough.—The Girl—"Why on earth does the orchestra always make that din in this restaurant?"

The Man—"To drown the cries of complaint of the diners when they see their bills!"—*London Opinion.*

Hair-raising.—Customer—"Why do you keep telling me all these horrible murder stories?"

Barber—"Well, you see, sir, I find they helps me a lot by making your hair stand on end."—*Passing Show (London).*

Cause and Effect.—"I am sorry your little boy is sick. He was so delighted with the watermelon that I let him have an unusually large portion of it."

"Well, he is no longer delighted; he is melon-colic."—*Baltimore American.*

Preliminary Training.—"How did you manage those Soviets?"

"Easily enough," replied the Russian politician. "I encouraged them all to talk at once till everybody was in a fighting mood and then I put them into the army."—*Washington Star.*

More Below.—Countrywoman (her first glimpse of the sea)—"Ain't it astonishin', Willium? Who'd 'ave thought theer could be as much water as that?"

Willium—"Yes; an' remember, Maria, ye only see what's on top."—*Punch (London).*

Fully Prepared.—"Danny was looking at a picture of the prophet Elijah ascending to heaven in a chariot of fire," relates the Mulvane *News.* "When he saw the halo about Elijah's head he cried, 'Oh, look, mama, he's carrying an extra tire.'"—*Kansas City Star.*

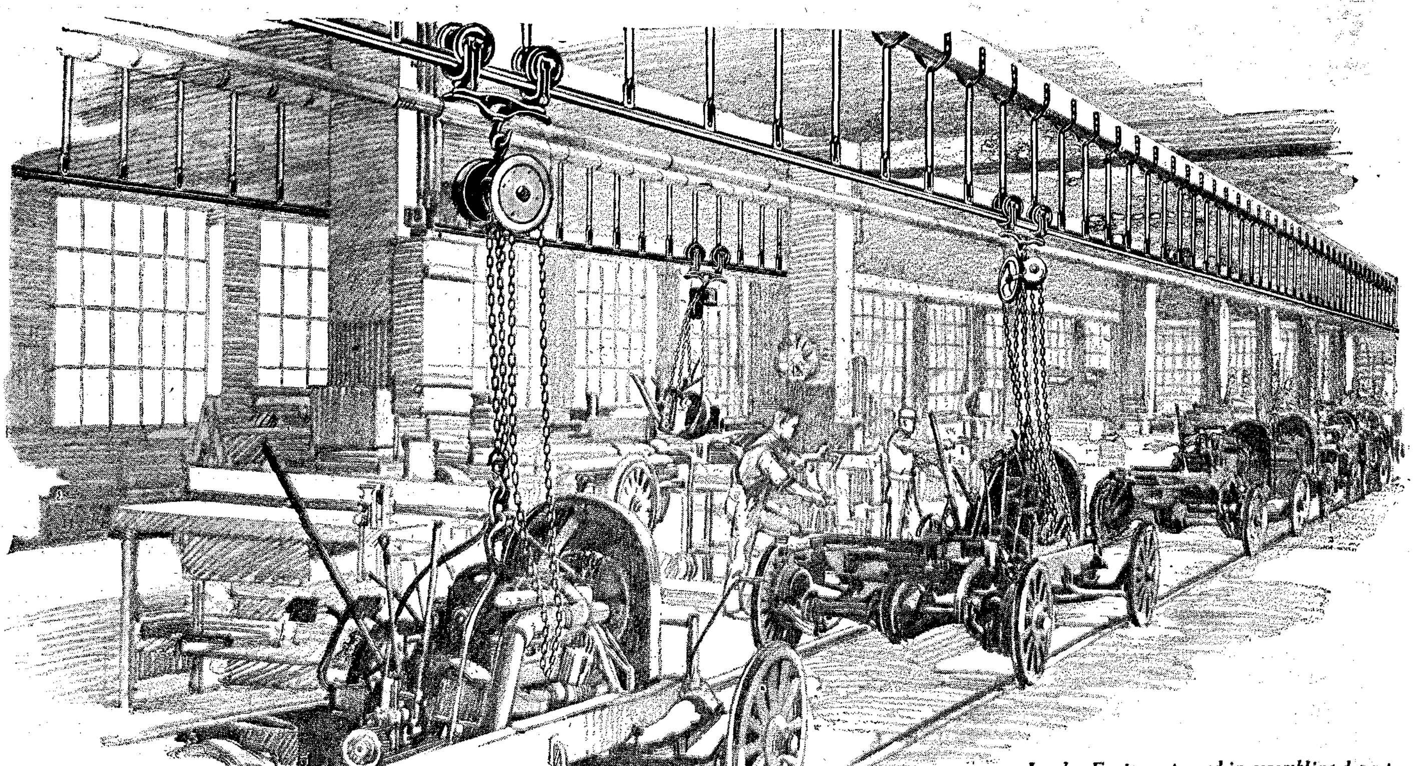
Modest Man.—Smith—"You seldom see such beautiful golf as that man plays. His drives were corking, his approaches superb, and he never missed a putt."

Jones—"How much were you beaten by?"

Smith—"Why, I won!"—*Cartoons.*

Moonshine Money.—"I understand there's an old moonshine still in the neighborhood."

"There is," answered Farmer Corntossel. "My boy Josh is the guide to it. And I want to say it brings in more money as an exhibit than it ever did as a liquor-factory."—*Washington Star.*



Louden Equipment, used in assembling department, Kissel Kar Company, Hartford, Wis.

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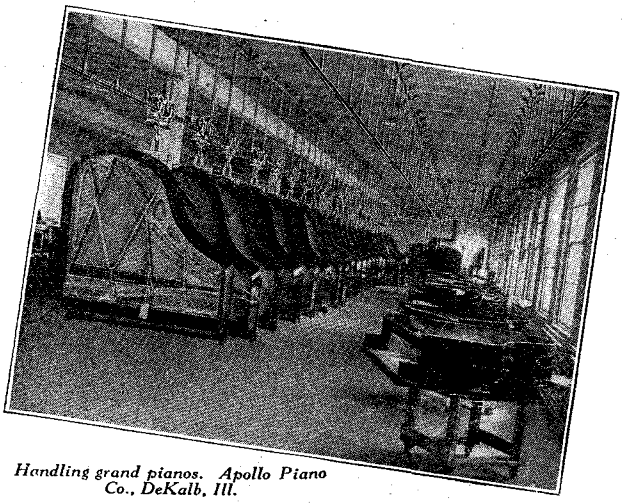
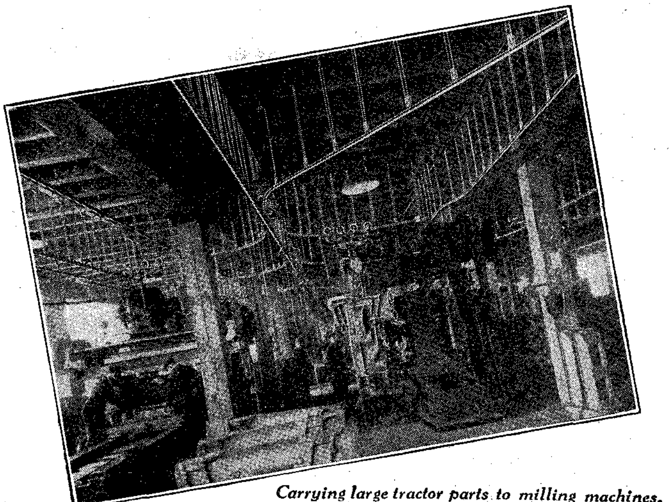


Handling grand pianos. Apollo Piano Co., DeKalb, Ill.



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OUR success in training men and women, capable of qualifying for important executive positions, has given us a nation-wide reputation among large business concerns for developing employees for positions paying $2,000 to $10,000 a year and up. Our service has the written endorsement of many of America's leading corporation officials, bankers and business executives.

THE practical value of this service has been tested by men holding responsible positions in practically every large corporation in this country, including 364 employees of Armour and Company; 390 of the Standard Oil Company; 811 of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; 309 of the United States Steel Corporation; 214 of the Ford Motor Company; 303 of Swift and Company, etc.

HIGH-GRADE positions are always seeking applicants of superior intelligence and training. By our methods we find employees in subordinate positions who have the inherent ability to direct responsible work, but who need only the proper vocational guidance and special training that we supply to make them high-priced men. For instance, we developed a $20 a week ledger clerk into a $7,200 a year Auditor; a $70 a month shipping clerk into the Traffic Manager of a big rail and steamship line; a $300 a month accountant into a $70,000 a year executive; a small town station agent into a successful lawyer and district attorney; a bookkeeper into a bank executive, etc.

ADVANCEMENT is not a difficult problem for men who prepare themselves for promotion thru LaSalle training. A short period of preliminary training by mail, under the personal direction of LaSalle experts, has been sufficient to increase the earning power of thousands of men from 100% to 600%.

IF YOU are really ambitious to place yourself in a position of higher executive responsibilities in line with your natural qualifications, and without sacrificing the best part of your life in waiting for bigger opportunities, write us fully and freely as to the kind of position it is your ambition to fill. We will advise you promptly how our training and service may be of advantage in solving your personal problem of advancement. We have an organization of more than 1,150 people; financial resources over $4,000,000, and representatives in all the leading cities of America. Our sole business is to help men to better positions.

IT WILL cost you nothing to investigate *this opportunity, and you may find out* some surprising possibilities about yourself and your future that are unknown to you now. Mark and mail the coupon below, indicating the kind of position for which you would like to qualify. We will send full particulars, also a free copy of "Ten Years' Promotion in One," a book that has been an inspiration to more than 215,000 ambitious men. Send for your copy **now.**

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No Laughing Matter.—"I admire the man who laughs at danger, don't you?"

"No, I think he has a mighty poor sense of humor."—*Boston Transcript.*

Changing Type.—"I heard Mabel said when she married that she had selected the very flower of her admirers. To what particular bloom did she liken him?"

"At first she thought he was the pink of perfection, but when the baby came to claim her attention, he was just a mere poppy."—*Baltimore American.*

Back to the Primitive.—MR. URBANSKY—"I see your boys are having a great time up there on the hill signaling—playing Indians, I suppose?"

FARMER HENLEIGH—"Playing nothing! They're signaling the price of eggs to the next farm—our telephone service is so dolderned punk."—*New York World.*

Making It Right.—COUNTRY POSTMAN—"I'm sorry, ma'am, I seem to have lost your post-card; but it only said Muriel thanked you for the parcel, and so did John, and they were both very well and the children are happy and she'll give your message to Margery. That'll be your other daughter, I'm thinkin'?"—*Punch* (*London*).

Political Points.—"And whom did you vote for, Miss Sophy?"

"Well, you see, the Republican was simply stunningly good-looking. But the Democrat had always been perfectly splendid to his family, so I marked both ballots, closed my eyes, shuffled them, put one in the box and tore up the other. Nothing could be fairer than that."—*Life.*

He Loomed So Large.—Just as the train was about to start, a very stout man struggled into a carriage and sank into a seat, breathing heavily.

A small boy who sat opposite appeared to be fascinated. His ardent gaze eventually began to annoy the fat man, who demanded, angrily:

"What are you staring at me for?"

"Please, sir," replied the lad, "there's nowhere else to look."—*Answers* (*London*).

Horticultural.—A teacher in an Englewood school asked the other day: "How many kinds of flowers are there?"

Three pupils held up their hands. She chose one to reply.

"Well, Isidore, how many kinds of flowers are there?"

"Three, teacher."

"Indeed? And what are they?"

"Wild, tame, an' collie."—*Philadelphia Lutheran.*

Hints to Young Authors.—John Augustus Scribble wearily opened the envelop that brought back from its twentieth journey his "Ode on a Crusht Caterpillar."

There dropt upon the floor this letter from the regretful editor:

"Hint 1—Borrow half a dollar's worth of stamps.

"Hint 2—Don't begin to write till you feel you must. Such an attack is heralded by dizziness, listlessness, and pains in the back.

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"Hint 4—Erase every second word.

"Hint 5—Carefully erase all the remaining words.

"Hint 6—Sell the stamps."—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

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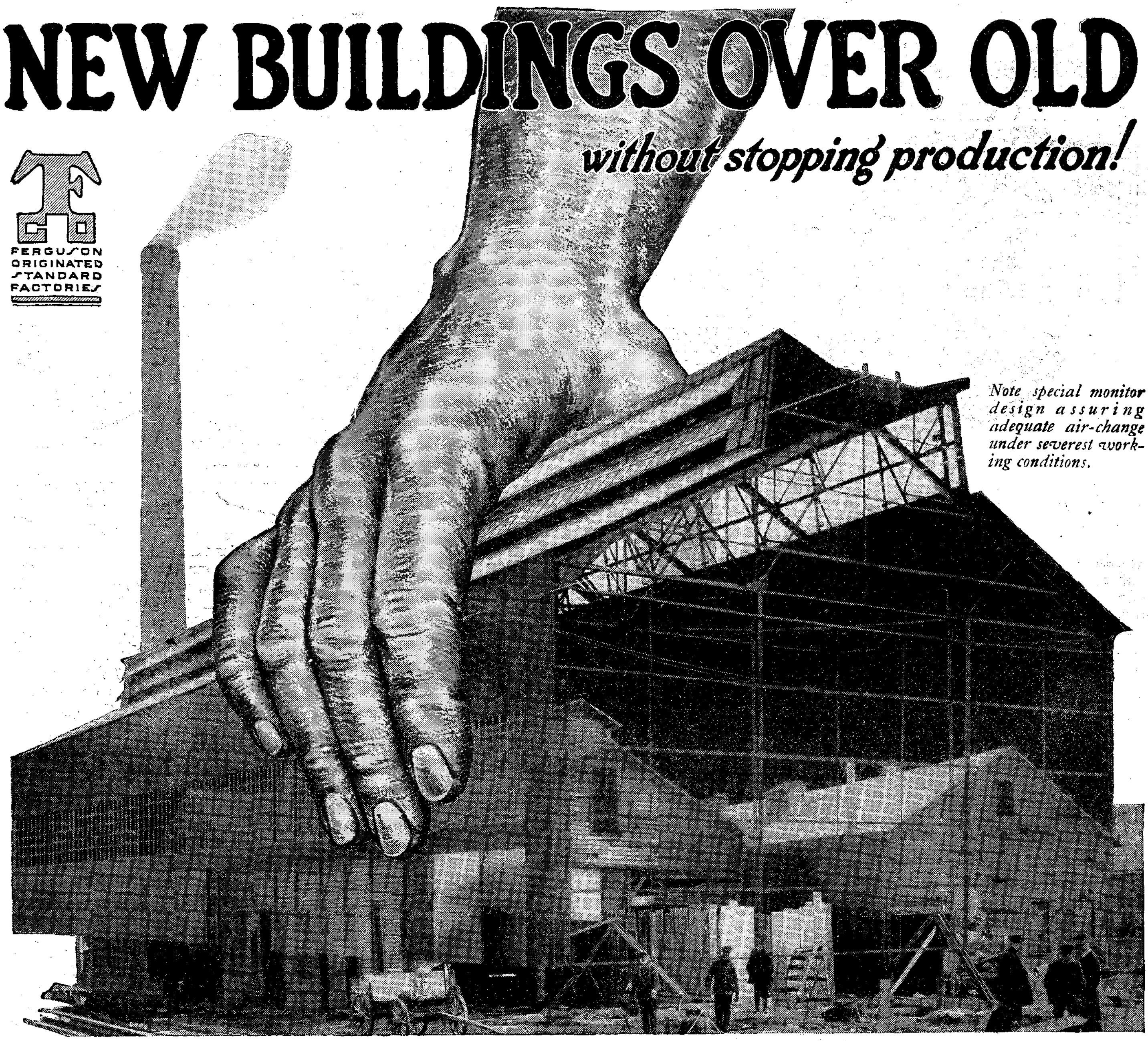

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Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. J. M.," Alton, Ia.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of the term *round robin*."

A *round robin* is a document bearing a number of signatures, originally written in a circle so as to avoid giving prominence to any single name.

"P. A. F.," Prescott, Ariz.—"(1) Is the use of *different than* ever permissible? (2) Is Shakespeare ever considered a master of English, or is he famous only as a dramatist?"

(1) *Different than* is a survival of a use originated by Digby, who flourished in 1644. Shakespeare no sooner established *different from* ("Comedy of Errors," act v, sc. 1, line 46) in 1590 than Dekker introduced *different to* in 1603. He was followed by Heywood with *different against* in 1624, and then came Digby with *different than* (1644). He gave way to the Earl of Monmouth, who, in 1649, introduced *different with;* but thanks to Addison *different from* was restored (*Spectator*, No. 159), in 1711, and held its own till Fielding revived *different to* in 1737, to be followed in 1769 by Goldsmith with *different than*. Colebrooke followed the example set by the Earl of Monmouth, and in his "Life" (1790) wrote, "the *different* prosperity of the country . . . *with* that of countries under English rule," to be set aside by Cardinal Newman, who, notwithstanding the purity of his style, gave preference to *different than* in his "Loss and Gain," published in 1848. Then came Thackeray with a preference for *different to* ("Esmond," Vol. II., ch. 2, p. 169) in 1852, to be set right by the eminent educator Mark Pattison, who, in 1861, piloted us back to *different from*, which is the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY'S preference. (2) Shakespeare is considered a master of English as well as a dramatist, as any one who has read his works carefully can not but admit. Throughout his writings he showed a remarkable aptitude for bringing out distinctions in speech.

"C. D. McC.," Colusa, Cal.—"When and how was John Wilkes Booth killed?"

When overtaken by his pursuers in a barn at Bowling Green, near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, Booth refused to surrender and was shot.

"E. M. B.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"(1) One reads of 'the four sacred cities of the Moslems.' Please give me the names of these cities. (2) What is the correct pronunciation of *St. Mihiel* and *Thierry?*"

(1) The four cities to which you refer are—*Mekka*, *Medina*, *Jerusalem*, and *Bagdad*. (2) *Saint-Mihiel* is pronounced *san''-mi''el'—a* as in *fat*, *n* nasal, *i* as in *police*, *e* as in *get*. *Thierry* is pronounced *ti-ar'i*—first *i* as in *police*, *a* as in *fare*, second *i* as in *habit;* or (F.) *ti''a''ri'—i*'s as in *police*, *a* as in *fare*.

"C. B. G.," Columbus, Ind.—"Is it proper to use the form 'Dear Madam' in addressing an unmarried lady?"

The proper forms to use in addressing a letter to an unmarried lady are—"Madam," "Dear Madam," "My dear Madam," "Dear Miss Blank," "My dear Miss Blank," depending upon the degree of intimacy existing between the writer and the person addressed.

"L. S.," Washington, D. C.—"The following sentence was found in one of our English books: 'There *are* (*is*) tears for his love, joy for his fortune, honor for his valor, and death for his ambition.'—*Shakespeare*. Please tell me whether *is* or *are* should be used in the above sentence."

"When the verb is placed *before its subject* and preceded by an introductory word like *there* or *such*, the verb agrees with the first of the following nominatives, and is understood with the other or others, in such number as each may require; as, There *was* time enough, men enough, and money enough."—Fernald's *English Grammar Simplified*. "There *are tears* for his love, joy for his fortune, honor for his valor, and death for his ambition," is correct.

"S. G.," East Liberty, Ohio.—"Kindly tell me what the abbreviations *A. M.* and *A. N. C.* stand for."

The abbreviation *A. M.* stands for *Anno Mundi*, "in the year of the world," *ante meridiem*, "before noon," and *Artium Magister*, "Master of Arts," while *A. N. C.* stands for *Ante Nativitatem Christi*, "before the birth of Christ."

"D. M. H.," Andover, Ohio.—"When was Marshal Foch born? Also, what is his religion?"

Field-Marshal Foch was born October 2, 1851 He is a Roman Catholic.

"R. D. J.," Ashland, Va.—A *swashbuckler* is a swaggering ruffian or bully.

"A. V. J.," Nicholson, Pa.—"Kindly give the meaning and pronunciation of the word *communiqué*."

Communiqué is a French word and means "Literally, that has been communicated: a participial form used as a substantive originally February 17, 1852, by the Government of the Second [French] Empire, and designating an official decree directing the newspaper press to print accompanying government reports. Hence, any official announcement." The word is pronounced *ko''mu''ni''ke'—o* as in *not*, *u* as in the French *dune*, *i* as in *police*, *e* as in *prey*.

"R. M. K.," West Brighton, N. Y.—"Is the use of the word *have* in the following sentence correct—'Every statement and figure in these pamphlets *have* been carefully verified'?"

Dr. Fernald rules that "When two or more singular nominatives connected by *and* are modified by *each*, *every*, or *no*, they are taken separately and have a verb in the singular number; as, *Each* officer and (each) soldier *was* at his post, *Every* teacher and (every) pupil *was* ready; *No* sentence and *no* word *is* to be neglected."—*English Grammar Simplified*. In the sentence cited, *has* is the correct word to use—"*Every* statement and (every) figure in these pamphlets *has* been carefully verified."

"N. E. M.," Minneapolis, Minn.—The name *Cavell* is correctly pronounced *ka-vel'—a* as in *final*, *e* as in *get*.

"L. R.," Beckley, W. Va.—(1) "What are the 'Seven Wonders of the World'? (2) Which were the 'Seven Decisive Battles of the World'?"

(1) The *Seven Wonders of the World* are either of two groups of seven famous buildings or works of art, variously enumerated, but commonly including: (*a*) In antiquity, the Egyptian pyramids, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Zeus by Phidias, at Olympia, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos, or lighthouse, at Alexandria. (*b*) In the middle ages the Coliseum at Rome, the catacombs of Alexandria, the great wall of China, the Druidical temple at Stonehenge, England, the leaning tower of Pisa, the porcelain tower of Anking, and the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople. (2) Sir Edward Creasy wrote a work on the fifteen decisive battles of the world which he gives as follows: (1) Marathon, B.C. 490; (2) Syracuse, B.C. 413; (3) Arbela, B.C. 331; (4) Metaurus, B.C. 207; (5) Arminius, A.D. 9; (6) Châlons, A.D. 451; (7) Tours, A.D. 732 (8) Hastings, A.D. 1066; (9) Orleans, A.D. 1429 (10) The Armada, A.D. 1588; (11) Blenheim, A D 1704; (12) Pultowa, A.D. 1709; (13) Saratoga, A.D. 1777; (14) Valmy, A.D. 1792; (15) Waterloo A.D. 1815.

"A. J.," Clearmont, Wyo.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the name *Schley?*"

The pronunciation of family names is frequently arbitrary. The name *Schley* is pronounced *shla* —*sh* as in *ship*, *ai* as in *aisle*. It is, however also commonly pronounced *slai—ai* as in *aisle*.

"H. B. T.," Denver, Colo.—"When did the word *embezzle* become a part of the English language, and when did it first take on a meaning in the law?"

(1) In the sense of "To make away with (provisions, money, etc.), especially to carry off secretly what belongs to another person for one's own use,' the word *embezzle* dates from *1397*. (2) In the sense of "To make away with fraudulently, tamper with, or destroy, as title-deeds, charters, documents, or writings of any kind," the word dates from act 5 of Henry IV., c. 14, *1404*. (3) In the current sense, "To divert to one's own use, a money, in violation of trust or official duty," the word dates back to the year *1585*. "To steal and imbesell any thinge in his charge this is felonye."—*Fleetwood* (William), Recorder of London in Queen Elizabeth's reign, in his writings, as edited by Ellis, "Original Letters," Series I, 216, ii, 301